Comments on Q2							
No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q2	Comment
E173	TEWFIK HASNI	Africa	ALGERIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The economical crisis and the weight of some Lobby is affecting the implémentation of an effecticient programm that cantakle the problem of climate change. The petroleum Lobby for instance. The Trump policy guided by the economical problems will affect certainly all the efforts to reduce the temperature growing.
E622	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	There are many informations of this problems but in reality there are not very strong change in the area space principaly in africa. The public it is not awareness. The big problem it is in the population, local gouvernance and policies.
E646	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The current evolution of the climate makes it possible, according to the forecasting models of the climatologists, a significant turbulence of the climatic parameters with consequent effects on the nature. The drought has become a major constraint with the vegetal production. It must be considered as a structural element that The impacts of global warming are perceptible in many parts of the world. They are mainly characterized by the increase of famine, the scarcity of drinking water and the emergence of particularly in the poor countries of Africa. The stakes are now clear and will have to obey a global strategy aimed primarily at the preservation of natural resources and then develop improvement tools to ensure sustainable development of these resources. An awareness of governance, be it political, economic or scientific, is mandatory and necessary to implement the strategy mentioned.
F004	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	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)	Desertification is a major environmental preoccupation that affects the Sahel region of Africa, and the relevant authorities do not see any cause for concern.
F007	Mouloud BENABDI	Africa	ALGERIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Overexploitation of resources Loss of natural habitats Invasive species Pollution (land, air and sea)
071	ELIAS C. ABRAMIDES	South America	ARGENTINA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	10. Others: Mobility (cars, airplanes civilians and military bunkers: ships (cargo) - generation of electricity (coal and oil) - tourism. There are variations according to region -- biodiversity
E627	Ramiro Ovejero	South America	ARGENTINA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The livestock sector is the largest land-use system on earth, and one exhibiting many environmental and social dualities. Livestock biomass accounts for more than half the animal biomass of the world, of which much is located in areas that would be considered as “natural” if based solely on their land-cover, especially those that are unsuitable for agriculture. Further, especially extensive livestock practices are highly inefficient in terms of yields, and are a comparatively unsustainable food production system; yet they provide of income and nourishment to large number of people.Thus, extensive cattle ranching is a central aspect of the socioecology of many regions, whose management can directly impact the biodiversity of such areas.Through the past centuries, land ecosystems experienced a gradual expansion of agriculture at the expense of forests and other natural land-covers resulting in a dramatic reduction in the diversity of native flora and fauna in many regions. Simultaneously, native herbivore populations experienced a massive replacement of native large grazers by domestic livestock. Further, conflicts that are still widespread in these days, such as human-wildlife conflicts, have originated from such practices thousands of years ago. Thus, this land-use also holds cultural values that might be threatened by its reduction. However, since the beginning of the "so called" antrophocene, the global demographic and economic trends that have resulted in the brink of collapse of the environment are now building the necessary conditions for a possible "Green Horizon" between nature and human dimension. What will happen to Andean rural areas in the forthcoming years if livestock is declining? What kind of threats as well as opportunities for socio-ecological, economic and cultural values can we expect? Can Andean rural communities maintain their livelihood?

Comments on Q2							
E639	Carlos Ariel Genovese	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The integrity of the biosphere (which includes the human population) is threatened by changes in land use, human extraction activities, high demographic figures and exponential levels of consumption. Climate change is simply the impact of humans on the climate system. Adaptation and mitigation policies are needed urgently, but our model of development is in a state of crisis, an economy that fails to take account of the negative external factors of its production. The price for this ethical approach, this commercial and utilitarian valuation of what surrounds us as individuals, is the survival of the population (and the entire biosphere). We urgently need a paradigm shift. There is no time and think globally, act locally has never been more important. Thank you.
E729	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Biodiviersity is being increasingly threatened by multiple external factors, most of them anthropogenic. It is urgent that we humans start to protect the rest of the species, all of them, if we want to survive.
E858	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The rate at which natural ecosystems are transformed into cropland is huge. Plaguicides are used without restrictions, mostly in monocultures for exports, generating a sensible loss of organic matter in the soil, contaminating rivers and aquifers and having a serious impact on ecosystems(biodiversity) and human health. Statistics show that the amount of plaguicides used in agriculture in Argentina is in the order of 400 million Kg or lt per year.
S005	Héctor Jorge Bibiloni	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As long as we continue to make decisions based on market criteria, I don't think we can solve environmental issues. In my opinion, to better manage global environmental issues, we need an equitable distribution of resources and people, we must push hard for an austere lifestyle and promote solidarity as the highest value for humanity, and this does not appear to be happening anywhere on the planet.
S014	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	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	Positive changes happening in society are clearly insufficient to mitigate global changes; there are so many that it is impossible to tackle them all.
S049	MARTIN DIAZ	South America	ARGENTINA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Currently, in the region where I live in South America, the main issue is the high rate of changes to land use, particularly for development and agriculture. No clear, significant policies can be seen to control and plan these activities that are degrading natural ecosystems. Also, garbage is managed very poorly in cities, resulting in the occurrence of serious issues of contamination of land and water systems.
S057	Alexandra	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I see that many people have chosen to change their habits (even if it is slowly), for greener ones, be it with food, recycling and/or the reduction of PET products, better use of water and grow-your-own initiatives, just to name a few. Sadly, this is insufficient if there is no political change. The Argentinian policies and the majority of South American policies are against the conservation, maintenance or preservation of natural resources. Deforestation is increasing, as is mining and fracking that ruin our natural water resources. Without policies to push through social and economic changes on a massive scale, it is impossible to comply with agreements to mitigate climate change, making it more difficult to achieve real changes that will result in an actual and timely solution for our issues, whether on a local, national or regional level. It is both necessary and urgent to create policies and make holistic decisions that will include all items in a consistent way, because they all go hand in hand. This also applies to regional decisions, because it is impossible to continue to make fragmented conservation plans, and many studies have shown that we are a large system that needs to be connected and healthy to be sustainable.
S088	Obdulio Menghi	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	1. Argentina and all of South America in general is experiencing serious issues clearly due to climate change. This causes serious changes to all ecosystems in South America. 8. Creating clear changes in life styles. 9. People can see that society, the economy and the environment are seriously affected and consequently political measures must be taken.
050	PHILLIP H. COLMAN	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Other than education in fossil fuel use, probably the biggest problem to solve (now) is population. We will not solve anything else if we don't stop or better still, decrease population.
074	Graeme Kelleher AO	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above		I believe that human induced climate change and a continuingly increasing human population, combined with many people, including politicians, ignoring scientific evidence in forming their beliefs are the greatest threats to our living planet.
E002	DAVID VERNON	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	ALL our problems are caused by too many humans on this planet coupled with our consumption of resources being unsustainable. If we can reduce our population we can have higher standards of living. The Catholic Church as well as other religions that do not permit contraception is complicit in this domesday scenario.
E009	Kellie Pendoley PhD	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Light pollution of the night sky is emerging as an issue affecting not only astronomy but also human health, wildlife, energy consumption and heritage values. Exposure to light at night impacts on all groups of animals and plants and affects orientation, foraging, breeding and migration behaviors. Insects are emerging as a particularly important group being affected. Light has behavioural impacts, e.g. light can cause marine turtle hatchlings to be misoriented during seafindign after they emerge from their nests. Light also has a physiological impact on humans, plants and wildlife which share a circadian cycle and which is triggered by exposure to blue light, leading to changes in breeding timing (in wallabies) leaf loss in trees and cancer, heart disease and obesity in humans who are unable to

Comments on Q2							
E015	Rob Coles	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Particularly in Oceania we risk losing species,communities and habitat types that we have not yet cataloged and/or studied
E020	Brendan Mackey	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	We must transform our energy systems so that we rapidly shift form fossil fuel to clean energy sources. But if we ignore the land sector, our efforts will be undone as there is more carbon stored in terrestrial ecosystems - and most of it in natural forests - than in the atmosphere. We need a comprehensive approach to mitigation greenhouse gases that addresses emissions from all sources. But a key issue is the lack of understanding - including in international and national policy - about the linkages and feedbacks between the climate crises and the biodiversity crises. Natural ecosystems because of their biodiversity have the largest and most resilience carbon stocks compared to human managed land systems including plantations and agro-forestry systems. We have to start framing policy by the scientific fact that we cannot solve the climate crises unless we address the biodiversity crises.
E056	Bartlomiej Kolodziejczyk	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Pollution
E095	Iain Gordon	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss is about of sight & out of mind. Attenborough type programs have a major impact when they highlight issue (e.g. plastic pollution) but main focus on the cute and cuddly
E104	John Veron	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am disappointed that you have omitted the oceans from your survey. My speciality is coral reefs and I have been writing about the impacts of climate change on them. Most coral will be extinct by mid-century. The loss of corals is not the important thing. At least 25-35% (but most likely >60%) of all marine species occupy coral reefs at some point in their life cycle. When reefs collapse these will go extinct. The domino effect will very likely bring about an ecological collapse of the oceans.
E106	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I think we will be waiting until business and economic systems realise that there are financial risks in fossil fuels; whereupon there'll be a rapid shift.
E108	Jerome Vanclay	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Population and lifestyle are driving climate change, and there is little political will to impose an environmental impact tax (or incentive) to drive change. If climate change continues unabated, we will see dramatic impacts in biodiversity, in our ability to provide food, in our lifestyle, and ultimately in our society. Unabated, we are headed for the next great extinction, that may include humans.
E113	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	the effect of climate change is profound and cannot be reversed. we must act now. The impact on biodiversity is not getting the strong focus it needs. Plastic pollution is important but the issue that we need to focus our attention on is biodiversity conservation. It means that people will need to make major lifestyle changes to address both climate change and biodiversity loss. this is difficult.
E120	Don Anton	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Current generations are criminally breaching their obligations to the future the egrigious failure to pass on a planet in no worse condition than that which they inherited. Climate change in particular, for the future, portends unmitigated hardship and disaster. It is incomprehensible how political leaders (and their electors) with children and grandchildren can be so blind to the dereliction of duty, unless, that is, they hate their children and grand children.
E138	Megan Dyson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The 'categories of environmental problems' are flawed: they are not 'categories' in any equivalent sense. Clearly climate change - and its effect on biodiversity, water resources etc - is our most pressing concern. Climate change is driven by 'lifestyles' (consumption) and land use change (both of which are of course inhterently linked) - and these things in turn are driven by 'society, economy and environemnt, policies and measures'. So category 9 is not a standalone category at all - rather, it is the root of our problems, which are both caused by, or are causing, climate change and loss of biodiversity.
E167	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Australia is incredibly focused on destructive land management practices, including conventional farming which seems to incorporate a philosophy of clearing all native vegetation and killing wildlife, including insects haphazardly. Without biodiversity, our arid landscapes are becoming more arid. All you have to do is drive around the country, including through areas where there used to be rainforest, to see the damage to the land. For example, there is less than 2 percent left of the Big Scrub Rainforest and only 3 percent of the box gum grassy woodland from Victoria to Queensland. Currently, our country is very focused on resource extraction, whether it is mining, development or farming. The lobby groups in these industries are far too powerful. They are successfully eroding environmental policies, such as with the overturning of the biodiversity laws in NSW which has led to a return in large scale land clearing. Indeed, our Environment Defenders Office reports that our country is experiencing ‘institutional decay’ when it comes to environmental policy. The conservation movement is incredibly timid when it comes to talking about the issues that matter. Right wing parties (pro destructive) are growing in force. Change is likely only going to
E181	Jenny Goldie	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Climate change is seemingly the greatest existential threat but it is a manifestation of the planet having too many people using too many resources. Nevertheless, it must be tackled directly by a rapid transition away from fossil fuels to renewable energy, as well as behavioral change such as travelling less. It is critical we keep warming below 1.5 degrees, otherwise we lose critical ecosystems like the Great Barrier Reef. Time is very short to turn this around - about 12 years. Meanwhile we have to stop the global population growing. Every new person requires food and resources and that means more forests are cut down to grow food, robbing other species of habitat. No wonder there is a biodiversity crisis. We have lost half the number of wildlife in 40 years during which time the global population nearly doubled. We must lift people out of poverty but we have to leapfrog technology to do it without damaging the Earth. Mobile phones in Africa are a classic example. Dispersed renewable energy rather than centralized fossil fuel plants is another. There are solutions but often governments lack the

Comments on Q2							
E200	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I am so impressed by the school children's climate strike. It gives me hope. In Australia we have a right wing government who are unable to come to terms with the implications of climate change; and do not see the need for mitigation or adaptation. They cannot show leadership around the need for clean technologies to replace fossil fuels. They dare not reduce traffic in cities by renewing the built environment, improving public transit or encouraging new models of work. Governments appear unwilling to support and encourage people to reduce resource consumption, and governments are reluctant to lead new thinking around green economics. Australia has major rivers - famous rivers connected with the national identity - that are failing due to insufficient environmental water and over-drawing for cash crops like cotton. In this wealthy country, it is a national shame. Mass fish deaths are regularly reported. In the north west of Australia we have a magnificent river, the Fitzroy (Mardoowarra is its Aboriginal name) that is of world-heritage class with significant cultural and environmental values. The government have lifted the moratorium to allow fracking near it, and they want to pump it for cotton and other industries harmful to cultural or environmental diversity. And yet nature-based solutions with cultural and environmental tourism would enhance health and economic values, and facilitate changed attitudes across the nation. Finally, with all Australia's wealth, there is insufficient leadership, national vision or public imagination to create cultural/socio-economic changes to preserve Aboriginal values, recognise Aboriginal sovereignty, improve environmental conditions or rectify socio-economic circumstances for working class Australians - or those with reduced opportunities in this Country. This nation needs a new narrative - one of environmental hope and positive, enduring futures. It needs leadership, vision and truth-telling, to move into a new era of care.
E238	Andrew McLean	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Australia has a long way to go. It is largely desert and owing to outdated and unsupportable farming practices, desertification is increasing. Our governments (the two major parties) privilege fiscal matters and employment over the environment. We have major water issues here where big business take far too much water and the lower reaches of the two major rivers are drier than ever before. Farming in sensitive ares where it isn't sustainable is subsidised by the government in the latest initiative in our upcoming elections. In a land of ancient Gondwana fauna and flora and isolated from the evolution of the rest of the natural world, introduced species are easily outcompeting native species and so we see extinctions rapidly rising. Australia may well be the canary in the mine.
E243	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Increasing recognition by the Australian public, but current national government is dominated by climate change deniers
E245	JACQUES BOULET	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because of the chaotic and complex nature of the issues, especially how practice, behavioural, consciousness and systemic aspects are so very much enterwtined and because we seem to have entered a period where the governing paradigm (neo-liberalism or economic rationalism) and its associated processes, power relationships and on-the-ground practices are definitely collapsing (as is our ecological survival base!) political powers who have benefited from the past 30 years of this system are strongly attempting to remain in power and do so with authoritarian and even fascistic undercurrents... So the coming few years will be violent and certainly constructively moving into a sustainable and regenerative direction... as per usual, it will be the most powerless who will suffer first, most and deepest... So we ARE running out of time, fast and in so many ways... Hope for many is fading and those who should be taking responsibility are certainly NOT doing it to the necessary degree... It seems that only a very strong grassroots movement will be able to create the necessary changes.
E246	Bhathiya Kekulandala	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I consider climate change as the overreaching environmental problem in current era. The evidence base for human induced climate change has been growing over the years. The IPCC findings clearly indicate that current ambition and commitment to cut down emissions are significantly inadequate. The global politica trends has also (right wing populism in US and Europe) significantly impacted the momentum for change (led to the Paris agreement and SDG's). Furthermore financial pledges by the international community has not materialized. Therefore priority adaptation and mitigation actions in the developing world is poorly funded. This has also impacted critical ecological systems all over the world. The great barrier reef, amazon basin and forests of southeast Asia has significantly impacted. This has led to loss of threatened animal and plant populations all over the globe. Therefore, global momentum for meaningful and urgent action on cutting emissions has to be strengthened. Developed countries has to ensure that financial
E264	Grahame Webb	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The public is losing confidence in media reports, from scientists, politicians and others, because there is simply so much spin now involved that truth and honesty are become yesterday's standards.
E284	Darryl N Jones	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In most places and many cases the public concern seems well ahead of the policy makers and politicians. The community needs to recover its fundamental capacity to ensure that governments serve their people.
E285	Peter Clark	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Contributions from the public towards a more sustainable lifestyle are becoming more evident, especially where linked to either more affordable living and even when costs are equal or slightly higher
E318	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Local government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity	I remain extremely concerned about the illegal trade in wild flora and fauna
E399	Haydn Washington	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	Yes all of these are a function of an endless growth ideology when we live on a finite planet that we have pushed past ecological limits, where species extinction is exploding and ecosystems are close to breakdown.
E400	Alistair Henchman	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity	The need to make serious changes to mitigate climate change is acute - Australia is doing nothing substantive to address this issue. Australia's biodiversity is on the brink of collapse

Comments on Q2							
E406	Phillipa Holden	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	The main problem we face is that we live in a world that has been captured by vested interests and where the political system has been corrupted in many if not all countries. Governments no longer play the role they are meant to. The world is also increasingly complex and we are faced by a number of wicked problems that require a different type of response if they are to be meaningfully addressed, but at the same time our ability to deliberate over the nuance and detail seems to have declined into polarised debate. Technology is developing at a pace that is outstripping our ability to comprehend or investigate its impacts, both good and bad. Burgeoning urban populations with unsustainable consumption habits are not helping. At the same time we have enough information and knowledge to address the challenges that we are facing. We have new and innovative ideas and tools that can help us - but we seem to lack the will to implement them or their implementation is thwarted. Mainstream media is owned and driven by the same vested interests and we are seeing increasing censorship of free speech and information that might challenge the status quo or expose it. The plundering of the planet for the benefit of a few is driving us further into the Anthropocene. The issues listed above flow from and are a result of this. An existential threat that is not mentioned above is the introduction of AI, 5G and beyond technologies. The impact of man-made electromagnetic radiation on our atmosphere (including ozone) and on all life is devastating and is being actively concealed. Weather modification and climate engineering activities are ongoing in plain sight and are contributing to further climate chaos. Fascism and authoritarianism is on the rise. Precious funds that are needed for the great transition are being diverted into fueling wars and the military-industrial estate. But people are waking up and standing up so we may still have a small chance of slipping through the wormhole..
E468	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	40s	10. Others	Biodiversity integrity is still focus on obvious species like mammals and plants without the fungi, invertebrates and microbes that drive food chains and nutrient cycles we will likely save species but lose ecosystem function. This will lead to death of many species and their failing ecosystems. Funding and research needs to be integrated and cross disciplines and more fairly funded as despite very well meaning scientists the botanists can't see the woods for the trees, the zoologists can't get beyond finding funding to support their research and molecular tools and their researchers are data junkies who know little about integrated biology or
E470	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	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	The accelerating mass extinction of species and ecosystems global which support life on earth are among among our greatest threats. This process is being accelerated beyond tipping points for many species and ecosystems by climate changer
E473	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Without maintaining the integrity of our natural resources such as rainforests like the leuser ecosystem there is little hope for humanity long term. If habitats such as the worlds remaining rainforests, water bodies and land cannot be prioritised to be preserved once its gone there is no turning back. Every issue is important however a strategic approach needs to be adopted to tackle the global crisis and realise that climate change is a real issue!
E487	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	All the above-mentioned environmental issues should more often be considered in an holistic manner that considers their inter-connectivity, rather than as isolated issues. Each influences, and/or is influenced by, another. Increased public awareness is essential to call governments to action and accountability. In this age of online information and social media, public awareness can be somewhat inhibited by information overload (i.e. competition with information about other matters, and misinformation that defeats awareness goals). I would also like to highlight that issues "8.Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)" needs to acknowledge matters relating to renewable resources, waste management, total product life cycle, and the role of capitalism, consumerism and mass-marketing.
E608	Geoff Law	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	The debate around environmental protection has become more polarised and combative in Australia (following on from obvious developments since 2016 in the USA). Hard-right candidates are more likely to blatantly deny the need for any environmental protection or change in our consumption habits. Large disenfranchised sections of the population are intellectually lazy and want easy answers. Certain corporations, political leaders and other demagogues take advantage of this for their own materialistic or ideological ends. This is a global phenomenon that is undermining collective action on behalf of the climate and biosphere. The culprits cannot be fought with reasoned argument alone.
E687	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Poverty
E716	Matt Hayward	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Governments play lip service to biodiversity, without committing any resources to its conservation.

Comments on Q2							
E808	MARK STAFFORD SMITH	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	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)	I think we are underrating one of the key underlying drivers of the failure to act, which is growing inequality of income (and other forms fo material inequality), which has a strong influence on unsustainable behaviour (8, 9) but then as a consequence flows through to affect all the other issues listed here. I would urge you to introduce this as a further 'issue' or driver, as it is also getting notably worse, and contributing to failures of political leadership in all areas.
E815	Syd Smith	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Political efforts by some members of our parliaments demonstrate a denial of climate change and a retardation of moving towards renewables. This has slowed progress in Australia for 10 years
E817	William Jackson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Progress towards addressing climate change is too slow and inadequate.
E847	Paul Vale	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	In Australia, there is almost zero guidance from national government on dealing with climate change. They are still talking about funding by government of NEW coal-fired power plants. Biodiversity REDUCTION is about the highest in the world, driven by weak State & Federal laws on Land Use, Water, Pollution and unsustainable drive to increase population. Those laws that do exist are frequently unenforceable due to funding cuts to regulatory bodies. Newly-elected National & State (NSW) governments continue to reduce resources and action on environmental matters. City-dwelling population is mostly out of touch with nature and consumption is driven by retailers, manufacturers and governments whose business models are predicated on never-ending growth. Australia has close to 90% of total population living in its urban concentration zones around capital cities. About half population lives in the Greater Melbourne & Greater Sydney areas.
E865	Hilary Macleod	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Having just gone through a national election, which was billed as the "Climate Action Election", and having achieved a (very much) less than satisfactory outcome, my overriding concern is with the mismatch between "apparent" public concern on the issue of climate change and how it translates to voter behaviour when short-term personal gains override long-term global concerns. We seem to have entered a dangerous political phase when votes can be easily bought, swayed and manipulated by large corporate lobby groups and media. For me it has really brought home the "truism" oft quoted by environmental educators, that environmental awareness does not necessarily result in actions for the environment.
E887	George Wilson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Public opinion and the business are in front of government support. People who have considered these issues are the better educated and business aware. Governments respond to short-term demands by the public without taking into full account the long-term consequences. Better education is the key to ensure inform people are able to influence government
E892	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land swap issue on palm oil won't give certainty to biodiversity protection. In several provinces in Indonesia the spatial land use planning haven't not clearly define and signed.
E036	Robert Brunner	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Politicians are not concerned about the loss of biodiversity, e.g. Neither the loss of insects nor the loss of rain forest. Instead in many countries economic growth is weighted higher than environment,
E067	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental Problems show our lack of respect towards ourselves and the future of our children. Policies and measures should Support an economy as if People mattered and the planet (our climate and nature) - especially weaker communities and People should get public support. Advertisements, new Buildings, fossil fuels and mass production should be taxed very high. Especially our Food System is of great relevance - small scale farming should be promoted in the best possible way. Public traffic Needs more subsidies, too. Transnational businesses should pay their fair share. There Needs to be more Research on Basic
E433	DRAGO PLESCHKO	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Impacts and consequences of climate change will have increasing negative affects on natural systems, economy and human lifelyhoods and health. Increasing changes in land-use cause biodiversity losses and deterioration of water resources and other environmental compartments. The most significant drivers of this still continuing development are consumption habits and lifestyles of the affluence societies in industrialized countries.
E536	Aliheydar Mammadov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	AZERBAIJAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastic contamination is the result of consumption habits and followed by biodiversity degradation. Green Economy isn't the first priority in the business sector. The human component has a leading role in solving environmental problems.
E342	Sanat Kumar Barua	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	Climate change creates a big impact on the livelihood,resources in Bangladesh. Already most of the people are climate victims.

Comments on Q2							
E518	Mohammad Abdul Wahed Cho	Asia	BANGLADESH	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)	Human-Environment philosophy.
E877	[-]	Asia	BANGLADESH	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	Water Resources: We have been loosing our water resources daily due to different development activities, like, road construction, infrastructure development, bridge approach road construction, illegal filling of wetlands and water pollution etc. Wetland Policy is not following properly. Biodiversity:Due to indiscriminate destroying the different habitats illegal hunting and poaching we are loosing our biodiversity rapidly. Due to human activities and population pressure our biodiversity has been deteriorating gradually. The refugees indiscriminately destroyed the hill forest biodiversity of South-east Bangladesh and yet they have been destroying. Population: Population pressure has been creating transportation problem, food security, employment problem, health problem etc. Climate Change: Humidity and temperature has been raising every year, that has been creating health problem,crop production problem. Erratic rainfall has been destroying the crop and also tem Changehampering the production of crop. Water logging is a negative consequence of climate change, urban flooding has been increasing gradually. Pollution/Contamination: Close to capital city Dhaka at least 5 rivers have been facing acute threats to keep their water quality stable, as because untreated municipal sewerage, untreated effluents and garbage from different industries/factories in and around Dhaka has been disposing into adjacent rivers like Buriganga, Sitalakhya, Balu, Turag and Dhaleswari. Land-System Change: Due to rapid growth human population and meeting their settlement needs land use system has been changing drastically. Many road and bridge development activities changing the wetland and land based ecosystem.
079	Alberto Arroyo Schnell	Western Europe	BELGIUM	Other	40s		There are reasons for optimism (e.g. Greta Thunberg and the student movement) but there is a challenge when it comes to real action. We might not be able -- as humans -- for big changes at once: slowly.
E153	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	The sources of environmental issues must not be forgotten: population, lifestyle, society, ..
002	Peter Neuenschwander	USA & Canada	BENIN	Other	70s and above		2. Several NGOs are now highly active and also successful in educating particularly young people about environmental issues, in actively protecting threatened animals and plants, and in creating reserves, Some university institutes are also active, but others do not seem to have any impact in environmental education and nature protection. Benin signed all international treaties concerning nature conservation; the problem is that these treaties are not reinforced. The present president made efforts to clean the corrupt forestry services; but new foresters have not yet been employed.
E581	Houngbédji Mariano	Africa	BENIN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Invasive species
F032	[-]	Africa	BENIN	Other	60s	6. Population	The progress of demography coupled with poverty and injustice has no answer in policies or technical proposals. The erosion of biodiversity, destruction of habitats, and pollution of the land and biosphere are progressing while societal discussions are turning to topics of less significance, such as religion or ethnicity. Searching for solutions is becoming more and more elitist, while violence is spreading because of the struggle for natural resources (renewable or not). To reduce the impact of mankind on our planet, there must be fewer humans. If we do not find an answer to this issue, nature will find it and eliminate us.
E171	Sherab Jamtsho	Asia	BHUTAN	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In Bhutan there is massive die back of Blue pine trees in some part country site. If timely intervention are not taken entire area might become barren in future.
E292	Jigme Tshelthrim WANGYAL	Asia	BHUTAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Environment is in danger. Time for Homo sapiens to wake up. Bring down your plastic consumption or face the consequences. Collect only what you need but not what's not necessary.
E594	[-]	Asia	BHUTAN	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is loosed at a drastic rate and need immediate interventions in most part of the world
E277	[-]	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global society is being focused on the needs of the wealthy who can afford services and goods, inequity is the main issue to solve in order to start any environmental reform
E843	Carlos Aguirre-Bastos	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is urgent that policy makers take decisions based on scientific evidence and translate this into policies and regulations

Comments on Q2							
S006	Jorge Erick Teran Teran	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I believe that the core of the environmental issues is based on the lack of clear policies to tackle its source, for example, the consumerist model in which society and the government's administration are deeply involved. There is a lack of generational policies and action (in the long-term) to achieve sustainable results. The model of sustainable development itself, which is poorly understood and implemented, is part of the reason for issues related to changes to land-based systems that cause a loss of biodiversity and consequently lead to climate change issues.
S016	James K. Aparicio E.	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Developmental policies implemented in the last five years are having a huge effect on natural ecosystems in the region, and claims and protests from society and activists are being completely ignored and suppressed by political authorities. Protected areas are in the worst state since they were created, and several have been virtually destroyed with many others heading in this direction. Despite talks supposedly in favor of conservation in the region, actions are showing the opposite.
S020	Evelyn Taucer	South America	BOLIVIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The effects of climate change are clearly affecting us all, but unfortunately people's lifestyles are not changing. We continue to require more and more energy that does not necessarily come from renewable sources, we create more and more solid and liquid waste that is polluting the land, surface and underground water, and our behavior is geared towards the appropriate use of water resources. Although improvements are being made with respect to policies, mechanisms must be found to ensure that the policies are applied, changing our lifestyles to ensure our survival as a species.
S054	[-]	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	There is insufficient awareness of the need to change, and no political will to prioritize the environmental needs above short-term economic gains.
S067	Diego Gutierrez	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	40s		The economy continues to be the determining factor in the need to exploit our natural resources–in developing countries, the over-exploitation of natural resources to be exported as raw materials to developed countries. The expansion of the agricultural frontier into natural forests to convert them to agricultural and livestock use, the weakness of institutions to impose compliance and to comply with environmental regulations; the priority given to public production policies (food, minerals, hydrocarbons [all to meet international demand]) to create wealth rather than conserve environmental services.
S080	Roberto Vides	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate change: Society, at least in the region of South America, is insufficiently aware of the negative effects of climate change. Change in land use for agriculture and intensive livestock farming, unplanned construction and inconsistent policies relating to this contribute to the effects of climate change at the detriment of the most vulnerable people (indigenous people, peasants, women and children), land and coastal-marine ecosystems. Integrity of the biosphere and changes to the land system: Linked to changes in land use, natural ecosystems are being lost, particularly tropical wet and dry forests. This means that a high proportion of biodiversity is in danger and the loss of species is not being recorded, because we do not know about the large majority of them. These losses, even though ecological redundancy is invoked, are irreversible and will affect the functioning of ecosystems and the provision of environmental services, which are key for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. Water resources: Population growth in urban conglomerations, destabilization of water basins, pollution by agrochemicals and mining, and the effect of climate change exacerbate the reduction of aquifers and will, in the coming decades, create a crisis in the availability of water that is safe both for human consumption and sustainable production.
E152	[-]	Africa	BOTSWANA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	I am writing, at the moment, purely based on my experience and observations in and around the Okavango delta which was declared the 1000th World heritage site in 2014. In my experience/opinion society locally has made very little effort to ammend behaviour, intitute controls or attempt to monitor impact of use, climate change and land use in this specific area. Global awarenes of the okavango delta contiues to be raised but results primarily in more traffic, more tourism and greater expectations of 'wild and pristine' which becomes less and less likely. There has been little invextment financially or behaviourally in protecting and nuturing the wild environment which is the golden egg which people claim to treasure. I would like to see private sector investment in monitoring of their own activities. Government spending in monitoring of environmental indicators as well as statistics of income generated/invested in tourism. i would like to see tri-partite discussion and management of the Okavango-Cubango. I would like to see sharing of responsibility as well as benefits of the great natural resource that is the Okavango sysytem.
E577	James Maradza	Africa	BOTSWANA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	global warming is really a big challenge especially in africa and this is leading to extinction of certain biodiversity and its very worrisome because the rate of loss of biodiversity is far far too much. Pollution likewise is a real threat to human life and also marine ecosystem. Unless urgent measures are put in place in terms of policy framework and legislation as well as public awareness, human life and biodiversity is facing an imminent threat. the recent Idai cyclone from the Indian Ocean is just one example of how both human and biodiversity are under imminent threat from climate change
E101	Paulo Andreas Buckup	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	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). More recently entire river drainages have been destroyed by large scale colapsing of mining damns, such as the Mariana and Brumadinho catastrophes in Brazil.
E177	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	We still have a long way to help the public to see the importance of conserving biodiversity.
E183	Douglas B. Trent	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Brazil's new President is in favor of agricultural expansion in the Amazon basin, which will have negative effects for the environment, but it hasn't taken place yet. It is too early to tell what will happen in Brazil.
E189	JULIANO ARAUJO	South America	BRAZIL	Local gevernment	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	It's urgent for society to change the pattern of consumption and the enormous production of waste, so that we can reduce the pressure on natural resources.

Comments on Q2							
E222	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Local government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Traditional communities present in and around preserved areas often lack a full understanding of the impacts they might cause trying to adopt practices as done in already heavily consuming societies/cities, and also lack the understanding that a lot of their traditional, old, practices are much more sustainable than the current 'city-folk' ones. However, public policies have to take in account their habilities to keep on living a decent life and avoiding falling prey to middle-men that profit over them and press for overexploiting, thus, paying the common folk much more for their traditional products/services.
E225	José Truda Palazzo, Jr.	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Ocean biodiversity is being lost at a very alarming rate, thanks mainly to rampant overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated catches in a global scale. In particular there hasn´t been enoughn effort by Asian countries, large consumers pf marine life, to stem the tidde of unsustainable catches and consumption.
E226	André Francisco Pilon	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Contrariwise to disjointed public policies, tendentious media communication, vested interests advocacy, teaching and research reduced formats, the general phenomenon should be addressed in a synchronized and integrated way, in view of the development of an ecosystemic approach for diagnosis and prognosis of the events, encompassing policies and activities on culture, education, quality of life, ethics, biocultural, environment conditions and the state of the world, all of them considered altogether (instead of being objects of separate programmes. Instead of taking current prospects for granted and projecting them into the future (exploratory forecast), it is necessary the definition of desirable goals (normative forecast), and the exploration of new paths to reach them; all dimensions of being in the world (intimate, interactive, social and biophysical) should be combined, in view of their complementarity and mutual support, to elicit the events and organize for change. In the socio-cultural learning niches, new structures, protective spaces for path breaking innovations, should be developed to raise awareness, interpretation and understanding beyond established stereotypes, shielding, nurturing and empowering. Ref.: PILON, A. F., Returning Earth to Mankind and Mankind to Earth: An Ecosystemic Approach to Advocacy, Public Policies, Research and Teaching Programmes [posted on Academia Edu]: https://www.academia.edu/37529912/Returning_Earth_to_Mankind_and_Mankind_to_Earth_An_Ecosystemic_Approach_to_Advocacy_Public_Policies_Research_and_Teaching_Programmes?auto=download
E263	Charles Roland Clement	South America	BRAZIL	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	The new right-wing government in Brazil, lead by Trump Tropical, is following the lead of Trump in the USA. Brazil refused to organize the next Climate COP, has accelerated the downsizing and weakening of all environmental agencies, has given the agribusiness sector free reign (the only promising thing here is that some leading agribusinesses foresee loss of lucrative European markets if they go full out against the environment), has revoked and weakened protections for native peoples (especially legalizing their territorial claims) etc etc. In less than 100 days of the new government, the list of radical changes against the environment and socially just development is remarkable. Even the original Trump didn't go so far so fast!
E347	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The lifestyles and consumption Habits are changing in Brazil, but the situation is not yet perfect. While a lot of people start to move around in bikes, a lot of them also buy new and big cars. The disposable waste is decreasing, but de situation is not ideal. Plastic is still used a lot, in name of being practical. People are more consciousness of the damages caused by waste, agrotoxics, car pollution, etc, but a lot of work must be still made.
E359	Nagib Nassar	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Food is the most important issue to be taken account in Brazil. Because 30 per cent are under line of poverty of the hole 220 millions people. There is a lot of work to be done for supplying people with necessary food in this country. Principal crops needs to improve because they are now far from reaching their genetic capacity. Degradation of productive land also is turning vast area of land to be improductive. Not only quantity of food which is lacking , but quality also impose a danger of nutrition to population . Intoxicated crops like Bt maize and Bt Soy is another danger on people health. Endangered biodiversity and extinction of species are the most important problems in Brazil. The country embraces more than 25 per cent of all species in our planet but it suffers danger either to Amazon vegetation or animals too in both amazon and savanna areas. What have chocked people in Brazil and outside lately is the death in huge quantity of honey bees, Apes Doomsday Clock. Like what happened USA more than 90 percent in some states came to nan end. Follows some references not all by this researcher which influenced in favor of Food and Biodiversity in Brazil. see more http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/site/pags/artigos-portugues.php?pag=1 http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/o_massacre_das_abelhas_sbpc-pe_20-09-2017.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/nagibnassar_saudepublica_emeioambienteemperigo.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/nossaciencia_transgenicoseashideletricas.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/direitodaciencia_o_falso_alerta_transg%C3%AAnico_contra_a_seguran%C3%A7a_alimentar.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/Arroz_de_ouro_A_volta_a_biodiversidade_natural_nagib_nassar.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/simbolo_de_transgenico_deve_ser_mantido_nas_embalagens_de_produtos_alimenticios.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/jornaldaciencia/as_sementes_suicidas_e_assassinas.pdf http://www.geneconserve.pro.br/jornaldaciencia/transgenicos_uma_historia_que_se_repete.pdf
E371	Ernesto Bastos Viveiros de Cast	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The issue of climate change has been most perceived in society, but has encountered strong obstacles in conservative governments in major countries such as the USA and Brazil. Biodiversity loss and land use change continue to worsen, with high deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and few actions to ensure connectivity in other biomes, such as the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. Consumption patterns, despite the growth of organic foods and campaigns of conscious consumption, continue to deteriorate, with strong stimulus to unattainable or unsustainable consumption patterns.

Comments on Q2							
E404	RICARDO ROCHA DE SOUS	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food	With great pleasure and dedication that since 1992 I participate as collaborator of the research "Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humanity. I present my respect and admiration to fellow researchers geographically divided into 7 distinct areas. Subjects in patterns of unique characteristics. Developed with fantastic insight on the topics covered. I pointed out that it was imperative to act when I read reports that 710000 of km² of native forests had been cleared in Brazil in the last three decades. It is intolerable acts like this. More intolerable is people's lack of perception that the frenzied consumerism of everything compromises the physical and chemical structures of the planet. In 2004, when they started to talk in greenhouse effect, prospects intimated that by 2020 ocean temperatures would rise by 2 ° C. That overpopulation and food production would have a negative impact on the coexistence of peoples. That thousands of people would abandon their lands running from war, hunger and persecution in search of asylum, even creating prolems for the national security of some countries. There are no results doing Summit Meetings with representatives of 200 countries gathered around a 'Tower of Babel' whose representatives do not understand each other and do not comply with the agreements. We need the support of the mass media by promoting debates on the troubling foci of the climate crisis in the attempt to reach people in their individualities and in an attempt to save the planet. Wealth as much as poverty is harmful to ecosystems. Man can not escape the laws of thermodynamics. We have lost the ability to reason and understand the gravity of our inconsequential acts in relation to all kinds of life on the planet, which could cause the extinction of humanity in the coming decades. Ricardo Rocha de Sousa, NGO counselor in Association of Bela Vista Springs Divinópolis, Minas Gerais, Brazil
E578	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and	Population, governments and companies still manage their lives and their planning in short time frames in front of what is necessary to act in the social-environmental dilemmas that are shaping our future.
E585	Pedro Develey	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity should be the focus. Species are good indicators for most environmental issues.
E676	Rafael Jose de Menezes	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Population is changing their consume of gasoline for solar energy; clean energy will help a lot the Earth; also population is not growing fast as expected last century. Latin America has much to invest in sewer system. The world shall discuss if forest owners deserve financial aid for saving forests in their land, instead of crops.
E736	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The development model choosen by most nowadays societies are not enougth concerned with environment. There were clearing an improvement since industrial revolution, but the problems from central (or mainstreaming places) are very diferente from peripheric problems and they are highly connected, thats why environment must be dealed with as a hole, with specific solution for each place, connected and feedingback positivily. This approach has been used for clima, with some sucess, but it is still needed to be used and improved to biodiversity and biochemical flows, for example. Thinking on this way, land-ude has changed a lot, and has been improved in a lot of places, mainly on those with less unequalty. So thats why environment issues must take into account 'society, economy and environment, Policies, and measures', all societies and places must be environment engaged, my vision is a little bit different from global clima approach, I think there is no place to compensation one place bad actions, by others best conserved, all places must practice only sustainable development.
E746	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	My country, Brazil, is living today one of the worst political moments in its history, especially in relation to the environmental theme. The current government ignores scientific facts, threatens environmentalists, amnesties environmental crimes, and has been promoting the greatest possible dismantling of environmental governance bodies. Considering Brazil's role in environmental issues, we are facing one of the worst moments in the history of civilization for nature.
E751	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	This things are interrelated, of course. However, environmental legislation, governance and public policy are paramount as a framework setting the scene for in making progress on all issues. In Brazil they are simply being destroyed, in an incredibly short time, and pushing back decades of environmental progress.
E755	Alex Krusche	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are extremely urgent questions to be dealt with regarding climate change and flows of nutrients involved in agriculture, but social inequalities (economic, gender, culture) still affect political decisions that would make these top priorities for makind.

Comments on Q2							
E869	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	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	As a scientist in Brazil, these are difficult times. Since Bolsonaro became president we are moving backward on science, environmental, and educational politics. The deforestation has increased, prosecutions on environmental damages have decreased, legal hunting is a possibility been considered, new and dangerous chemicals were licensed to be used in agriculture. All voices warning on the bad consequences of such measures are considered against the government. Scientific data are ignored. We feel universities were nominated enemies of Brazilian society. The losses are increasing and will be huge.
E427	[-]	Asia	BRUNEI	Central government	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Brunei with a small population and a healthy GDP (from oil reserves) has most of its resources heavily subsidised specifically electricity, water and petrol. This unsurprisingly leads to a population that fails to see the value of natural resources which is evident from our consumption rates per capita being amongst the highest in ASEAN. After all, people tend to appreciate the value of something only once it has a price (and a big one at that). Resistance to a change of mindset is prominent considering the environmental theme is rarely practical and instant but rather progressive and theoretical in nature. Brunei is unlikely to run out of resources in the foreseeable future so the question now is - what approach do we need to take to ensure the majority of the population is not only aware but also considerate of the environmental problems that seem to be happening around them but not within this bubble that they are fortunate to have. The government has stepped up efforts to engrain sustainable habits and reminders such as the No Plastic Bag Initiative which is a voluntary movement to stop the distribution of single-use plastic carrier bags in participating stores and pushing for the 3R concept nationally, if not fallen on deaf ears it is met with criticism; it seems that without hard law and legislations, basing change on pure epiphany might be too far-fetched.
E367	Dragan Chobanov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	BULGARIA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	9. The State, not only itself, but largely (consciously or unconsciously) supported by the EU state, fund and sustain anti-ecologically friendly policies, even though some stated to be ecologically frindly. These include financing of multiple mini-water power plants, building wind farms destroying pristine habitats, excluding territories from 'protected' Natura 2000 sites due to missing data (which in turn is a result of lack of financing or redirection of resources), etc. 3. Destroying and fragmenting so far preserved natural habitats instead of already damaged ones due to easier obtaining of such 'noone's'lands or just for being attractive and building golf courses, ski resorts, new neighbourhoods, highways. 8. The consumption problems arise from the low income, poor consciousness and low education of the people. 2. All above problems bring to deeper Biodiversity crisis and lowering the quality and ecosystem services and goods provided by nature.
E829	Stefka Kitanova	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	BULGARIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and	We are speaking about environmental problems and try to do things but it turns that each yeas we have more and more problems. So we have to thing if we do that in the right way.
E635	SAVADOGO Soumaïla	Africa	BURKINA FASO	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)	It will be necessary: - A firm will on the part of every citizen. - The wisdom because it balances and balances all, it harmonises and harmonizes all, it values and values all.
E697	Joseph BIZIMUNGU	Africa	BURUNDI	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For the environmental issue regarding society,economy and environment, policies, measures. This issue is multiple. If the society is well educated with enough awareness, the economy will grow and people will know what they can do to resolve environmental issues. People have to know the environmental issue is not only the problem of the government. They have to fight against climate change by reforestation, rehabilitation, combating erosion, protecting the watersheds etc. The policies are always good and the measures are taken for the global interest of the people but sometimes, the implementation is an issue its self. The respect of the law leads to the success and the government and other decision makers and stakeholders have a big role to play.
F006	WASSOUO Cyrille Armand	Africa	CAMEROON	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental security and peacekeeping: Increasingly, we are seeing a global rise in violence, armed conflict and civil war. Most of these conflicts are caused by greed for resources such as oil, minerals, precious metals, forestry operations and so on. The reason being that exploiting these resources can finance conflicts (arms, finance and corruption). Additionally, these conflicts contribute to the direct and/or indirect destruction of the environment (shelling, influx of populations to safety zones, water and land pollution, overexploitation of resources and so on). In my opinion, particular attention should be paid to these environmental problems.
F023	[-]	Africa	CAMEROON	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	The planet's environmental problems will not be solved until they are addressed by taking into account the specific characteristics of local communities. Policies will only be effective if and only if they gain the support of the communities that recognize themselves as being part of these policies.

Comments on Q2							
001	WILLIAM RICHARD PELTIE	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The primary environmental issue to be taken into account is climate change and its impacts, especially involving extreme events including extreme precipitation and flooding, extreme heat waves and impacts on wild fire occurrence as well as extreme draught conditions and their impact upon water resource availability .
E023	Liette Vasseur	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. There is still a large denial. For 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9: the main challenges are: short term view of all decisions, greed of corporations, lack of willingness from government and citizens to change for business as usual model, and fear of change (this may become the main issue in the near future as people do not want to change their life styles in industrialised countries while in developing countries, they see the other life style as their only way out, thus pushing even faster toward the planetary boundaries and thresholds). For all of them, there are also opportunities such as nature-based solutions and transformations. This requires now to test these new models at a landscape level and understand how elements of success can be extracted to be able to start replicating in other places. This would require an open government to transformative changes, businesses ready to also change and society ready to act.
E079	Edward W, Ted Manning	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is the global result of the other issues - the physical response to the lifestyles of increasing numbers of planetary inhabitants who have increasing consumption demands. These continue to violate the limits to sustainability. The challenge is to focus on causes and convincing people and institutions that the negative effects of their actions or in-actions have real implications for their own future. In any form of risk management, significant behavioral changes will be needed to achieve acceptable outcomes. In North America, denial is a critical barrier to any responsible actions. AS well , the removal of institutional barriers to the actions required has to be part of any holistic solution. Many jurisdictions actually ban the use of newer and cleaner technologies at local levels or larger.. if only through bylaws which do not permit e.g solar or wind power or which do not permit community level micro-grids.
E080	Rick Baydack	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change is the most pressing environmental problem as it has the potential to affect all others, especially loss of Biodiversity and Land-System Change.
E092	DAVID T SUZUKI	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	70s and above	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)	We see world in anthropocentric way, that is with humans at the centre of everything when we need an ecocentric view of our species existing within and utterly dependent on the web of organisms and physical parts of the planet. To deal with our eco-crisis, we have to stop using political and economic reasons for inaction.
E178	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	These topics are obviously connected, with climate change and biodiversity being the impacts of human behaviour. We need to raise public and government awareness and advocate for their actions.
E185	Dean Smith	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	Individual issues cannot be considered in isolation as each issue or action taken on an individual issue impacts the others. For example, a warming climate impacts land-use which in turn impacts biodiversity. Therefore it is difficult to isolate comments about one issue and whether improving awareness and action on a single issue, like climate change, will ultimately reduce land use change or biodiversity loss.
E195	Salima	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	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	I believe that communication on these issues needs to improve so people of different groups and backgrounds can understand them, contribute to finding solutions that are adjusted to the local context and help place them at the forefront of our planning and policies.
E214	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There needs to be a greater connection between the signficance of biodiversity loss and climate change.
E274	Marie Eve Marchand	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	40s	10. Others	I think one of our main problem is to united back the Climate Change and Biosphere Integrity together to achieve real change that calls people head (climate) and Heart (nature). It's time to create a frame work that address both including Water resources, land uses and life style, food and society. The SDG is a good frame work but still distance human from nature and we need live in harmony with nature, not as a side kick. I hope the next CDB meeting in China were new goals for the world will be set regarding the biosphere integrity will be able to bridge with the Paris Agreement and the CBD goals #13-14-15
E298	Jeffrey Sayer	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land cover is changing - this is inevitable if populations continue to grow and consumption continues to expand. Tropical forests will decline if populations in tropical countries keep expanding and economies do not allow people to shift to urban lives

Comments on Q2							
E312	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	All the above problems are inter-related. Deterioration in each category is related to over-consumption, which shows little signs of abating.
E328	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Everyone is more aware of the risks and actual impacts of climate change. The issue is driven by a combination of increasing population and high consumption of materials and energy with a large greenhouse gas footprint. Policy makers are slow to respond because people are reluctant to change their lifestyles and many in our society depend on fossil fuel use for their work or getting to work and families.
E348	Ronald Brooks	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	In most cases there has been much self congratulation but little positive action, or in the case of US, India, Brazil retrograde steps are being taken. There are simply too many people and they have a consumptive ethic that is clearly unsustainable. And these problems are changing climate, biodiversity etc at blinding speed.
E358	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	public/community and religion leader should be participate in awareness program
E402	Cliff Wallis	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	All the issues could be checked. These are only my top priorities. All the issues above are linked. There are simply too many people trying to live a lifestyle that is not sustainable. This leads to climate change, biodiversity loss, land use conflict, water shortages, and food security issues. The focus needs to be on quality of life, not quantity and consumption. There is still lots of money to be made improving land use, sustainable resource management, improving water and air quality, restoring biodiversity and ecosystem function and in reversing the effects of climate change. This will need to involve a gargantuan effort and shift in public policy and economic focus from one of short term consumption to one of long term sustainability and restoration focus.
E409	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I filled the entire opinion in up to 2000 characters but your system did not save it; it timed out. Every time I fill one of your forms out, the same thing happens. It does not save, even though I push the save button. The gist is that only education can move people forward but it is only the already converted who will move; the rest including students faculty members and administrators at schools and universities and colleges and the majority of the public do not want to recognize their privilege and sense of entitlement. Every added band-aid offered in the other 7 areas above will be ripped off immediately by greed and the habit of human apathy. Scientific thinking: STEM thinking will not and cannot undo damage using the same type of science-based thinking. Asahi ignores year after year the value of indigenous 'ways of knowing and valeuing and enacting' - a thousand more surveys that look for scientific solutions will do nothing... kukwstum'c tsexox
E413	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The rise of populist governments world-wide is a clear indication that the general population is becoming increasingly worried and insecure (i.e. aware of growing environmental and social problems). However, this is not translating substantively into changes aimed at addressing these problems. Instead, public support is being funnelled towards denial and support for politicians who claim that they can make things better by refusing to change.
E419	LAWRENCE ONISTO	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We have enough science and measures to know that we are living well beyond any reasonable level of sustainability. Growing human population fueled by exploitive and expropriative technologies driven by cheap energy is drawing energy from the ecosystem at increasingly unsupportable levels. In addition, we are through our politicians and populist thinking creating a new narrative fueled by unchallenged fake facts that fuel uncertainty in people and undermine creation of a common sense of urgency among people and their nations. We need the same sense of urgency that gripped nations during the last world war for a war effort level of urgency to achieve a meaningful and sustainable level of consumption and stabilize population. All other urgent environmental issues like climate change fueled by high CO2 emissions are symptoms of unsustainable growth beyond planetary limits as measured by our ecological footprints.
E429	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Need a major shift in values that embrace long-term sustainability. Equally important are better forms of direct democracy and an end to corporate influence in political decision making.
E437	Arthur Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	My retirement years are being spent volunteering for environmental groups, including a Land Trust in Canada. The rapid loss of wild populations of birds, insects, and amphibians is alarming, as more habitat is lost and more people occupy and use land and resources at an increasing rate. Climate change and ocean acidification are but two of a myriad of consequences already observed to population and economic output increases. The Earth has reached the limits to
E524	Rinjan Shrestha	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The alarming rate of species extinction driven by both climate and human-induced pressors needs to be urgently addressed at all levels. Recent advances in conservation technology offer hope but political will is lacking. Environmental awareness among the general public is also promising and it is a high time to capitalize on that to garner the much needed political commitment from the highest level of governments. Ongoing discussions on a global deal for nature is definitely a positive step towards this but needs to be harmonized across a plethora of concepts arising from different sectors of society.

Comments on Q2							
E530	Susan Shafer	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are creating a mass extinction with our treatment of the environment. Climate change and land-use are key problems causing loss of habitat and healthy environments.
E534	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Local government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There has been increased awareness and behavioural changes regarding plastic waste and disposable items eg. using personal travel mugs, water bottles, reusable/paper straws. However these small changes are not "mainstreamed". Levels of consumption of disposable/single-use and individually packaged products (eg. food snacks)is still high. Excess packaging (and a high level of consumerism) is a big and un-necessary issue. Online purchasing has increased packaging, particularly boxes, as well as carbon emissions as packages are delivered to individual houses. Awareness/adoption of solar (eg. houses) has increased slightly but still needs to be more cost-effective, and seen as the norm not the exception. The uptake on electric/hybrid cars is slow but improving. However, sales of large vehicles (trucks, SUVs, minvans) still dominates. People won't see climate change/environmental issues as urgent if they don't see themselves directly impacted. Even people who have experienced natural disasters (floods, fires) do not seem to be calling for change. People may not think that their personal efforts (eg. reducing personal consumption, reducing disposables and packaging, buying energy efficient products/vehicles/energy can shift things at a larger scale within their own society. Telling people to think about "future generations and their grandchildren" is not useful. That shifts the timeline down the road and deflects taking action. Timelines and reporting of impacts needs to be immediately relevant eg. what is going to change in the next 5 and 10 years, and what has changed in the last 5 and 10 years. Then people can see that change is happening within their own timeframe and try to make an impact that can be seem within 5-10 years. Internationally there needs to be a strong commitment and unfortunately that has gone backwards in recent years. There need to be more countries taking a strong stance and modeling the way.
E538	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	Canada has introduced a carbon tax and has increased funding for protected and conservation areas.
E545	Bo Li	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Environment problems are often times framed as technical issues and therefore addressed with technical innovations. It is, however, not approached systematically as lifestyles issues, including how we approach food, source of food, how food is produced, how food is defined, who is to define food for people and community, etc.
E595	Nancy Moinde	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am currently working on my Postdoctoral work at the Simon Fraser on I have worked in conservation issues in Kenya for close to 15 years. More recently over the last 7 or more year, I have been examining the interelationship between climate change and land use change within socioecological contexts in three regions in Kenya, namely Laikipia and Samburu County both semi arid regions in North Central Kenya. My more recent focus area of research is on the Chyulu Hills Ecosystem in Southcentral Kenya where the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project is also situated. More recently over the last 7 or more year I have been examining the effects of land use and climate changes within socioecological contexts in at least three regions in Kenya, namely Laikipia and Samburu County both semi arid regions in North Central Kenya. My more recent focus area of research is on the Chyulu Hills Ecosystem in Southcentral Kenya where the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project is also situated. The biggest concern that I have is the western ideologies of nature which are deeply entrenched in neoliberalism capitalistic have changed the cultural landscape and local people's way of life in developing countries in Africa. In the present day, the concepts of biodiversity conservation is deeply rooted within the climate change global crises. These two environmental concepts are intricately interconnect within the framework of ecosystems services which have been implemented into evolving conservation development ideologies like community based conservation enterprises and later, gave rise to a modern neoliberalism conservation mechanism , such as, REDD+. The rising issues of land tenure insecurity, rights to resources and equity in different parts of the globe is unprecedented. The people who pay the price for implementing these neoliberalism conservation mechanism like REDD+, are not industrialized countries that emit the highest levels of CO2 emissions but the poor on the ground where these projects implemented.
E603	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Recent UN report has shown that biodiversity continues to decline and countries like Canada, which everyone perceives to be bountiful in natural resources, are seriously at threat. These categories are linked.While local scale changes and drivers are present across all these categories, I think it is category 8 and category 9 which can catalyze a shift across all the environmental issues.
E677	RANDY HELTEN	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	In all of the areas (items 1 to 9) I believe progress is being made. I have been watching progress since the 1980s by politicians, governments, industry, NGOs, and civil society as a whole. The problem is that the progress is far too slow. If leading countries and companies, and all stakeholders, started making this much effort in the 1970s, we would be living in a much more resilient and secure world today. But it has taken several decades to build momentum. We all need to really feel a sense of urgency now, more than ever, and mobilize the resources to make a big shift to a sustainable world. The SDGs are a wonderful framework and deserve more and more attention.
E713	Colin Chapman	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Canada is a large country and the population is low, so the environment is generally in good shape, but we much put policies in place to ensure Canada can respond to a changing future and we are very slow at that. I can also comment on Uganda where I have worked for 30 years.
E722	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There is growing evidence that Climate Change is accelerating and could in fact rocket out of control going forward as severe weather events increase and feed on one another. The tragedy of the US being led by a climate change denier could prove the undoing of any hope of acheiving a sustainable future. Unfortunately, the train may have left the station so that whatever we do will be unable to stop the inevitable.
E731	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change	There is insufficient action on climate due to political partisanship and the inability of electorates to understand the magnitude of the problem. Further, people acting in their own self-interest are not able to support actions that will not benefit them directly in their lifetime. Inaction on climate affects biodiversity and water resources, two other significant global issues.
E744	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change awareness has improved significantly. It has not advanced to the point of acceptable behaviour but there is more hope now than even two years ago.

Comments on Q2							
E745	Nikita Lopoukhine	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	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	All of the issues above are related to population growth, measuring success by trying to increase GDP which is based on consumption and reducing costs of production by using "free" resources resulting in the pollution of water and air. Plastics are choking oceans and landfills. Politicians are unable to find the means of breaking the vicious cycle. Meanwhile, habitats are shrinking, species are being extirpated and going extinct. Even the mechanisms such as protected areas, to try and halt the rate of biodiversity loss are under siege by mining interests, overuse and illegal activities such as poaching. The rich play and the underprivileged pay now and wil pay even more later.
E752	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Australia just voted against climate, Canadian provinces are voting in anti-climate governments, and hostility towards environmental defenders is on the rise globally. I see very little hope for our future when vast resources are being poured into anti-democracy and anti-environmental efforts aimed at sowing fear and division against the public's interest.
E803	Lynn Wilson	USA & Canada	CANADA	Local 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)	In my opinion, the world is teetering on the brink of societal and environmental collapse. Many people are experiencing the effects of climate change, the collapse of biodiversity, and unsustainable land use patterns. However, there are many barriers to weaving all of the threads together so that the global population is aware of how their individual and collective actions are contributing to this existential threat. To change the status quo is difficult and will be met with resistance at every turn. However, I hope that enough of the world's peoples are willing to listen and to make the necessary changes to salvage what is left. I have the greatest hope in the young people who are facing imminent disaster and a very uncertain future. In answering #10 Others above, I refer to the fact that we must have a change of heart and ethics in how we treat others, particularly the most vulnerable members of the global human family, as well as wildlife, farmed animals, and other animals that are exploited for entertainment, research, tourism, and other forms of control. It is not until we realize the sanctity of all life, and its inherent right to a life free from exploitation that we will move forward as a human society.
E805	Trevor Hancock	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	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	While there is increasing awareness and concern among some sectors of the public, especially among young people, we now have half the Canadian provinces with governments opposed to carbon taxes and a federal government deeply committed to owning and building a pipeline for the Alberta Tar sands and a province here in BC deeply committeed to the LNG industry and fracking. And virtually no real public or political understanding of the overall global ecological crisis, which is much greater than climate change alone.
E807	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	It seems that despite some countries taking responsibility, others still bury their head in the sand and refuse to make the required policy changes. The public interest in industry based economies that are detrimental to the planet will also often prevent legislation that would have helped from being implemented or enforced.
E837	Dan Kraus	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There are many examples of increased protections, awareness and funding, but nature is still losing ground. We need to accelerate our traditional approaches to biodiversity (such as protected areas), but also need to develop and implement new approaches that integrate nature conservation into our economy, well-being and identity.
E860	Rocio	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change	The pressures from the business industry and the capitalist system are the main barriers to tackle and adapt to global warming. Furthermore, the USA and Canadian current administration are active deniers of the needed changes that are required in order to decarbonized. Then, people are mostly unaware of the urgency of the climate crisis as there are no trusted public sources that they can hear to. Scientists and conservationists should actively start to engage with media, public school strikes, religious leaders to spread the word about the climatic urgency and what can we do about it now.
E884	Mary MacDonald	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity	Fighting climate change and protecting and restoring biodiversity. Nature-based climate solutions are very overlooked and implementing them now, although a bit slower than dramatic reductions in the use of fossil fuels, builds increased carbon storage capacity into the future.
E895	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	I happen to live in the far north of Canada where the effects of climate change are evident and real. With ecosystems that are relatively intact and the need to plan and account for climate change refugia, government needs to make clear at the national and subnational levels the importance of landscape scale conservation connectivity planning to reduce biodiversity loss, protect freshwater and minimize habitat fragmentation that result from road development.
E638	[-]	Africa	CAPE VERDE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In my Country we have some problems concerning the management of the water ressource and the land use.
F002	[-]	Africa	CAPE VERDE	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	political will is gaining strength and working in favor of the environment; however, applying actual measures remains backwards

Comments on Q2							
E184	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CAYMAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	We have a wealthy community living in excess. But concerns for the environment have increased and more public in the recent 2 years. This should translate to changes in a positive way in the coming years. The pressures on our environment are the greatest from climate change due to the coral reefs bleaching and while they appear to recover the intensity of bleaching is not great and for now, corals recover. If bleaching becomes more frequent and intense our entire reef system can disappear making environmental degradation our biggest socioeconomic threat . Intense coastal development is a problem and coastal erosion will lead to increased losses in biological diversity and increased impact to property.
E337	Rinaldo Verdi	South America	CHILE	NGO/NPO	30s	10. Others	Personally, I believe that a big problem that affects the world society is the lack of a deep environmental awareness, not only guided by fashion or trend, but a modification in the pillars of our behavior as human beings is necessary. It must be achieved that from the root of our first thought before an action, there must be a basal environmental component, which together with other elements, move the human being in all its dimensions. From my perspective, one of the few ways to reverse the lack of an environmental component in the culture of the human being, is to incorporate environmental education as a transversal element in the society, politics and education of each country.
E610	[-]	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Most important environmental problems are those related to land use change, especially the loss of biodiversity by deforestation. Climate change is a big problem but has positive consequences in some areas also.
S009	Carlos Zamorano Elgueta	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am very concerned by the high demand for raw materials from certain countries, which makes it extremely difficult to regulate the unsustainable and predatory production practices which have an accelerating effect on climate change. For example, in the region where I live (Chilean Patagonia), we see increasing exploitation of the wetlands for the extraction of a plant (sphagnum) that is in great demand in Asia. This exploitation is carried out illegally, destroying thousands of hectares of a unique ecosystem that also plays a fundamental role in regulating the water and reservoirs for the biodiversity. In addition, issues with water availability in the most-affected areas are already noticeable. However, emphasis is placed on maintaining and incentivizing a forestry model based on large-scale monocultures of exotic species, with management and harvesting methods that have a great impact on ecosystems (high density, clear-cutting of hundreds of hectares on fragile soil and steep slopes, even without protecting the watercourses). These plantations have widely-documented effects on the land where they are concentrated, including socioeconomic consequences (job insecurity and migration) and impact the water supply. Furthermore, these plantations represent a serious danger, because they bring together a large amount of highly-flammable biomass, created by the large number of trees per surface unit of the same species and age, in other words, the homogeneous fuel, a very serious scenario in the current context of mega forest fires, which occur due to summers that are increasingly dry with high temperatures. One of these megafires destroyed 400,000 hectares of plantations in almost 10 days in the coastal mountain range of the central area of the country. This is where the greatest diversity in the endemic plants of the South American temperate forests are found–the populations that are most vulnerable to these fires (as they subsist on streams in the middle of a monoculture matrix).
S011	Agustin Iriarte Walton	South America	CHILE	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Due to the extreme environmental conditions in the Chilean ecosystems–an extremely dry area in the north and areas with a Mediterranean climate in the center –alterations to the ecosystems linked to global climate change will be extreme and will have a great impact on other related issues, such as drought, flooding and an increase in the number of fires. We already have a 10-year drought cycle, which will progressively continue to evolve and escalate.
S079	Juan Carlos Araya	South America	CHILE	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1) Climate Change: It is really urgent to enforce the agreements signed by national communities and not to remain holding rhetorical discussions, because much is said but nothing is done. 2) Water resources: Water is slowly, and quickly in some regions, becoming our most precious asset and will certainly lead to armed conflict in competition for its possession. This must be avoided at all costs. 3) Society, economy and the environment, policies, measures: over Here, yet again, we have made very little progress in curbing the indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, as if they are inexhaustible, which is clearly a fallacy. If extraction without preservation continues to benefit the evil called growth, sustainable development will not be possible and we will be faced with an irreversible situation in the short term. This is even worse when the ethical aspects involved in the political sphere have been undermined by corruption in many countries.
S085	Cristian Sepúlveda	South America	CHILE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The evidence is in front of our eyes. There is no more time for skepticism, the climate is becoming increasingly unstable each year in different parts of the world, the population is realizing this and experiencing it in dramatic ways. However, we still do not have global political commitment. It is time for real commitment by major powers in relation to this change. In developing countries the issue is even more complex due to severe social inequality and the basic issues of survival. Despite this, new generations, through socio-environmental movements, are demonstrating a change to the human-nature model, and they are taking on a role that the states have not been able to do.
E035	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Wealth people do not want to reduce impacts from their consumption to the environments, and these richers however have been considered to have model of lifestyle, pushing society to be more greedy. We have not yet developed reasonable policies and measures to reverse this trends. Richers did not postion themselve on environmental protection.
E460	[-]	Asia	CHINA	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)	technologies
E727	Alice Hughes	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Increasing forest loss in many of the worlds most diverse areas, failure of mechanisms like the CBD to successfully enact biodiversity protection

Comments on Q2							
E839	Hongfeng Wang	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues seem to be becoming more "politically correct" in the mass media arena, but our society is not operating in a "politically correct" way. A single person is a "person," but a society is more like a wild animal gathering place. We need to find a balance between individual rationality and social rationality. Unfortunately, "social rationality" requires rigorous evidence, but we often don't have enough rigorous evidence, or we can't find a balance between society and people. In this case, the seemingly influential views in social media are actually useless. Therefore, because of the sufficient evidence, we often find ways to deal with environmental pollution (although it is also very difficult). However, it is very difficult to make progress on environmental issues such as climate change and land use. At present, China's environmental problems are very serious, but regardless of the public, the government or the scientific community, most people think that there are many more important things than environmental issues. Unless there is rigorous evidence, most people will not change their opinions, even if we may get into huge trouble before getting strict evidence.
E841	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change	I can feel the change clearly, from my residence, from the newspaper. This problem need us to resolve change lifestyle, mimnmize the use of enerygy and other environmental problems. I think it was decided by others problems.
C432	Chen Chong	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Although global environmental issues are an important concern, I still believe that it is not up to ordinary people but all consortium companies, because the power of an individual is just a drop in the bucket. As an individual, either professionally or personally, my current concern is not about how to improve the environment or the quality of my own life, so I am not very sensitive to environmental topics.
C433	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Effectiveness of government administration.
C434	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	The global environment remains a serious issue, with the existence of excessive climate change, environmental pollution and water shortages. Although there has been some improvement in recent years, there is still a long way to go to completely solve these issues, which requires the participation and unremitting efforts of everyone.
C435	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	It is absolutely necessary for humanity to develop and utilize resources and energy for its survival, but all of the development and utilization should be considered comprehensively and scientifically from a natural perspective, especially of the global ecosystem, which is known as the biosphere balance, and strive to achieve balance between people and nature based on protecting the natural environment and maintaining ecological diversity.
C436	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, environmental issues are mainly human issues. Only by properly solving issues related to society, the economy, policies, lifestyle and others can we properly deal with global environmental issues.
C437	Zhai Donghui	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Pollution from solid waste
C438	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate change, water and annual air quality are issues that reflect the global environmental changes.
C439	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Due to economic development and the ever-expanding population, humanity's demand for water resources has been increasing. Coupled with the unreasonable exploitation and utilization of water resources, many countries and regions have suffered from water shortages to varying extents. Moreover, the pollution of rivers, oceans and land caused by energy-intensive lifestyles has made environmental issues increasingly serious. However, no attention has been paid to the current environmental issues for a variety of reasons, because economic development takes priority over environmental governance. The environmental awareness of ordinary people needs to be strengthened.
C441	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The essence of the global environmental issues lies within society, that is, a series of changes in the biosphere, climate and others caused by changes in society, economic development and lifestyle.
C442	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Water Resources	We should save water and reuse it to avoid wasting even a drop.
C443	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The government and other public organizations should strengthen the research and formulation of policies related to environmental protection and resource saving, and increase the publicity of environmental awareness to improve public awareness and abilities for energy saving and environmental protection, ensuring a win-win situation for the people, that is, ensuring a convenient and green life simultaneously.
C444	[-]	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) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Waste disposal, land desertification, marine pollution and other issues
C445	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	10. Others	Is it possible to add international environmental governance as a reference item?

Comments on Q2							
C446	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change	• Improve legislation and the system of laws and regulations. • Optimize the energy structure to improve energy efficiency. • Enhance society's environmental awareness. • Use fewer or no disposable items. • Save resources and reduce pollution. Conserve water and electricity, prevent littering and pay attention to recycling. • Protect animals and plants, and live in peace with other creatures.
C447	Pan Motao	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	1. The government should start with social education to sequentially improve environmental issues with more discretion. 2. International consultation is very important. How to find a balance between development and environmental protection is a question that requires national governments to discuss issues on an equal footing. What responsibilities should developed Western countries (including Japan) take? What space should be given to developing countries? 3. Marine environmental protection should be supported by more international laws, and overfishing on the high seas should be regulated and prohibited.
C448	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	10. Others	It helps to influence people imperceptibly to establish thinking and lifestyles that are in balance with nature by promoting the idea of harmony between man and nature from traditional Chinese culture.
C449	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Forest resources
C450	Wang Xiaomeng	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Waste disposal
C451	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	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)	Quality
E196	Dexter Dombro	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Deforestation continues to be a driving force in Colombia, with lots of hand ringing but little high-end action. Deforestation is the prime mover of climate change and loss of biodiversity in Colombia. The Colombian government is doing a lot of planning and zoning, but does not seem to be capable of applying the law for quantifiable results. Land use suffers from poor land title systems and incorrect notions of how to protect public lands. Adjacent land owners are unable to protect public lands. Many poor people have no access to land, nor do government land use systems provide access to land for the rural poor, which in turn leads to ongoing environmental degradation.
E216	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biosphere integrity has not yet come to full awareness nor has the governmental response, policies and other mechanisms needed for reverting the threat. The sixth extinction crisis is speeding up with few actions to slow it down.
E315	Santiago Giraldo	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	40s	10. Others	All 9 environmental issues are tightly interrelated and in general we all seem unable to move forward on effecting deep and lasting changes to resolve them. Despite the fact that most scientists, specialists, and even government officials recognize that these issues affect all human population at a planetary scale, actions are fragmented, short-term, and quite limited in scope. Transnational alliances and agreements to address these issues appear to be effective on paper and most nations are willing to sign, but are then unable or incapable of meeting these objectives. In sum, we seem to be unable, unwilling, or incapable of working together to address these issues and governments adopt a zero-sum game stance.
E740	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land	Deforestation is out of control in Colombia.
E878	Nicolas Urbina-Cardona	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	There are three other main drivers that are commonly ignored: illegal wildlife trade, emergent diseases, and biological invasions.
S028	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	We are experiencing difficult climate change-related situations and serious consequences across the planet, and environmental awareness is not proceeding at the same pace, but is advancing very slowly. Therefore, we need to speed up activities in the interest of the environment, starting with changes to individual and collective lifestyles.
S030	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	Corporation	60s	10. Others	Apart from the considerations given above relating to the main issues affecting the region and which, in my opinion, are replacing the sustainability and wellbeing of the population–not just the human population–at risk, I believe that, in general, and not just in my country and region, a very rural approach is predominating in the management of the planet. This situation is outdated considering that the world's population is located mainly in cities. Cities practically contribute to all the issues given above, in particular because of lifestyles (cities are great promoters and facilitators of consumption). As an architect and town planner, I find that there is still a great disconnect between urban management and the rural management of biodiversity and ecosystem services that arise from the identical training given to all professionals.

Comments on Q2							
S037	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The non-governmental sector in Latin America is carrying out concrete, responsible actions related to adjusting and mitigating the course of climate change, creating methodologies and tools to assess climate risk and undertaking activities to increase the capacity of rural and urban areas to adapt to climate variability. However, there is a prevailing culture of ignorance and a lack of real political interest in implementing sustainable practices adapted to climatic variability and replicating successful experiences on a regional scale. This shows that the people who handle significant economic flows are not prioritizing their investments in successful experiences based on scientific evidence and social appropriation. In addition, local and departmental governments are using climate change as a media topic to attract resources for projects prioritized for different sectors (agriculture, housing and health), but in reality, they are not implementing concrete actions related to the issue. However, conservation efforts led by civil society and non-governmental organizations to officially protect key areas of biodiversity on a global and national level in the hotspots require concrete financial tools and mechanisms validated by the governmental sector and private companies. This will enable local people to be given incentives to maintain conservation areas, increase their coverage and change their lifestyle towards environmental sustainability. The environmental policies in Colombia are not being implemented in a coordinated way in the territories, with a clear approach to sustainable rural development adapted to climate variability. This results in activities that have little effect and are inefficient. On top of this, corruption means that the scarce resources assigned to the government bodies responsible for administering natural resources to the regions are squandered, increase the environmental conflicts.
S051	Mike Harvey Salazar Villegas	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	On a global level, I have a pessimistic/negative view on how we as a society are implementing activities related to the conservation management of natural resources and the environment. The two sides of the coin in relation to this issue lie in the current circumstances of both societies–developed and developing. In order for developed societies to overcome their levels of poverty, which they experienced centuries ago, they had to consume and transform all natural resources irrationally, achieving industrialization. Why then, do other societies not have the same right to follow this route of development? For example, this is what China is doing, and according to the current environmental model, it is the villain. Currently, however this economic backwardness continues to intensify, because of the expansion and domination of capitalism and the race to develop technology. In my opinion, this is the crucial point, because capitalist societies are slowly and gradually progressing toward clean energy production. How can developing societies overcome poverty within a new model of renewable energies, when the capitalist model continues to be the backbone of economic development? Therefore, it is advisable and urgent to structurally change the economic model to allow the development of disadvantaged societies (poor societies), including
S090	Zoraida Jiménez Mora	South America	COLOMBIA	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe the aspects that most affect the planet's environment include the following: 1. The economic development model seeks constant growth, without considering that the planet has finite, countable and limited resources, and consequently the use of these resources must be rational and limited, considering that we are responsible for administering these natural resources (renewable or non-renewable) while thinking about how to solve our current needs as humans, and saving some resources for future generations, as well as giving nature the right to survive. World economies are still not aware that the creation of economic benefits and the well-being of human populations are directly related to the availability, quantity and quality of our planet's natural resources. Currently, the value of an ecosystem generated by a tropical wet forest, a mangrove swamp, a coral reef or a moor is unclear. In this sense, we should establish natural capital for each country, and how it should be included in the assets and budgets of the state, thereby giving it the importance it warrants. Each deforested hectare (for example) or each overexploited fishery is valued, environmental liabilities are paid for restoration procedures and the costs, both avoided and created, go back into the economy of each country as well as the global economy. This aspect includes the need to establish an ecological economy with economic and environmental responsibility, environmental awareness at a societal and individual level, progress in environmental education, the legal system and social infrastructure, the elimination of poverty, governance and the position of women. 2. I think that the increase in population, together with unsustainable lifestyles, is directly related to the decline in food resources and natural resources in general. These resources are finite, they are not being administered sustainably or fairly, and the ecosystems that support them are being damaged and/or destroyed. Therefore, overpopulation and the unsustainable use of resources (renewable and non-renewable) have resulted in the loss of ecological integrity of the biosphere, a reduction in water resources, the decrease of food supply and other renewable resources, where pollution, contamination (biochemical flows) and climate change are other consequences of our current development model.
E863	Michael White	Oceania	COOK ISLANDS	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Rarotonga is the only cash economy in the country, about 85% of poplutaion lives there. It is the biggest polluter nationally and most disconnected from nature. Central government pays lip service to green issues, but in practice it is greatly increasing its carbon footprint, especially importing large trucks (road is only 32km) and cement use: basically destroying the coastal zone for tourism. Outer Islands are subsistence cultures gathering resources directly from nature. Increased solar irradiance now causing coral bleaching, tree loss, reduction of pollination, especially in vegetables. Fish stocks are heavily plundered by foreign diesel-powered fleets that pay licence fees to Rarotonga; climate change is causing fish stocks to migrate to cooler waters. Tongareva Atoll is trying to become carbon neutral and asked central government to reduce VAT and import duty on eco-friendly equipment and vehicles (battery powered scooters etc) but they
E275	Vivienne Solis Rivera	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	We have not been able to reach an agreement in terms of advancing equally towards the objectives of global treaties dealing with conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use and just and equitable distribution of benefits. With poverty there is no conservation possible. We have been loosing very fast the sustainable and traditional cultures and identities towards a society that has high consumption habits and very inequitable distribution of wellness. New values and a strong balance between preservation and livelihoods needs to be brought to the Global discussions.
E304	Pascal Girot	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Climate change will impact water resources further compounding scarcity and quality.
S002	José Luis Fournier Rodríguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	My main concerns include the changes to and destruction of the ecosystem caused by humans, and the dominant economic model based on the intensive extraction of resources and an unrestricted production. This has had serious effects on the environment such as pollution, the loss of biodiversity and climate change. One example that I experience in the area where I live and work is issues with water resources. All of these issues are closely interconnected with the failed governance of commonly-owned natural assets and the population's lack of awareness. We need to improve socioenvironmental education as a matter of urgency. It is also worrying how, on a political level, groups have gained momentum that do not place importance on the environmental issue and generally do not acknowledge scientific data.

Comments on Q2							
S033	Freddy Miranda Castro	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Central government	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I believe that 4 is the main issue, because this affects water, the atmosphere and food production. Then comes the population, because it puts pressure on the planet's limited resources.
S043	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The extractionist model with the pursuit of maximum financial benefit is being prioritized over the equality and well-being of humanity. This model is directly related to the predominant forces of economic power. Although there have been advances in empowering vulnerable people, the majority of vulnerable families find that solutions are unsustainable (migration to cities and other countries/regions). We still see a widespread lack of investment in education, health and basic services that guarantee thoughtful and proactive societies.
S046	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	There must be sufficient funding to regulate natural resources which allow legal frameworks that promote conservation and sustainable development as well as adaptation to climate change. People's attitudes must change as soon as possible, otherwise it will be impossible to make the positive changes needed in the short term. The ability of communities and governments to make coherent proposals, obtain sustainable funding and be held accountable for different projects is vital to sustaining human life and the planet.
S059	Juan Diego Pacheco Polanco	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	- In Costa Rica, the government has been promoting environmental awareness both at a societal and individual level, by providing environmental education and strengthening the country's legal regulations. Incentivizing the use of renewable energy, such as wind energy and water (hydroelectric), encouraging recycling, reducing the use of plastics and the use of electric and hybrid cars. Although some countries, such as Costa Rica, are making changes to their policies, industrialized countries that should be leading this type of change (for example, the United States, Germany, China), are refusing to reduce the production of CO2 and greenhouse gases, thereby helping to exacerbate the situation of the planet.
S082	Luis Diego Marin Schumacher	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The climate catastrophe and the social and environmental degradation in which we are all used to living, will soon reach its end. Four new humans are born every second and in the same period of time only two die. We know what happens when a species grows exponentially in a place with limited resources and space. The human race, when it finds a large cake of oil, triples its numbers in less than a hundred years, which is to say it behaves just like rats or parasites when they find a source of food (energy) that is momentarily abundant–mass reproduction until it exceeds the sustaining capabilities of their environment, this source of food/energy runs out and it collapses. During this brief period (less than a century), more than 50% of all forms of known life have become extinct. We are responsible for creating the sixth great mass extinction. (The last one happened 65 million years ago when a meteorite collided with the planet, ending the age of dinosaurs.) The world cannot continue as we know it for much longer. This is apparent to those people who choose to see it, and it will remain concealed to those idiots who continue living their lives as if nothing is happening–those people who prefer to ignore it and live a more comfortable, uncommitted and selfish life. But it will also remain concealed to people who have difficulty accessing information. The end of the world will not come tomorrow, nor in a few months, but certainly in a few years. It won't even be the end of the world. There won't be a great explosion or a sudden ice age, nor will we suddenly find ourselves without oxygen or water. We will not die all together, become frozen or burn. All species on Earth will not die out at once, but change is happening and it will be huge. Some species will manage to survive and adapt to changes, as has always been the case since the beginning of life on planet Earth, more than four thousand million years ago. The end of the world will simply be the end of one era and the start of another. It is very clear and predictable that our species will not be on the winning side because with each day that passes we show our inability to live in a balanced way as other species do.
F028	AMARA OUATTARA	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	The environmental problem that seems to be of great concern to the whole world is climate change. Everyone is convinced that the earth's temperature is rising; but commitments made in international forums are slow to be implemented effectively. However, it is praiseworthy that some states, despite all their constraints, are making considerable efforts to change their consumption and production patterns, which have been responsible for the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. In addition, this issue is still dealt with at a higher level, often putting the average citizen on the sidelines, who is partly responsible for certain pollutants that also emit greenhouse gases. In any case, the issue of climate change needs to be tackled on several levels, where everyone is accountable, regardless of their role, in a sincere and responsible way. This is how we will achieve the expected results.
E866	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	CROATIA	Other	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The lifestyle of people has not changed so much in the global context. We are more drawn into consumption and less considerate for the environment and our impact through our lifestyle. Some percentage of people are aware of our impact to the environment, however many are not. They still choose plastic on day-to-day basis, they still don`t understand how biodiversity and land use are at risk, and furthermore climate change is something that is not happening during their lifetime. In my opinion, governments lack strong daily massages about these impacts and how people`s lifestyle have to change. Especially countries in Eastern Europe. We need strong messages not and we need to know how to change public opinion. There are positive examples but on the global level they are quite silent and small. Strict laws on plastic us and waste management are much needed. Parties of each country need to highlight nature conservation, biodiversity, ecosystem services and especially this ongoing climate catastrophe!

Comments on Q2							
S061	ALBERTO SAURI	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	International agreements are not complied with and there are no efficient mechanisms that require compliance, in particular funding, transfer of technology and prioritized support for island states. The need for updated legislation that penalizes non-compliant parties and a dispute resolution mechanism that constitutes a proper environmental justice system. More equitable distribution of wealth.
S072	Teresa Dolores Cruz Sardiñas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human activity is the cause of and solution to our environmental issues, and this is where policies to change the current development model should be directed. By linking development and the environment, we can work on stabilizing the biophysical and biochemical conditions that make stable life on our planet possible.
E012	Philippe C. Charrier	Middle East	CYPRUS	Corporation	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There are some improvements but mostly from very specific and small groups linked in general to NGOs and research centers. There are some public/political action but centralized by the ministry in charge of environment and almost without impacting the others and with very limited means. Public actions are in general well made, but also very criticize by citizen groups, notably for the removal of plant alien species and water savings. When not watched over carefully many actions from citizen groups and not-enough-science-based NGOs, but also private compulsory land restoration, tend to spread alien species and make projects completely unadapted for wild areas (adaptation to ecosystems (altitude, water cycles, native species, fire prevention, levels of biological diversity, long term auto-survival, created and managed like fields...). Project in urban areas (parks, urban agriculture...) are in general well
E513	Eleftherios Hadjisterkotis	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	In Cyprus, based on the data of the Cyprus Meteorological Service, we have for the last decades a constant increase in temperature and a reduction in rainfall!
E573	MUBALAMA	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and	Human progress has been rather slow throughout history, but it quickened at an exponential rate over the last seven decades due to the acceleration of anthropic activities in the post-war period. Triggered by the capitalist economy's frenetic chase for profits, by cheap fossil fuels and by technological development, the rapid expansion of goods and services has recently generated a significant improvement in the quality of life for billions of people. Reductions in poverty and misery, as well as improvements in levels of health, education and well-being due to economic growth have been manifest and dramatic. Serious ecological, economic and social problems in the context of deepening globalization pressure us to rethink development in the light of nature's own limits.
E620	Dominique Bikaba	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	The global rate of deforestation, especially in the tropics, along with species decline are alarming.
F016	Boka Kondua DIEULEVEUT	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is the result of additional greenhouse effects caused by human activity, economics and population growth, which in turn cause extreme weather events, currently a worrying phenomenon on a global scale. This is due to the course of two components—carbon and water—the cycle of which has been disrupted because of human activity, mainly the massive use of fossil fuel and changes to land use, thereby disrupting the most significant climate system components of our planet over the long term and consequently the atmosphere, biosphere and hydrosphere. These components regulate both cycles by either storing tons of CO2 produced by humans and other activity, or by interrupting the water cycle or even the protection and conservation of water. In this case, the solution should include optimizing the natural mechanisms of carbon recirculation by the biosphere and hydrosphere, in addition to preserving the water-forest balance, which is the lifeblood of our economies, but also the foundation or support system of the biosphere and hydrosphere.
F024	[-]	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a real problem that concerns the survival of future generations, but unfortunately, policy makers are handling this problem very lightly. This is an example from my country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): if participation in the big decision-making meetings is required, the DRC does not appoint competent persons to clearly explain the problems the country is facing. To them personal interests matter instead of the future of generations to come. In short, the issue related to the environment is treated very lightly, because perhaps the direct consequences of global warming are not yet very visible here. The IUCN has representatives in every country in the world. It would be better if they selected the participants for such events to ensure awareness at a
E154	[-]	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A basic problem is the current economic theory (and practice) that does not realise we cannot grow indefinitely. sustainable development is not possible, either, but most governments do not even seriously aim for that.
E267	[-]	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	The underlying problem that drives human development in a negative direction is the fact that we are too many humans on Earth.
E207	Patricia Encarnación LAMELA	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	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	Although all the problems are relevant, and in the global and local scope, the urgency to attend them is clearly accepted by the population in general, the way in which the governments manage the resources is not oriented to generate viable or sustainable solutions. The NGOs' work at a very small scale to generate the necessary changes. There is a lack of political will and an intelligent and informed management by the authorities. Enforcing laws properly would be a big first step.
E268	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Local gevernment	20s	5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The lack of freshwater for human consumption is a hot topic nowadays in my country and other islands of the Caribbean. Due to critic deforestation (as a direct response of changes in land use) of the main water producers areas of the country. But this issue is a result of the prevailing corruption in the public administration and therefore, lack of responsible policies in the management of our protected areas, regulation of land and water use.
S022	Eduardo Julia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Despite the fact that we are already feeling the effects of climate change, particularly on the coastlines, people tend to attribute these changes to other phenomena that are certainly linked but accelerated by climate change, such as the infrastructure built on the coastline, the deterioration of coastal wetlands, the destruction of coral by tourist development and the contamination of coastal waters, among others.
S055	Yolanda Leon	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We must control the expansion of agriculture and infrastructure within natural areas.

Comments on Q2							
E308	Maria Jose Araujo Alvarez	South America	ECUADOR	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	I think is important to make people feel like they are part of the sollution otherwise they don't even know what is going on with the climate and nature around the world.
S008	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	50s	5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Without a doubt, all of the planet's environmental issues listed in this survey are very important and must be taken into account. The issues I believe are most worrying are those related to water resources; society, economy and the environment; and lifestyles. In my opinion, many measures could be taken to tackle these issues appropriately, at different levels within our societies. For example, start with serious commitments at the public policy level and their implementation mechanisms. likewise, create more efficient links between the different sectors (private, public, local, regional and national) with the aim of consolidating actions with a positive impact at the micro, meso and macro levels. Finally, pushing more for the participation and shared responsibility of civil and public society in general with respect to options that, from the sphere of activity in daily life, will result in changes to models that are harmful for the environment. The aim is to achieve real change to deeply-ingrained cultural, economic and political standards that are harmful to the environment.
S063	Juan Alejandro Neira Rivera	South America	ECUADOR	Central government	20s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Changes to land use are principally made by large companies, in the case of the Amazon for the extraction of oil, mining and also for monocultures such as wax palm. These activities are supported by the government, and implemented smoothly, with all guarantees. It could therefore be said that the greatest attacks on nature are occurring within the law.
S074	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	I think that the government of my country (Ecuador), as well as others in the region (South America) are not providing solutions for environmental issues, nor are they ensuring the survival of humanity. The policies created in the different governmental spheres continue to encourage unsustainable systems of production, extractivism and increased consumption at the expense of the ecosystem on which human wellbeing depends. However, we can see an increase in environmental awareness for civil society.
E190	Ahmed M. Shawky	Africa	EGYPT	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1- We need more research to understand the change in the behavioural ecology of the marine megafauna like sharks, cetaceans and dugongs. 2- Annual assessment and monitoring are needed to the marine biodiversity to update the database. 4- Quick assessment for the marine ecosystem in the northern Red Sea, Egypt is needed due to the several accidents of oil pollution by the petroleum company. 9- Questionnaire survey is needed in different issue for these problems and several management plans for the marine different species like sharks, cetaceans and dugong is needed to applay and special rules as well.
E428	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Other	30s	5. Water Resources	I believe that the integrated management of water resources should be a priority in public policies and legislation of the countries in the Central American region. Education, policies and laws, but mainly actions that help the efficient use of water, control of pollution, recovery of forests, landscapes and sustainable agriculture. These actions will help prepare for the effects of climate change.
S058	Eneas Wilfredo Martinez San	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 10. Others	The main issue for the planet's environment is climate change, the weakness of environmental legal systems and institutionalism, which serves economic interests. In the world, really serious events are happening, and it is incomprehensible how the global media is not saying anything, whatever the reason, preventing a massive worldwide strike, which would lead to preventing the destruction of nature. One important element that must be emphasized in terms of the seriousness of environmental issues is related to our loss of harmony with nature. I believe that qualitative steps must be taken to move on and establish a new model for nature's rights. If we continue to consider nature as a thing that we can use, we are
E521	[-]	South America	FALKLAND (MALVINAS)	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There are too many people on the earth and we are using far more resources from our planet than it can replenish or sustain, tipping the balance and making life on earth unsustainable. Pollution of both the atmosphere and the environment and global warming are symptoms of this unsustainable use. But humans are resourceful, and it may be possible to vastly reduce fossil fuel use, move towards carbon neutral energy use (there are many options), stop flying around the world, move towards a food production system that is more in balance with what the environment can sustain.
E541	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The prioritization of the immediate threats is faulty in Oceania. Much attention to Climate Change but the "immediate" threats are inappopriate development models both in Oceania and globally. Despite awareness of threats such as land development, pollution and overharvesting the response from government do not actually include additional funding or stronger better resourced insitutions. Oceania includes Australia and New Zealand but these are entirely different from the Island countries and not only are a major part of causing climate change but (despite their PR) are not providing really additional funding to seriously address the issues but shuffling aid budgets around.
E604	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	There is still insufficient concern and attention being paid to the key threats and issues - and some of the concern is more rhetoric, because this is the correct thing to say. The bulk of populations in the developing countries tend to point the finger at the larger, wealthier and more advanced countries and not also at themselves, as many of them can and should do much more/better. The saying, 'to practice what you preach', is most relevant in this context.
E050	Tero Sipilä	Western Europe	FINLAND	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate warming impend present biodiversity

Comments on Q2							
E889	[-]	Western Europe	FINLAND	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The biggest challenge of humankind is biodiversity loss. It will threaten the very existence of humans. It is irresponsible and arrogant of us humans to be overlords of every other living creature on the planet - the planet that belongs to us all, all living creatures.
E228	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	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	OUr general lifestyle patterns combined with demographic growth make it complicated to develop a sustainable path. Politicians in power are not really eager to change things, the common people might see the need for change but are not ready to start themselves. The whole economic system needs a fundamental change. Growth is all but a solution.
E300	Gareth Goldthorpe	Western Europe	FRANCE	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Public awareness of the seriousness, if not the cause, of climate change has been hugely influenced by the communication of science and perspectives. However there is a slowness to respond, perhaps borne of the rate at which climate change impacts are being manifested, compounded by the tendency for humans to think very short term and in very small spheres of influence (often restricted to family and friends and seldom beyond immediate community. Voiced concerns over our fate in the next 30-40 years is still, more often than not, met with ridicule. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore or deny and mass actions help to normalise concern. The increasing rate at which species are lost is less well-represented and social concern is, therefore, low. This is most probably due to a disconnect between most people and other species; the links and inter-dependencies being less obvious than the very air we breathe. More effort is needed in communicating the harm that denuded biodiversity has on the planet as a whole.
E799	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	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	All the above environmental issues are interconnected. The challenge today and in the coming years is therefore to try and address them as such, and not in isolation.
E850	Gérard Collin	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	the loss of biodiversity is very important due to resources overexploitation, decrease of nature areas, fragmentation, species traffic… but as scientifically proved climate change add a geat new difficulty to the conservation of biodiversity scientific difficulty to foressen what could be the response of natural species to the climazte change public difficulty to understand the climate change itself politic difficulty to set up a global answer to the climate and biodiversity challenge
F003	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Societal changes require education on complex issues, a transformation of policies via tax system reform on a global level, and a significant change to the finance model—one that is not at the mercy of the economy. For example, let’s look at taxation of aviation fuel and restricting the number of flights.
F005	Frederic BOUIN	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	France, like many European and Mediterranean countries, is beginning to identify certain environmental issues that are indeed a cause for concern, however, this often occurs after a crisis: coastal erosion, poor harvests, elderly mortality due to the rise in temperatures, drought, uprisings due to increased transport costs (resulting from changes to cities and urbanization), etc.
F010	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	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	the global economic model needs to be entirely rethought, because humanity is heading straight into a wall the challenge is not the planet itself, but mankind’s place on the planet it is about time we opened our eyes politicians must take charge and impose measures that will allow us to change course, showing a strong willingness and commitment toward human nature instead of being dictated by a handful of stakeholders that can not see further than their own noses citizens must hold the keys to understanding the world around them in order to take action

Comments on Q2							
F027	DUBOIS Philippe J.	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In France, slow improvement is taking shape among citizens who are beginning to understand that global disruptions are real. But between fear and denial, denial still prevails because the most difficult part is wanting to leave the comfort zone. "Change yes, but how?" is the most frequently asked question. We can assume that if this question needs to be asked, it is because the desire to change is not yet present. It is up to people to change their lifestyles.
F034	Emmanuel MVE MEBIA	Africa	GABON	Central government	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	With 22 million hectares of forest, including 13 million production forests, the area of Rural Forest Estate (DFR) in Gabon ranges from 5 to 6 million hectares. This area is often confused with Forestry Concessions under Sustainable Development (CFAD). In addition, indigenous communities are not very involved in forest management. Proof that at the village level (Gabon has more than 4,500 villages) the effects of social mapping are not very transparent. As a recommendation, helping indigenous and local communities take ownership of social mapping is a tool that will help defend their land rights.
E703	Mary Ellen Chatwin	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	GEORGIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As a social scientist I realize the importance of social media in changing mindsets. I am especially encouraged to see young people's awareness, and to witness more and more travellers refusing to take air travel, automobiles, etc; more recycling and insistence on no plastic bags...such daily and transportation habits must be encouraged more. I still see big business as very irresponsible in general though there are industries that are changing to voluntary--as opposed to coercive--reasons for changing production and products.
E709	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	GEORGIA	Central government	30s	10. Others	Interconnection of all environmental problems There is a lot of discussion concerning all the abovementioned environmental problems. However, I see that all of them are interconnected and solutions should be developed in collaboration of different sectors. For instance, we know that biodiversity is highly affected by pollution, plastic contamination, increased consumption. However, still until now there is little cooperation among the institutions working on these issues. There is a huge process under the Convention on Biological Diversity on synergies among the biodiversity related conventions. However, there is little discussion how to cooperate with the conventions working on chemicals and waste management or education, etc. We see that many organizations discourage use of single use plastic bags, while promoting cotton bags. However, there is little awareness about the negative impact of cotton production. At the same time, the cotton bags produced even during the environmental campaigns are so low quality that mostly couldn't be used enough times to balance environmental footprint it's production has. Therefore, I think that the society should work on assessing in general what has less impact on everything and plan awareness campaigns and most importantly policy issues on such assessments. This is only very small example, but generally this is how all environmental organizations should work.
026	Wolfgang Scheffler	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	A heavy tax on climate gases should be introduced (200 - 400 Euros per ton of CO2). The revenues should be redistributed worldwide per capita, any problems arising in doing so shall be resolved through random citizen panels with planning cells.
032	UDO E SIMONIS	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	1. If the Paris Agreement (+1.5; +2 degrees Celsius) fails, very dangerous methods of cliamte geo-engineering may be taken. 2. Biodiversity is rapidly decreasing; extinctions of very many species will occur.
E021	Thomas Schaaf	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Politicians are by far too slow to react and to take important measures to mitigate effects of climate change.
E032	Eicke R. Weber	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The recent report in the Nov. 2018 issue of PNAS pointed out that we have only a few years left to reach the last exit on the irreversible road into the ‚Hothouse earth' scenario, where we will cross irreversible tipping points, not towards a 2 degrees scenario, but towards a 4-6 degree warming scenario that will make it very difficult for humans to survive in a lifestyle close to what we enjoyed in the passt millennia! I am very encouraged that the Fridayforfuture movement initiated by Greta Thunberg has recognized this clear and present danger and reacts by promising g to stage a schoolstrike each Friday till politicians are taking up this issue seriously! This is rapidly developing into a global movement, most politicians have not yet recognized the power of this tsunami! The next few years will be critical to initiate this fundamental change!
E147	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	climate change issues are more difficult to achieve than the other issues, such as biosphere integrity. We should focus an the issues which are doable and where even a local approach is helpful. Eg. if a small country stops producing CO2 it will not have any impact on the globakl climate, but if a small country starts protecting and improving the conditions for biodiversity, it will have an immediate effect.
E176	[-]	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 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	In a way, globalisation itself causes a series of enviromental problems/tasls of course e.g. due to transport of invasive species/pathogens, e.g, due to failure of internalisation (or even accountability) of external effects of transportation etc. Most of these examples can be subsumed under the other 9 topics though.

Comments on Q2							
E213	Kolja Kuse	Western Europe	GERMANY	Corporation	60s	10. Others	Mitigation and reversal of CO2 emissions is priority number one. Therefore Clean Energy by renewables is needed at 100%. But also the underestimated problem of fossil material resources such as cement needs to be addressed. There is currently no awareness that steel and cement production alone will eat up the remaining CO2 budget. Alternatives like in renewable energy need to be developed in form of carbon negative building materials, like wood and but also scalable ones like carbon fiber based building materials made of CO2. (see IPCC SR 1.5 in Chapter 4.3.4.2) in combination with hard stone like granite, which is available in unlimited quantities on stone planet earth and can be won without heat energy just by cutting the stone with renewable electrical energy. After usage the carbon fiber part will be stored forever as inert form of carbon underground. This will create the needed carbon negativity to decarbonize the atmosphere within the coming centuries.
E418	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Over-population is at the root of all other problems. Before effective birth-control is not established in each and every country, all other matters will continue to get worse. Climate change is the most obvious and therefore the most discussed problem. However, it is also the problem hardest to tackle, because the options will not be to the taste of people, and much less of companies and "big money". The loss of biodiversity is directly linked to Over-population and climate change, as well as Land-System-changes, Water resources and biochemical flows. It is the most neglected problem, because not immediately apparent, but in the long run the most dangerous one - the resources to re-invent life after the almost inevitable bust become more and more restricted.
E467	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	In my area the main obstacle for any environmental improvement seems to be the political influence of economical lobbyists, e.g. agro-industry, automobile-industry, energy-industry
E516	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity, species richness, and the fundamental ecological issues are not really understood yet. Furthermore, public awareness for these issues needs to be promoted. Wildlife is utilised for commercial trade, habitats and whole landscapes are being destroyed, yet the knowledge of the underlying connections and interdependencies and therefore the consequences of destruction and disruption are not known nor researched. The driving force of these unsustainable explotations are capitalist greed and prospect of short-term gains.
E532	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Meanwhile the importance of the fact that something has to be done about Climate Change and Biodiversity loss reaches the majority of the people. What I recognize in my immediate surrounding is, that only few people try to contribute by changing their behavior and habits. Most humans are not willing to change their lifestyle, not even for the good of their children. Politics generally evades open discussions, focuses on minor important topics or pretends to care for the problems but instead encourages industry and large corporations to go on with their destructive philosophy. Best example for this is the current handling of the Diesel-affair in BMW, Daimler, etc. Many advanced technologies are generally not supported, but blocked as soon as they reach a significant level of importance or challenge existing industrial standards. Fighting for conservation usually has to be done on a voluntary level. There are too few jobs on a government level to handle the massive problems that need urgent treatment. This is connected to the fact that - in my opinion - there is no real political will of solving the problems. In summary, my experience from the past 10 years show, that on all levels - from the individual to the governmental level - the efforts are way too low to effectively solve humankind's problems. Air and ground pollution, massive loss in biodiversity, growth of agricultural areas with misguided management, rapid climate change, sea level rise and more... are the immediate consequences. Solutions for the good of all beings on earth are rarely and not effectively supported, as the interests of economy and the philosophy of 'capitalistic growth' are too strong to overcome, right now. If nothing changes drastically in that worldwide attitude, fight for basic resources and survival will prevail in the future.
E912	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Our knowledge about the environmental problems we are causing has been increasing very much, and ways forward are relatively clear. However, the combination of (public and institutional) resistance to change in the developed parts of the world and the need to improve the quality of life in the less developed parts seems to prevent any real transformation of our economic system. But exactly such a fundamental change is needed, and it is needed now to avoid serious environmental damage.
E378	[-]	Africa	GHANA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is no will power by government agencies to precisely deal with issues of the environment. Corruption among others are the greater cause of current environmental issues.
E664	Georgina Spyres	Western Europe	GREECE	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	8. This is mainly related to use of single-use plastic and the creation of waste. Though the EU is moving forth with policies that curb the use of single-use plastic, the dimension of the problem has not been understood by many. Much more can be done. 1. Greece is investing millions in fossil fuel rather than alternative energy. This shows there is no incentive to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution. Our country is not a major polluter, especially due to the financial crisis of the last decade, however, an international effort to reduce GHGs is absolutely necessary.

Comments on Q2							
E281	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In Guatemala, the biggest problem is education in general of the population, since we are a very poor country, and our population's education level is very low. This causes harm to the environment due to ignorance, in the use of biochemicals, deforestation, water contamination, biosphere integrity. Also there is little enforcement on environmental protection laws, which causes a great problem.
S021	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	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)	SDG 16+ (corruption, violence, insecurity)
S053	Sergio G. Pérez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Each of the factors considered is very important, but the combined effect of two, three or all of them at the same time is decidedly devastating. Although climate change and population, for example, appear to be close to disaster, putting the integrity of the Biosphere in danger, the root of the issues lies in how human society is organized, and how it responds to hazards. Today, extreme capitalism and consumer driven societies are probably at the root of the main issues. Corruption is not considered, but it is also a consequence of a society that puts money first, no matter what. Humankind should tackle the idea that we all need a wasteful lifestyle; we should stop measuring the success of each person by the amount of money they have, or by the size of their house(es). This is ridiculous and ecologically unsustainable, and the truth is that humans can live a rich and happy life without the stupidities that our consumer society tells us we need. Climate change and the environment should be the number one priority in the world, not war, not money.
E235	Jean W. Wiener	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HAITI	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If we lose our biodiversity and don't begin to control excessive exploitation we are going to have serious problems that we are only now beginning to understand.
053	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Degradation of biodiversity is at tipping point and we need a new approach to reverse species loss, loss of forests to palm oil, degradation of oceans. Protected areas and spaces for people and nature to thrive, if we are to survive on this planet.
E017	Shing Yip Lee	Asia	HONG KONG	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	People do not understand that any degradation or improvement of the environment will take time to happen. Few politicians or the general public have the early alertness to problems before it is too late to avoid them, or the patience to allow positive policy or intervention outcomes to take their course. We then are either denying or ignoring the problems as well as giving up too early on long-term solutions.
E619	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 10. Others	The growing human population combined to its consumerist system is responsible for the change of habitats, principal cause of biodiversity loss. Other major causes such as biological invasions are rarely touched upon, nor understood by governments or populations. If climate change can become an issue, species have a certain resilience to it; however the introduction of new species will be facilitated by novel climate and already greatly fragilised ecosystems. Unfortunately, combined impacts of deforestation, species introductions and climate change are and will continue to lead species to extinction at a faster pace. At this point, our ability to measure the rate of extinction is ludicrous as most resources invested in conservation are directed to the wrong targets. If the goal is to understand how biodiversity is currently affected and changing by these causes, then it is important to work directly on biodiversity, meaning arthropods and plant groups, instead of misguiding large vertebrates whose survival in mainly ensured thanks to their economical benefits from tourism in the country where they live or in zoological gardens. While most conservation efforts are concentrated towards a subset of distracting and ecologically insignificant, but popular species, the majority of biodiversity is at risk, dying in the shadow of the so-called "charismatic species. It is time for a major change in the approach taken for the study and protection of biodiversity during the past 20 years.
E517	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	The world population is growing while in Hungary our population is decreasing. In this contradiction our goverment support the families and a family saver policy is started but smart environmental policy is missing, which would handle the waste problem (reuse, recycle) or the energy policy (no nuclear power but green energy) for intance.
E698	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	All forecasts predict dramatic changes affecting humanity in a foreseeable future.
E052	[-]	Western Europe	ICELAND	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is concerning to see that the global political system is not able to tackle large issues of climate change together. Much research and development has been done with regards to our technological advantages, however they often are following the pattern of consumerism and creation of waste. There are some signs of improvement with regards to high profile (and close to the heart) topics like single use plastics and food waste. However, larger issues of transportation, resource use, loss of agrobiodiversity, agricultural productivity, and the growing imbalance between the wealth of the people is concerning. Another topic that might have come up from the 2008 economic crisis is the growing support of nationalism and fascism over the world.
062	Sundara Narayana Patro	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above		Climate change is taking place. It is inevitable. But we must try to slow the process by changing our lifestyle. Water, food, and such other natural resources must be made available free from contamination. National governments must play (a) proactive role.

Comments on Q2							
065	R. V. VERMA	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above		In view of homo sapiens for ages struggling for their survival in (the) different ecological systems of the planet, the 21st century has witnessed a grave environment concern for searching an optimum biological symbiosis of all forms of life. Verily, it is the ever exploding growth of human populations and its unprecendent(ed) and haphazard style of exploiting the variegated bounty of mother earth that has made us realize the urgent (need) for having a holistic approach to population planning. Certainly, it is human population that affects all other aspects of environmental planning for (the) survival of mankind on earth.
078	RAJESH BHAT	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	To help people change their lifestyles towards protecting the planet, the onus is on the state and the market. The civil society comes the last. First, the state has to put in place eco-friendly policies and science/technology has to be careful before launching/introducing a product that will not harm the environment. The state and the market being hand in glove, the penalties are being paid by the civil society. For example, if a citizen uses a plastic bag, s/he is penalized but the manufacturing is not for producing the same.
E033	Virag R Vyas	Asia	INDIA	Other	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land use change is one of the major concerns in Indian Region. Conversion of agriculture lands into commerical lands and large scale developments in and around coastal areas are one of the key concerns. Development of nw ports and infrastructure spread of existing ports in uncontrolled and takes heavy toll of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and beaches. Forest edges are encroached and boundaries are getting smaller without them being properly monitored.
E111	R. K. GARG	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	The whole world is facing problems related with Climate Change. It is the key issue, still many politicians and administrators do not seem to be concerned. Biodiversity is the second largest issue having so many genetic resources in our natural habitats, these are being destroyed indiscriminately.
E115	R. S. Ajin	Asia	INDIA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The main issues in the region is the drainage congestion.This in turn will lead in flooding. Immediate stream channel restoration practices is required.
E116	Rituraj Phukan	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	I always say that "Water is the local issue of global climate change, for people, and for biodiversity." Change is precipitation has caused changes in vegetation in protected areas, with wildlife migrations and conflicts with humans. Water and food stress may have increased straying from protected areas and resulted in more human-wildlife conflicts. These issues have been the subject of some studies in India, including the recent Hindu Kush Himalaya Assessment Report. The predicated disruption of the South Asian monsoons due to accelerated melting of Arctic ice will aggravate conditions for humans and wildlife in the Indian sub-continent. Yet, the water crisis and loss of lives, are not part of the political discourse, even in an election year.
E123	Shinsa P Mathew	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Discussing the environmental issues at different forums doesn't make much results. Awareness from the lower level of society and especially to the effluent class of the society is essential. The effluent class are miss using the resources without any concern about others and future. Only by controlling such practices we can achieve the goal. Unwanted use of AC and radio active substances are most dangerous in my opinion. Environmental protection and its important is to be taught from schools as a part of syllabus.
E129	Vigneswaran Azhagusundaram	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	we should focus on all the environmental issues at a time. "Environmental Balance" is the only key word to slow down the degradation of the Earth's ecosystem. We should keep working on the Nature based solution for our day to day living.
E133	Inbakandan	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Though there are initiatives in public awareness, policies and legal system still more effort is needed to reach the public in all level. Awareness on Environmental system should be nurtured in educational system with credit scores at all level from primary to higher level standards. Government funding on Science & Technology will implement "Awareness on Environmental system" in a interdisciplinary way in all task forces (Eg: Biotechnology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics, Other sciences, etc).
E151	Sai Kishore Nellore	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The predominant focus on renewable energy is taking up most of the discussion in climate change domain. It is well understood that any change in climate would have a direct impact on the livelihoods of the farmers and they are not part of the discussion or solution that is currently being pursued. In this context, it needs to be understood that land use needs to incorporate a holistic approach at a landscape level rather than as a food production system, this leads to monoculture and thereby deprives the long term health of land. The returns from a living forest are minimal and there are wider benefits in monetary terms for the communities to clear the forest and derive the benefits from land use change. This phenomenon is being witnessed in multiple regions, until and unless we have a robust system in place that values ecosystem benefits and compensates the same the destruction of forests would continue uninhabited. The opportunity cost of removing forests for other land uses is higher and until there is a balance that is stuck this would continue and is one of the main challenges that is being witnessed in this region. Added to this the ever increasing population and lifestyle changes are exerting more pressure on land to be brought under different land use for agriculture. As the lands near to cities are getting converted to meet the housing requirements the lands on the periphery of forests are being cleared for agriculture purposes. This domino effect is being felt and the pressure on land systems is increasing at an alarming rate.
E163	Ashishkumar Bhanuprsad Upad	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	In India and South east region are dynamic change in climate, land use, disaster, heat, flood, society, lifestyle, pollution. In this region population are increase due to impact on population migrate rural to urban for employment and better life. in this region extreme events are disaster like, flood, heat, industrial pollution, environmental pollution, land use change.
E215	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Water Resources	climate change is important over arching issue. But water resource management is to do with Management. Many of the disasters such as floods while attributed to climate change are in reality manmade dilators which can be managed. Water shortage and floods are becoming a reality in many cities in india. On one side waterways and natural water stores are being polluted by dumping and on the other side we face water shortages. This can be controlled if properly managed.
E224	[-]	Asia	INDIA	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	Population has impact on the natural resources, and the depletion of the resources in turn impacts the well being of population. This issue is overcome to possible extent by economy,environmental policies and measures. However, Human resource development with environmental awareness, consciousness and responsibility is largely required for saving biodiversity and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

Comments on Q2							
E256	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	50s	6. Population	In India, population control is must to bring any change. Corruption, vote banking strategies and more mouths for consumption of resources, effects the plans of government to be implemented. People are coming aware of the environmental issues, but the poverty and need for more money don't let their awareness to be practically implemented.
E321	Jitendra Pandey	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources	Water resources in India are shrinking both through pollution flow and contamination and through reduced area/volume.
E356	Sanket Kumar Saxena	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Direct Relationship with the available Sources and Resources.
E385	Aarushi Tanwar	Asia	INDIA	Other	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)	Waste Management, Groundwater Depletion, Environmental Education, Youth participation in environmental problems & decision making
E394	Rohitkumar Patel	Asia	INDIA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In the developing countries like India having more than 1 billion population size, the prime responsibility and huge challenge is to provide adequate livelihood option. On the other hand the way of infrastructural and industrial development should be sustainable. In the absence of sustainable utilization of natural resources, major environmental issues imbalance nature are habitat degradation and its alteration which are leads to the loss of biodiversity and subsequent environmental issues.in the bottle neck, proper Environmental policies and its implication should be strengthen to conservation environment and precious natural resources.
E421	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and	Bangladesh is facing different types of problem as climate change, biodiversity conservation, water resource management, different types of pollution, etc. In issues of climate change our countries people are aware by the different initiatives of government. Similarly, people concern raised about the biodiversity conservation, pollution control, water resource management related issues. Government implied different types of laws and policies to control the said issues. Though as a developing country, our priority is development focusing, so we are not very concern about the environmental sustainability.
E455	Sashi Kumar	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Regarding Kerala, a south western state of India, the scenario of biodiversity conservation looks bleak indeed. Forest cover is being depleted, wetlands are being filled up and pollution level is increasing. At the forest edges, human-wildlife conflict is on the increase. The general public is totally unconcerned to all these. The catastrophic flood situation in August 2018, which was the combined effect of unplanned dam construction and management, ecologically unscientific land use change etc., has already been forgotten. Political interference for short term gains in all conservation activities including policy level decisions seem to be the bane of this country.
E457	Arun Mani Dixit	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Land-use changes, especially the diversion of forest areas into agriculture and other development infrastructures, is still goes on unabated. Similarly the wetlands are converted rapidly in most parts of the world. These changes in land & water systems ultimately exacerbate the impact of climate change, which in turn affect the global biodiversity and fresh water availability. As most of the environmental issues are connected, in one or the other way, with each other, the resolution of problem needs cross-sectoral views and thus the policies and programs.
E461	Jagruti Rathod	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	India has main problem of awareness and application the environment policy. people has to understand the meaning of sustainable development and Local, State and National Government must be support for it. There should be penalty for breakdown of law of environment. we have save our natural resources of food and water. it is very important to conserve ocean, river, water, traditional people and land use as they are the main components of the survival of human begin and sustenance of earth. Most important is awareness, application of save and conserve environment with development
E479	Tuneera Bhadauria	Asia	INDIA	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 9. Society, Economy and	I think in my region too the climate change has become a major issue impacting the crop productivity and soil faunal diversity This is largel y due to shift in the pattern of seasons specifically obzerved on Indogangetic plain in North India. The population explosion is the second major cause of environmental degradation specifically in urban India And finally besides other issues the climate change is impacting our rainfall pattern which is effecting crop productivity as in India still in many parts of country rainfall is main source of water supply to crops. This is causing increased pressure on underground water resources. The industrializatuon and use of chemical fertilizers and pesricide is further enhancing the problem of depleting freshwater sources. So I think there is not one issue which is responsible for degrading environment instead it is a combination of problems which need to be tackeld in holistic manner to solve the issue of environmental management. .
E512	Anil kumar	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Crux of all sort of environmental problems are ultimately related to population explosion in the country.overexploitation of natural resources,changing land use patterns,industrialisation to meet the food and economic requirements of the growing population had disturbed the environmental balances,ecological cycles,increased man animal conflicts leading to global worming.If all this is to be restored population has to be regulated as per carrying capacity of the land.

Comments on Q2							
E525	Krishnapriya T R	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land-System Change, Biochemical flows, Water Resources is related with anthropogenic activities. The main reason for Environmental issues is life style, food habits of Human.
E529	Manohar Lal Baharani	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Mitigation of climate change concerns have been using the bench mark of "environmental impact assessment" and internalisation of environmental mitigation cost. However this process have had large number of voids. Many polluting industries shifted from countries having strict environmental protection laws to weak . The environmental impact assessment have been a going concern without taking regard to the "environmental impact potential" on life cycle of the project having cradle to grave concept for all the environmental concerns. For example; a solar system has environmental concerns for disposal / recycling of the energy storage systems at the end of their productive life. 2. Depletion of ground water levels has been a serious issue. It requires substantial investments to deal with. The Government policies, private sector involvement is hardly seen happening in this area primarily due to barriers on returns on investment. Mostly the fresh water resources are being considered as free goods and even if paid, the revenue generation is quite low to sustain the techno-economic viability of the projects. The coming years are going to encounter many challenges in this domain. 3. The society is currently driven by the digitised world without realising the life cycle impacts of fast upgrading technologies, economies are running on returns on investments alone (causing failure of binding commitments of Kyoto Protocol and bringing an era of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions), environment concerns are being talked about a lot but policies mostly are still on common but differentiated responsibilities and polluters pay principles, the measures on verification, monitoring and surveillance are avoiding external interventions. The success of endeavours shall rely upon how best the NDCs get translated into techno-commercial viable projects / programs / schemes beginning with the humanity currently living beyond the reach of digitised world. Thanks. Manohar
E609	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	There is a growing awareness of the importance of ecological security. However, public action and public concern should match each other. Gradually this is happening and in democratic society more emphasis is given to environmental issues. Now that we have entered a sustainable development decade, it is to be hoped that more public action will be forthcoming to ensure a healthy environment now and forever.
E712	Vinay Tandon	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The situation around water resources, especially drinking water, continues to worsen. With changing weather patterns and extreme climatic events, governmental (leave alone regional or global) responses continue to be haphazard and erratic with an eye on immediate political implications than on any long term strategic planning. The inequitable distribution of drinking water, providing free electricity for water guzzling crops and cheap water for wasteful industrial use exacerbate the water crisis. Rainwater harvesting seems to have got stuck in its infancy for decades now; progress is too slow, priority low and funding minimal. This monumental disregard for our most precious natural resource is equally matched by our disrespect (and therefore lack of compassion) for Life on this Earth. Governments are unmindful of the accelerating extinction of species, on land and in the sea. Wilderness areas shrink and habitats for myriad species continue to disappear. Maintaining Protected Areas across the world and more so in the Bio-diversity rich South is stymied and hamstrung with 'bureaucratese' and unwilling financial support, which comes in small driblets anyway, mostly evaporating before it hits the ground! And finally, there is seeming helplessness in dealing with INEQUALITY within and across countries. Neo-liberal policies and rabid capitalism concentrate wealth in the hands of very few; individuals and corporations. Strict environmental policies in viciously unequal societies like India, where normal laws and human rights get short shrift, is ironic and unlikely to succeed and sustain. And please begin to factor in CORRUPTION into economic and strategic planning and execution of such plans. Corruption is now endemic and looks essential to negotiate a "normal" life in most countries.
E730	R. RAJAGOPALAN	Asia	INDIA	Other	70s and above	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	Climate change is the most serious issue and yet the government is not taking any meaningful steps to mitigate it. In fact, their concern with economic growth is worsening climate change
E738	Nirmal Sudhir Kumar Harsh	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change will certainly affect human race and other organisms. We are reaching towards the dooms day. Those who are aware of this they talk and debate but do not realize ground realities of people like farmers. They are blamed for burning the crop residues but not provided alternative. Similarly vehicular pollution is seldom addressed by restricting the number of vehicles on the road. Population in countries like India is exploding. Subsidies are given to those having more children than those practicing small family norms. Tax payers' money is used for breeding.

Comments on Q2							
E796	Jyotirmoy Shankar Deb	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Climate change is the prime problem today. Authorities, Governments and general public need to be more serious to this matter. This issue can wipe out the entire biosphere fro this planet. Climate change factors need to be controlled. 2. Biodiversity loss is at its highest rate. More than 1 million species are at their edge of extinction. We should take immediate measures to save the species on earth. this may help us fight against climate change impacts. 3. More than 60 percent forests have been erased from the globe. It is the major cause of biodiversity loss.If it continues, climatic conditions will change more rapidly. This may end the civilization. 4. Non-judicial use of water resource will led us desertification in many parts. It has started already. If we can't stop it and find alternative source like rain water, we will miss the bus. 6. Population explosion is the main cause of all other issues. The natural resources are going fast to compensate growing demand of these huge population. 7. Good practices, strict laws, fast enactment of laws, good governance, judicial use of natural resources are the key points. Governments must form uniform policies throughout the globe to protect and manage the nature. Effective restoration programs need to be implemented to repair the hazards we created to earth. Economic benefit is not the goal, we must keep it in mind. Profit focused economy in many countries are degrading the environment. It is evident in the developing countries. These must be regulated.
E798	SENOO RAWAT	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We are mostly talking about problems for years now, lets talk solutions now, a lots & lots of talk on solutions. And i don't mean the high level policy solutions at national or international level that is indeed important and required but i mean about solutions in the form of simple steps that a common person can adopt in her or his everyday life - every day actions that people of all ages, from all geo-climatic regions, of all economic backgrounds can adopt to make a difference. Imagine couple of billion people doing their bit everyday to improve environmental conditions.....wouldn't this be great. Let's empower people to make a meaningful difference in their environment, lets list out simple steps as per different geo-climatic regions and the environmental issues they are facing, lets popularize these steps and motivate people to be environmental warriors and make a change. This will truly bring a revolutionary change, ordinary people will be the real catalyst and stakeholders in the change. Right now most of us earnestly believe that it is upto the government to bring about positive change in environmental conditions, but the role of all the inhabitants of the planet is more important in bringing about meaningful change for the better.
E800	ANILA P AJAYAN	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The successful integration of ecological, economic, and social aspects can provide the framework for many urban restoration projects throughout the industrialized world as well as in emerging economies can be the only way to cope with climate change and to achieve sustainable development goals. We have to understand alot in this changing scenario for the conservation strategies. The first and foremost is dedication, awareness and the knowledge to accept the fact that we belong to nature and not nature belongs to us.
E801	Manisha Agarwal Garg	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Need more legal norms, policies and awareness for limiting climate change, and solving water, food scarcity issues. also we need to change lifestyle towards natural and judicious living
E833	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The population explosion is the main reason for threat to biodiversity and it eventually leads climate change. These are inter connected. So the countries with higher population rates should take steps to control. To protect the biodiversity, law and policies alone not help. More awareness is needed not only for public and people for walks of life. Regarding climate change, resilience activities should be carried out with individual, state and country level...even people don't know what is climate change and it impacts..so make them understand...
E856	Lalitha Vijayan	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	5. Water, especially potable good quality, is becoming a rare commodity in our country. Same is the case with water sources for agriculture. Management of water resource needs to be given high priority for the survival of humans as well as other life forms on earth on which our survival depends. Care is needed to make sure that water sources are not contaminated by way of dumping waste such as solid waste, biomedical waste, effluents from domestic and industrial uses, pesticides and so on. 9. For improving the condition of environment, awareness about the values of ecosystems is a must. This has to be at all levels in the society, especially the policy makers and executives. The real problem is lack of commitment to the society, betterment and well being of all with a long-term vision which is lacking every where. 3. Changes in the land use, the extent of forests and agricultural lands, are at an alarming situation. Without understanding their significance in providing services to the environment and humanity, these ecosystems are being depleted at an increasing speed.
E859	Lala Aswini Kumar Singh	Asia	INDIA	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	Water Resources: Freshwater ecosystems are in grave danger. Perennial nature of rivers and streams need to be restored. Stagnant surface water (lentic habitats) need to be kept clean and free from chemical pollution. Wells need to be remain recharged and kept a source of water supply for house-hold use, where available, round the year in towns as well as villages. Rainwater harvest need to be made more meaningful, once people have accepted the system. Infrastructure for rainwater harvest may be put to multipurpose use in areas where the chances are that the systems remains unused for 8-10 months a year. Rainwater harvest infrastructure and well water supply can be interlinked to save space and money for house owners.
E001	Yus Rusila Noor	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 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	All above factors important, although on different priority

Comments on Q2							
E103	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change influenced a lot of ecological factors that already changed the livelihood of biological entities (indcluding human species) on Earth. Food scarcity arising in underdeveloped countries, land utilization pressure in small or islands based countries, over utilization of forest area and marine environment, pilling up of human wastes, increasing number of natural disasters that influenced by human activities. Tackling climate change is the main goal that must be agreed upon and acted upon with all resources of all countries on Earth. Any rejection from one or more countries will slow down the process and further endangered the effort to curb the climate change effects.
E351	Tri Mumpuni Iskandar	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate Change and Biodiversity play an important role in preserving this planet but additional to that the land system change can make it worst if the government cannot stop the planting of palm oil in huge numbers and clear massive land. The power of capitalistic system in the development of economy in the developing countries makes the environment degrade.
E607	Freddy Pattiselanno	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	All the environmental issues have been impacted the biodiversity. Therefore, we can't separate the issue in part, but consider all as whole parts that can impacted each other. In national level, policies and regulations to reduce the negative impact on environment, have been taken into account, so in some there are lots progress I nay say. Funds also are available to tackle this issue, for the purpose of conservation biodiversity. In conclude, we should continue to speak about all issues that reduce the quality of the environment.
E873	Anwar Muzakkir	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity	The climate change has just began since last two decades there are not much land fire, extreme drought, river flood, land slides and storms. It means while time passed away from me, it perhap, without realizing, much of my behavior towards nature has changed
E883	Wahyu Yun Santoso	Asia	INDONESIA	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	With the state of the mega-biodiversity country, Indonesia inherits an abundance of natural wealth and resources, yet the imminent threats and risks accordingly. Biodiversity problem then, in my opinion, considered as the main environmental issue to be taken into account. It intertwines into various problems and planes, from the land-use change through the socio-economic aspect within. During the last five years, there are massive forest shifting activities into mining areas, palm-oil plantation, as well as housing complexes. This condition is aggravated with the risky shadows evoked by bioprospecting activities in exploiting genetic resources treasured in our biodiversity. Several cases found to be irritating, as forest change to the palm-oil plantation, for example, causing a massive environmental problem, vary from haze pollution through the (direct or indirect) killing of wildlife like the orangutan. In another case, the land use change for a mining complex has created contamination on the coastal areas as well as "criminalization" over environmental defenders. All of that, unfortunately, was made for the sake of "people poverty", or at least that what the interested party stated. Thus, policies and measures are indeed a significant entry to be also taken into account as a part of environmental problem.
039	Toorag VALINASSAB	Middle East	IRAN	University or research institution	50s		1) Regarding to the Climate Changes, it is mentioned and discussed in many meetings but it is emphasized that there is no enough and well progress in this regard. There are many ways that countries should take into consideration to prevent or at least the decrease the changes in the environment such as Co2, pollutions, Green House gases and … 2) Population: Unfortunately, the population is increasing in the world without good control on it. Increase of population needs increase of food production and in turn it causes many changes on lands (more agriculture), atmosphere, ecosystems (rivers, oceans,…) 3) Water resources: due to high population, the consumption of water will be increased esp. for the regions that there is limitation of water resources. And in the future it will terminate to lack of food, poverty, and…
E332	Mina Esteghamat	Middle East	IRAN	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 10. Others	Environmental Threats in Iran: Construction of numerous and unnecessary dams Water table depletion Unauthorized wells Non-participatory management and ignoring the stakeholder groups Up-down and Sectoral-based decision making Flooding Unsustainable agriculture Severe drought Low and erratic rainfall patterns Overgrazing Livelihood dependency to natural resources Drying of the rivers Lack of an independent committee for water Extension of abundant oil industry Industrial pollutions and emissions Unsustainable tourism Discharge of sewage Unsustainable fishing practices Development activities and pollution Climate Change Population growth and lack of fertile lands land degradation due to land use change, intensive irrigation agriculture on the highlands, excessive livestock-keeping and groundwater extraction Increasing the aeolian and fluvial and erosion Forests has been degraded, replaced by cultivated plants or has disappeared completely Sand dunes have been mobilized because of the reduction of stabilizing vegetation
E414	Asli Abbasi	Middle East	IRAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	I think at the moment, due to the wide range harms caused by the recent floods in Iran,one of the most pressing environmental problem is the need to provide proper infrastructure and facilities with the aim of handling the severe consequences of floods, since Iran is faced with the unpredictable effects of climate change which combined with other environmental problems including the issues related to land use and deforestation, certainly the country will experience grave ramifications.

Comments on Q2							
E563	Mostafa	Middle East	IRAN	Corporation	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)	culture is too important.
E720	Asghar Mohammadi Fazel	Middle East	IRAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	Environmental problems in Iran like many other countries are mainly related to the human impacts on natural resources.
E832	[-]	Middle East	IRAN	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	- More public awareness is needed in all environmental issues,e.g. environmental documentaries are very helpful as they can catch the attentions and be very impressive like a movie. - I think more Environmental job is neede in developing countries, I do not know that it could be international or national, but it is obviously needed. For example, some of my friends and I are highly interested in working on Environmental issues, but there is no aaproperiate Environmental job for us though we are expert in this matter. The reason of this issue could be lack of Environmental budgets or NOT being in priorities.
E862	[-]	Middle East	IRAN	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think this global system and this economic-social system (capitalism) no longer works. The inequality is growing day by day. People cannot care about the global environment when they are poor. The 1 percent elite of the world has wealth equal to the rest of the 99 percent. And this gape is widening. And the wealthy people of the world want more. They want war. They want to have access to cheap resources and everything. But the truth is that the capitalist system no longer can support them. The IT (information technology) has broken many barriers and is presenting to people of the world a new kind of business model. This new model will win. Only this change can protect the environment and end the deadly trend of inreasing co2 concentration. I am optimistic
E589	Nihaya Khalaf	Middle East	IRAQ	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	Iraq faces the risks of desertification, rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, which has led to the deterioration of agriculture and the exacerbation of conflict. According to the World Bank(2017, annual mean temperature increased by 1-2oC, and it is expected to reach 52 C. drought has been in continuous exacerbation over the country since 1990s. last but not least, more than 3 decades of Wars and conflicts have left Iraq with a legacy of environmental pollution and undermined the government's ability to effectively monitor and manage contaminated sites there has been more than 40 sites across Iraq are contaminated with high levels or radiation and dioxins.
E042	[-]	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although the institutional response to climate change is improving, the national self interest involved are blocking progress at every COP. This has been particularly evident with reference to the major oil producing countries. At national level short term political pressures have sought to undermine international efforts at every stage.
E381	Francois Huleux	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	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	Our legal system should be more aggressive in the fight against climate change and the pattern of erosion of biodiversity.
E556	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems should have more weight in national and international policies.
E591	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The lack of fresh water is a very pressing problem in the Middle East area, which can be partly overcome by the use of desalination as reuse of waste water, as Israel is already doing with success. However, the focus is still very much focused on water for the needs of the population while the idea of keeping fresh water in rivers and lakes for "nature's use", as a way to preserve the ecosystems depending on it, is still not much discussed. Another pressing issue is land use. Being a small country with a fast growing population, Israel faces strong pressures to turn agricultural areas into urban lots, thus further decreasing the (already quite low) contribution of the territory to habitat preservation, biodiversity and ecosystem services. A system of incentives to farmers in order to make their activity both profitable and sustainable is sometimes discussed at policy level but has not yet been implemented.
E710	Dotan ROTEM	Middle East	ISRAEL	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	there are some improvements in bringing more water to the population and to the environment but it harms other environments due to industrial solutions like desalination ext. the population growth will be dramatic in the next two to three decades and will influence land use and biodiversity. the lifestyle is probably the one issue that can improve a lot but it seems nothing is been done to change it. over consumption of goods including the use of plastics.
025	Matteo Di Felice	Western Europe	ITALY	Media	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Changing the lifestyles and the inspiring principles of our society is our top priority because it's strictly connected with many other environmental issues.

Comments on Q2							
E025	Stefano Gianazzi	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and	The population is not really taking consciousness about the damages made by pollution, especially chemicals, towards health and biodiversity loss. Climate change is impacting heavily (e.g. flash floods) local territories.
E142	Giovanni Bearzi	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The destruction of Earth and its biodiversity should be prosecuted as a crime.
E376	Piero Genovesi	Western Europe	ITALY	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Loss of biodiversity still very scarcely perceived by the public and the decision makers, despite dramatic loss.
E435	Enrico Brugnoli	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biggest problems concern economy and finance, since most developped countries should pay at least partly for the development of less developped countries using green technologies and renewable energy. So agreements in teh future should be more stringent and compulsory for countries in order to push the system toward mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
E480	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past years Italy has seen drastic changes in the climate, especially in terms of extreme events such as flooding, storms or droughts. This year, for example, we had no snow in north eastern Italy until late April. May, on the other hand, has seen heavy snows also at lower altitudes. Talking about pollution, my area has had extremely high level of pm10 the whole winter. Beside cities tried to takle this problem by stopping euro4 diesel troughout most winter, there has been no education at all and no funds or incentives have been given to people allowing to allow for a change of habits. For example there has been a very slow development in the public transport system, there are only private incentives to buy new cars and, if I want an electric car outside bigger cities, I woulkd be very challenging to charge it. Also, very few have been made to allow for a green switch of industries, which would need much more sustain, specific policies and incentives.
E485	corrado teofili	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The issues I have ticked are the most urgent and dramatic and are so strictly linked each other that is almost impossible to start solving one without facing, in the meantime, all the others. This is likely to be a challenge in which the success is difficult and unclear (is reducing population for the sake earth health a success?). Among the "10 Others" issues we should encompass the huge increase of differences among countries, populations, people. Poor countries need to increase their conditions, migrants need to reach and live in developed countries,the richest countries have to reduce their consumption rate and perhaps have to renounce many of their benefits. The tragedy is that we need democracy in order to successfully solve global problems but the democratic systems make actually unlikely the possibility to undertake unpopular long-term political decisions (could a politician win declaring: "vote for me: I will reduce your salaries for a healthy planet"?). Anyway we must act in order to face and solve all the global dramatic problems.
E497	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land use consumption due to urbanization is one of the biggest threats to biodiversity conservation.
038	ROYES, VERONICA IRENE J	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	JAMAICA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Our island's mountainous terrain has prevented the efficient distribution of water to all areas of the country. This year, the lack of a rainy season which we depend on to replenish water in our reservoirs and aquifers is needed. We need help on water efficiency.
E188	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	I think in general environmental issues are integrated and cannot be viewed in isolation of each other. A multi-stakeholder/multi-disciplinary approach is needed but is generally lacking.
E781	Robert Blakemore	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We depend upon earthworms to build the soil that we rely on to supply 99% of food and to filter 100% of drinking water plus to grow all fibre and timber. Last year a paper plotted >80% decline of earthworms under intensive agriculture over the last 175 years - https://www.mdpi.com/2571-8789/2/2/33 . This year extinction of two further worm species, one from Japan and one from New Zealand, were reported: nh.kanagawa-museum.jp/files/data/pdf/bulletin/48/bull48_55_60_blakemore.pdf; nh.kanagawa-museum.jp/files/data/pdf/bulletin/48/bull48_61_68_blakemore.pdf. This Spring the swallows returned to my town but did not nest and are now gone. This is because chemical agriculture has poisoned the soil, water and air so there are no earthworms nor flying insects. We are the "future generation" that Rachel Carson in 1963 warned us this would affect. So it now has... For 50 years EPA has monitored environmental pollution and for 30 IPCC has watched climate change; both are now critical. As Greta Thunberg said: "Change is coming, whether you like it or not." To take some control of these issues individually we need to eat and wear organic and study Permaculture. Maybe next year it's time Asahi, and everyone else, celebrated and supported saving Soil Biodiversity?
J001	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s		As a researcher and educator, I deeply feel that I must actively engage with the SDGs.

Comments on Q2							
J002	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	・Environmental issues—biodiversity, land use, pollution, water resources, population, food supply, and climate change—are not isolated problems but are interlinked. ・Their common root lies in the greed of certain political and economic powers pursuing unrealistic economic growth. ・While raising living standards remains necessary, in economically advanced regions this often leads to wasteful, ecologically damaging activities that do not truly improve quality of life, and deepen disparities between regions and social classes. ・While targeted interventions are needed, unless we address these fundamental issues through deep discussion and action, nothing will improve.
J003	Tsuyoshi Hara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Hope and despair are interwoven like strands of a rope. It seems likely that irreversible change is unfolding negatively. Having experienced disasters like crop failure and nuclear accidents, our ability to recover is now being tested.
J004	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that environmental education is in decline.
J005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	General public awareness is weak.
J007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many people must truly understand the way of thinking behind issues if we are to move forward.
J011	Mr. Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	The 1.5 °C target is ambitious and commendable—but real-world response and public awareness are still insufficient. I worry that the ideal will outpace meaningful action, rendering the goal hollow.
J012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	In the Anthropocene era, standing at a tipping point, humanity urgently needs collaborative-commons approaches centered on renewable energy.
J013	Mr. Iwasaka	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At its core, the issue seems to lie in how humans understand nature—and the societies built upon that understanding. We tend to respond to the most visible indicators of climate change (perhaps due to advances in natural science), but more thoughtful, deeper proposals are clearly needed.
J014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since climate change and the SDGs are global issues, we should develop various exceptions and tailor our approaches domestically and internationally.
J015	Satoru Katsuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Advances relating to green finance are followed by the pursuit of improvements, but I do not think that people in finance have a good understanding of commons. Policies for maintaining order urgently need to be implemented.
J016	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	Because this survey is subjective and not based on quantitative metrics, I suspect significant variation in responses.
J017	Takaaki Hashimoto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Even if returning to pre-industrial lifestyle is unrealistic, we must stop chasing convenience and comfort. This point should prompt serious reflection from governments and industries alike.
J018	Mr. Mae	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	I sense that the underlying population issue is being left unaddressed out of consideration for developing countries.
J019	Hikaru Machida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		Judging from people's awareness and developmental aspects such as policies, funds and environmental technology, the goals of the Paris Agreement are very difficult to achieve at this point. We need to remain aware of the trends of climate change (including the melting of Arctic and Antarctic ice and significant climate change) and change our lifestyles accordingly (stop overconsuming resources).
J020	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Concerning climate change, the 2018 edition of Emissions Gap Report from the United Nations Environment Programme explains that the global emissions of CO2 rose 1.2% for the first time in four years in fiscal 2017. The priority of economic issues in one's own country are obviously the true intentions in many different countries, most notably of U.S. President Trump, in the commitment against climate change. I am very worried.
J021	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land	In recent years, localized torrential rain has increasingly caused disasters. All we can do is low-profile efforts that take a considerable amount of time before bearing fruit. People want to see results quickly. I am afraid that the issue may not be solved without a remarkable technological innovation.
J024	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Even amid global trends, we need scientific efforts to clarify causal links—such as between climate change and CO_2 levels, or ocean plastics and ecosystem damage.
J025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The problem lies in both overpopulation and excessive pursuit of material wealth.
J026	Susumu Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Earth moves perfectly as a celestial body, and we benefit immensely from it. We should live each day with gratitude and humility toward the planet—and that mindset is fundamental to solving environmental challenges.
J027	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite the numerical goals of the Paris Agreement, there's been virtually no concrete strategic or tactical effort. At this rate, Japan will be seen as a country indifferent to the global environment, and none can argue otherwise.
J028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I feel Japan's national policy is lagging. Economic priorities remain dominant, with continued reliance on oil and coal power—contradicting global trends and presenting a major issue.
J029	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	1.Countries vary in how they maintain their native species, depending on philosophy and circumstances. 2.In Japan, our lax restrictions on imported exotic species have led to their proliferation in suburban areas, making alien-species management a major issue.

Comments on Q2							
J030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan lacks sufficient medium- to long-term policy vision. I fear that our energy policy is running counter to global momentum.
J031	Kazue Tazaki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	(Regarding Question 1) I always find its meaning unclear. As for the Fukushima nuclear cleanup—fluent containers, durability, forest pollution, dam and reservoir implications—none have been addressed! Releasing contaminated water into the sea is unacceptable! Is it really safe for the Olympics?
J032	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Each individual should simplify their lifestyle—wear an extra layer when it's cold, for example—and start by addressing what they can.
J033	Mr. Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Unless the U.S., China, and India take ambitious measures to curb CO_2, atmospheric concentrations will keep climbing.
J036	Satoru Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Water resources per capita are certainly decreasing, which affects food production. The increased production of food strains the availability of water resources. Worse, climate change negatively affects food production and water resources. Attention should be directed to this mutual relationship.
J037	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	People are beginning to notice nearby extreme weather—like summer droughts, heavy rains, and floods—but for too long we've ignored how our lifestyles and business practices have raised CO_2 and driven abrupt climate change. While awareness is growing, no real actions to change lifestyles have followed, due to economic and national interests.
J038	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s		It seems our efforts aren't keeping pace with the speed at which environmental problems are worsening.
J039	Masaki Taguchi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Crisis awareness remains weak—especially among political leaders. This is deeply serious.
J040	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		As I get older, finally I am beginning to understand that all efforts on global environmental issues in a sense go back to politics and the awareness of politicians. Japanese politicians are becoming less aware and knowledgeable about global environmental issues, which is the biggest crisis. In terms of the Doomsday Clock, it is now at 11:00.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	"From the perspective of complexity science on environmental issues" Major scientific paradigm shifts—Cartesian coordinates, Newtonian mechanics, relativity, quantum mechanics—have been followed by the rise of complexity science. We now recognize that irreversible phase transitions between non-equilibrium states, accompanied by symmetry breaking, explain many natural and social phenomena. These transitions are key to big environmental crises—ozone depletion, global warming, extreme weather. Earth functions as an open, non-equilibrium complex system powered by solar energy. But rising CO_2 has already increased global temperature by ~1. °C over pre-industrial levels, undermining ecosystem resilience. If warming continues unchecked, a planetary boundary may be crossed, triggering a potentially irreversible shift toward a much harsher, primordial Earth-like state. To prevent that, we must break free from fossil-energy dependency and embrace renewable energy—solar, hydro, wind, geothermal, biomass—not as burdens but as profitable opportunities. Europe is moving fast on this. I hope Japan's environmental experts will have a chance to discuss this direction for our country.
J047	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Regarding item 1, I believe things will continue to deteriorate. For item 8, we should begin by changing lifestyles. Focusing on improvements for items 8 and 9 is the most realistic starting point.
J050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although the SDGs appear to be voiced strongly by media and political-business leaders, public awareness and supporting systems and initiatives are moving extremely slowly. I worry about my children's generation.
J051	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	I seriously fear that climate change may soon become uncontrollable—and that it will profoundly impact other issues (e.g., items2, 7, 5).
J052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems that general citizens are more aware about the environment, showing that education and announcements about the environment are gradually spreading. On the other hand, politicians are preoccupied by their interests and lag in terms of environmental action.
J053	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	While there is some public awareness of environmental crisis in the media, it seems that effective responses are still missing in some areas.
J055	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Without world peace, we cannot make true progress in addressing environmental issues.
J057	Ms. Morita	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Climate change fuels disasters across the board. We urgently need energy policy reform, advanced-country lifestyle shifts, and a move to a circular economy. It is crucial to rethink growth-first models in developed nations.
J059	Masayuki Omori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	I find hope in young Europeans expressing alarm to their elders.
J060	Tateo Terahata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	We can't yet confirm whether stopping greenhouse gas increases will halt sea-level rise due to limited data—but since the Industrial Revolution it's risen roughly 3–4 mm per year. We have no choice but to suppress greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible.

Comments on Q2							
J061	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s		Thirty years on since Agenda21, the term "environmental issues" has entered popular discourse—but the links between causes and effects remain unclear, and societal pathology is strong, so decisive action hasn't been taken.
J062	Kazushi Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Public awareness of climate change and biodiversity conservation is rising—but it's not leading to personal action. We need triggers that move people toward direct lifestyle change.
J063	Mr. Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Major issues include nuclear energy (for power and weapons), population decline and aging, urban overcrowding and rural depopulation, and disaster preparedness against extreme weather and earthquakes.
J064	Mr. Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Things have worsened under the current government, and funding for basic research and non-profit university science—research without immediate commercial ROI—is drastically reduced. Colleagues lament that "20–30 years from now, in Asia only China will produce Nobel Laureates."
J065	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Researchers have long warned of increasing extreme weather from global warming. The recent growth of massive typhoons and hurricanes demonstrates that warning is reality. We must shift from coal and fossil fuels to clean energy, and reduce dependency on unmanageable nuclear power, backed by appropriate policies and legislation.
J066	Takayoshi Kasai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	We must suppress massive consumption of energy, food, and natural resources as much as possible.
J069	Mr. Umezaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Although environmental awareness is rising and some improvements are taking place, general agreement exists mostly on principle—when it comes to individual efforts, action is limited.
J071	Mr. Ogushi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	The disasters driven by recent climate change are growing in number and scale. Since human activity largely drives them, endangering the planet, every nation—including ours—needs to urgently treat this as a shared issue for human survival.
J072	Yukihisa Takei	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The stabilization (selection) and aging (greater longevity) of the population add to the importance of the role of the elderly. Native Americans have considered the global environment to be something that must be protected for future generations. By regarding this as a prerequisite, we need policies and measures that focus on the utilization of recyclable resources and related education. Clarification of lifestyles as residents of this planet needs to be discussed while foreseeing the correction of gaps.
J075	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	[-]	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	We need a transformation in how we live—not just reforms in work. Rather than freeing consumption and desire, we must free people's innate potential. In doing so, we should leverage the information and AI revolution.
J076	Taro Matsuno	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Concerning the shift to natural energy in Japan, I do not know much about the efforts on technological policies for increasing photovoltaic power generation. The industrial circles argue the need for nuclear power generation while society regards it as dangerous. I am afraid that the split views are left unaddressed.
J077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although global awareness and efforts toward climate change are improving, they remain insufficient—especially in the U.S. Under the current regime, I cannot be optimistic.
J079	Senichi Ebise	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I've observed an increase in natural disasters in recent years.
J080	Hideki Chiwaki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Governments and citizens who refuse to adopt decarbonization seem not to care about future generations—while returning to nuclear energy is like reviving a force humans can't control.
J082	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change	Although recent warming is said to be man-made, climate history shows recurring warm and cold periods, so I sometimes wonder if what we're seeing is just cyclical.
J083	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We tend to focus on immediate issues over long-term solutions. Moreover, worldwide consensus is extremely difficult to achieve.
J085	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	In our country, it feels like extreme heat and torrential rainstorms are becoming more frequent—another sign of climate change.
J086	Kentaro Murano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Mega typhoons and heavy downpours driven by global warming are a grave threat for mountainous countries like Japan. We must aim to reduce yearly fatalities to zero. Meanwhile, with declining population, farmland and forests are less likely to be cleared. Whether that's positive is unclear, but urban concentration (e.g., high-rise apartments replacing individual homes) may improve energy efficiency. Living in Kyoto, I no longer need a car thanks to bus routes; switching to hybrid or electric buses would be a major success.
J088	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	5. Water Resources	I worry about future water shortages.
J089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	6. Population	The root cause of every problem is population. We need to both curb population growth and maintain it at sustainable levels—yet humanity has never truly restrained itself (China being a possible exception).
J090	Junko Okamura	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is crucial to increase citizens' and consumers' environmental awareness without lowering their quality of life. Through steady education and economic approaches—including recent "nudge" techniques—we should elevate society's environmental consciousness and turn that into concrete actions.
J091	Naohiko Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	While we can address visible problems, it's vital to assume that unknown or yet-to-be-understood phenomena exist (for example, CFCs were once considered harmless but later found to destroy the ozone layer).
J092	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	I am deeply concerned about global population growth and the resulting increase in energy use. Yet nobody publicly discusses population control. Many efforts address climate change and biodiversity, but what about population? Improving women's education is indispensable.

Comments on Q2							
J094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Warming of the Earth is raising ocean temperatures, altering ecosystems and precipitation patterns. Flood zones and drought-stricken areas now pose existential threats to humanity.
J096	Fumio Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Reforming politicians' awareness is paramount. Additionally, we must recognize and analyze why global leaders (in G7 and G20) have failed to implement substantive policies in the past twenty years.
J097	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As extreme weather events multiply, it appears that public policy and citizen interest are actually retreating, which is deeply alarming.
J098	Mr. Yoshida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	When we think of "climate," we usually consider long-term trends—but even over just a year many people already sense changes. Our current atmosphere and oceans date back only about 10,000 years. I hope we can capture these shifts and work to maintain this state.
J099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Climate change grows year by year, altering the biosphere and reducing domestic food production. This imbalance further fuels global climate change, accelerating national decline.
J100	Takao Goto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Necessary lifestyle changes are not happening. ・Urban concentration continues unabated in Japan and abroad. ・Like ancient cities collapsing, will a major disaster bring down modern society?
J101	Mr. Takanashi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Recent record-breaking heat and sudden heavy rains exceed anything we've experienced or anticipated. Though adaptation is spoken of, I worry whether we can really cope with such extremes.
J102	Isao Sakaguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s		Because it is difficult to transnationally solve issues of group acts, the power of an enlightened market and financing is important.
J103	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Because climate change is not perceived as an immediate crisis, most individuals' awareness hasn't shifted and their lifestyles remain unchanged.
W004	Takakazu Yumoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Tropical rainforest loss continues unchecked, threatening biodiversity. Land use is increasingly rivaling primary forests with biofuel and food production. Many firms treat the SDGs as excuses—doing "the easy win" on single goals rather than embracing the spirit of holistic sustainability.
W005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	As population grows and technology advances, greenhouse gases like CO_2 accumulate in the atmosphere, triggering planetary disruptions. Resulting ocean warming threatens marine life—such as coral bleaching—raising serious food supply concerns.
W006	Junpei Kubota	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite clear changes in precipitation patterns from climate change in Japan, public awareness is insufficient, and policies and laws don't reflect reality. Compared to global efforts, Japan is falling noticeably behind, which worries me greatly.
W007	Hiroyuki Matsuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I'm concerned about changes in coastal and river ecosystems.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Major cities and core municipalities show high awareness and action under local governance—but small rural municipalities remain completely indifferent. I see this on the ground. For example, debates like the "Metropolitan Plan" are power struggles without any vision for sustainable communities.
W010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	Climate change and biodiversity protection are deeply interconnected—and most Aichi targets remain unmet or have worsened, placing many species at risk of extinction. Before 2020, we must engage major powers and countries like the U.S. not merely with declarations but with real, global-scale action.
W011	Tomoharu Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	Changing lifestyles is the only way to control climate change and the deterioration of biodiversity. This would require policy measures that place certain restrictions on encouraging sustainable lifestyles, in addition to educational measures.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	People seem to be shifting toward decarbonized lifestyles—but efficacy can lag awareness. For instance, many choose large electric vehicles, while small gasoline cars might reduce CO_2 emissions more effectively—revealing a gap between perception and practical impact.

Comments on Q2							
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Weather disasters are increasing and intensifying. I see little improvement—and even worsening—in most other areas.
W015	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Environmental degradation threatens humanity's survival. But rather than extinction from ecological collapse, I fear conflict over resources like food and biodiversity will spark wars that ultimately end life. Environmental devastation like that from pollution in China could doom us, and war over such destruction would finish the planet.
W017	Seisyu Tojo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The Japanese government must actively communicate and act both at home and abroad. Events like the G20 and the Olympics are platforms where Japan can lead—and should.
W019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Issues directly affecting human health—especially—cannot be ignored.
W020	Kouji Hirata	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As we have seen recently in the heavy rain disasters and tornadoes, environmental conditions are becoming increasingly extreme in Japan and around the world. Partly due to the intentions of world leaders (especially those in countries such as the U.S. and China), even environmental issues are kept from being discussed on a global level. Leaders are more inclined to pursue national interests, which is very regrettable.
W021	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change	While it’s unclear whether climate change is responsible, severe weather events like heavy rains are now repeatedly causing disasters across the country, and I’m extremely worried.
W022	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Like the SDGs, environmental challenges are all interlinked—not independent. If we look at four examples, items9 and 8 form the root causes. Unless we address those, problems like 1 and 2 and others cannot be truly solved.
W024	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Cutting greenhouse gas emissions is urgent.
W025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Consciousness reform is essential to solving issues. Environmental problems are too late to address after they occur. We need comprehensive and strategic
W026	Tatsuyoshi Saijo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Despite dire warnings from scientists like Rockström, there hasn’t been sufficient discussion about how society must transform. Our current democratic and market systems don’t include future generations. We need structural redesign now.
W028	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The deterioration of resources and the biodiversity crisis are occurring because of food and water. The pollution issue is more serious than our society is aware. It needs to be epidemiologically and comprehensively studied, but it is not. There is little idea of where to start. (Initiatives such as JECS should be implemented more.) Dramatic solutions also require changes in lifestyles as well as in society, the economy and policies. However, such changes seem unlikely to occur. Educating and enlightening society is important.
W029	Itaru Yasui	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The understanding that climate change and the collapse of biosphere greatly influence the end of humanity is yet to have spread widely. An increase in the global population will accelerate the depletion of metallic resources and increase the need for food production. These trends, among others, will certainly have a negative impact on the Earth’s sustainability, though they are not included in the questionnaire. Discussions on how to change politics and the economy remain
W031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Are environmental efforts just empty slogans?
W032	Hiroaki Somiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Last summer was intensely hot, and this winter also felt unusual. I sense CO_2 has crossed a critical threshold. I believe it’s time for our economic goals to focus on environmental healing—and I continue small efforts toward that end.
W033	Naoki Adachi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Concern for ecosystems—agricultural and marine—is very low and outdated in Japan. We risk becoming the vanguard of ecological destruction. We need to inform Japanese society about global conditions and current measures in place elsewhere.
W034	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Achieving the UN SDGs requires policies, initiatives, and social structures to be reviewed over the medium and long term.

Comments on Q2							
W035	[-]	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	The economic conflict between China and the U.S., the North Korea issue, the Trump administration's policies on the Middle East, the EU's turmoil over Brexit, and the aging of population in Japan, among other issues, seem to be distracting public attention away from environmental issues. Attention is only drawn to superficial measures, such as the spread of electric vehicles and photovoltaic power generation, which are a simplification of the issue. Consequently, this weakens the discussion about facing complicated environmental issue, which is also a social issue. We should maintain a cautious stance against the social trend that the situation is getting better, when actually it is not.
W036	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Since last spring, ocean plastic waste has become big news across media. It resonates deeply with all age groups. This presents a chance to renew public consciousness—and accelerate the move to a decarbonized society. Plastic pollution harms marine life and biodiversity. This moment could revive biodiversity as a public concern. Japan has fallen behind on both climate and biodiversity compared to the EU; we must fight back. Complying with the Paris Agreement requires systemic change—and Japan's government and private sectors should fully commit. As an environmental NGO, I am determined to act on coal-power exit, ESG investment, the SDGs, biodiversity labels, and Tokyo Olympic procurement.
W037	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Solving global environmental problems requires decisions and momentum from everyone with life on Earth. Unfortunately, there is no "world government," and democracy often fails to muster majority support or intergenerational ethics. We must persist until a tipping point forces major change.
W038	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Accelerated climate shifts are increasingly visible in extreme disasters. Even if poverty improves in developing countries, and economic growth spreads in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, blaming each other for climate issues risks discarding environmental progress. Humanity seems to be heading toward extinction through biodiversity loss.
W040	Yasuyuki Sasaki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Planetary boundary science warns of irreversible, rapid environmental change. Biodiversity loss is my greatest concern. We also know about acidification, ozone damage, and land-use change—but ecosystems are under enormous strain. We must recognize how food systems, breeding practices, population control, and economic systems disrupt ecological balance. As societies grow wealthier—expanding meat consumption and luxury goods—we must shift focus to local resilience beyond the 2030 Agenda. The "X-year weather forecast" campaigns raise climate awareness—but imaging future Earth still feels like stepping into a Tezuka-style sci-fi. The 20th century was oil, the 21st became water. Next inevitable crises will hit oxygen production as ecosystems break—leading directly to threats to humanity.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe environmental issues do not exist—that the Kyoto Protocol was a Western ploy—and that global warming may even have some benefits. We need to weigh pros and cons scientifically.
W042	Hirosi Nagano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To raise public concern, the government must present an integrated vision across environment, economy, tech, and land use—communicating Japan's future path and stimulating debate. So far, policy remains fragmented, without any coherent approach. Without serious explanation on nuclear power's rationale and scale within Japan's geopolitics, public momentum won't follow—even if policy is solid. We need public platforms across society to spark discussion; otherwise, even sound policies will falter in implementation.
W043	Hirofumi Aritani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	I'm deeply concerned about the environmental impacts of current U.S. withdrawal from multilateral bodies, Brexit, and similar isolationist trends. These risks will manifest as direct and indirect environmental damage in the years ahead—and may negate global efforts.
W045	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Environmental issues such as those of pollutants and the ozone layer in the past were easy to tackle, because they are directly connected to the health of human bodies. In contrast, carbon dioxide emissions and the decrease of biodiversity are less visible and can easily be put off. We need a social system for intentionally and unintentionally taking necessary actions before people's awareness of the issue increases. Entrance measures should precede exit measures. For example, energy saving should come before recyclable energy, control of consumption before reforestation, and reduction before recycling. We must face the reality that, in terms of science, economic growth cannot last forever.
W046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Environmental issues require clear, science-based facts, evidence, analysis, and debate—not sentimental appeals.
W047	Motokazu Ando	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	One reason the SDGs resonate today is their simple, recognizable logo—it shows how small triggers can drive societal change. While MDGs had a similar concept, they gained far less media attention. (Answering this survey depends on whether one answers from a global, objective stance or as a resident of Japan—it makes a big difference.)
W048	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Population	Issues resulting from the population increase affect all changes in the global environment. Changes in lifestyles and the development of sustainable social systems are needed.
W052	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The issue of death from overwork (karoshi) served as a turning point, drawing the attention of the media and the general public to working conditions. With legal reforms, ICT, AI, and RPA improving productivity and preventing overwork, people now have more free time to reassess lifestyles. I hope this fosters sustainable work–life balance and fulfillment.

Comments on Q2							
W053	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental damage like global warming arises from the cumulative effects of countless small-scale economic activities. These impacts and the resulting harm are often indirect and hard to observe—but over the long term, they can be catastrophic. To address these issues effectively, it's vital to raise awareness of how individual economic actions aggregate into larger consequences, motivate change through clearer evaluation, and steer improvements via policy. In that light, we need to expand and deepen a diverse array of tools—such as corporate self-assessment frameworks, preferential loans linked to those evaluations, and supplementary subsidies—to encourage sustainable practices.
W054	Shuzo Nishioka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the launch of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs in 2015, awareness of preserving nature as the foundation for human survival has spread beyond experts and policymakers to include business leaders, cities, and other stakeholders. This is commendable. Yet, many SDG-branded corporate efforts are superficial—mere token gestures—or fluctuate with economic cycles. As long as consumer-driven growth continues unchecked, these efforts risk widening humanity's vulnerability instead of fostering genuine harmony with nature. Just as the Paris Agreement required decades of negotiation, we face similarly lengthy debates over plastics. It's time to rethink our social systems—to rebuild them around sustainable development, harmony with nature, fulfillment, and appropriate technology.
W055	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The threat to the protection of the biosphere, food shortages in developing countries, drought and other issues related to the global environment resulting from climate change are in a critical situation from which it seems difficult for us to escape due to some egotistical people.
W057	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	Though policy, regulatory, and technological improvements are gradually advancing, there's a serious question: will they arrive in time?
W059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	It's absurd that global trends can shift dramatically simply because the United States changes its stance.
W060	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Given the constraints on resources, human capital, and economy, it's unclear whether we can cope with a combined collapse triggered by climate change, transboundary pollution, and biodiversity loss. Biodiversity is already collapsing at extinction rates thousands of times above baseline (as noted by E.O. Wilson), prompting efforts even to preserve DNA banks. In Japan, invasive species are causing not just environmental damage but direct societal harm. Pollutants like PM2.5, microplastics, and mercury in our oceans go unchecked. Consider that Japanese consuming mercury-heavy tuna even as young children might develop irreversible brain impacts by adulthood. And that's before accounting for the effects of climate change—ocean acidification killing coral reefs and depleting fisheries. We're not even adequately handling current problems; adding this new layer of risk is deeply concerning.
W061	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In today's global context, improving our response to environmental challenges requires a historic and global mindset—pursuing ideals from a long-term, shared humanity perspective.
W062	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Climate change essentially governs all environmental issues, and the primary energy driver behind it is solar power—mediated by global water cycles, especially via the oceans. To predict the future of our planet, we must model the entire system: solar input, hydrological heat exchanges, and their interactions. Only then can we define—and quantify—what human actions and policies are acceptable. It's premature for citizens' campaigns to direct environmental policy without sound scientific backing. The media, in particular, must avoid stoking public fear or glorifying ineffective movements; rational, scientifically grounded reporting is essential.
W063	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	I have serious doubts about whether national climate policies are even effective. We need transparent reporting to citizens on policy costs and benefits.
W065	Shinichiro Namiki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There's a wide gap between government aspirations and reality. Local governments and public awareness vary enormously—some benefit from lax oversight while others suffer due to lack of support. We need a shift in public awareness, stronger government leadership, and enforceable penalties to ensure accountability.
W068	Hidenori Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Arguably the most serious impact of climate change will be changes to water availability and quality, as well as unstable food production—potentially sparking large-scale conflicts. Today's climate shifts are so rapid and uneven across regions that any response is perpetually reactive. To prepare for what lies ahead, we must think broadly, plan flexibly, and apply every ounce of human intelligence.
W069	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Many people seem unable to see environmental issues as their personal responsibility—or as a burden left for future generations.
W070	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	If we do not take swift and fundamental action on climate change, the survival of life on Earth is at stake. Unfortunately, current U.S. policies are moving in the opposite direction. I urge Prime Minister Abe to engage in strong persuasion. Though China is pivoting, grassroots concern remains insufficient—global public pressure is critical.
W071	Takahiko Hiraishi	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Despite clear scientific urgency—from temperature spikes to extreme weather—non-scientific climate denial still flourishes. Delays in investing in dams, irrigation, and water infrastructure are already hurting agriculture, particularly among the poor in developing countries. Truly effective response demands global cooperation—but this is being blocked by short-sighted, self-interested stances in major powers like the U.S. and China.
W072	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	With events like next year's Olympics and Osaka Expo, Japan seems caught in a mindset of growth without regard for environmental limits—ignoring local climate risk. I sense we're crossing a tipping point toward systemic collapse.
W073	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	More must be done to instill specific principles and plans into people's awareness. Otherwise people's lifestyles will never change, no matter how much environmental issues are reported on the news. Each person urgently needs to increase their awareness about the environment and climate change, and take corrective actions. The situation could be irreversible. I am very concerned.
W074	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Building and maintaining robust data infrastructure—continually collecting and analyzing environmental data—is essential.
W075	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unfortunately, money remains at the core of policy and investment, relegating environmental concerns to second place.

Comments on Q2							
W077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Man-made pollution—like radioactivity and CO_2—is deeply worrying. Radioactive waste from energy facilities is already damaging our planet, and CO_2 emissions continue to drive extreme global weather.
W079	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Japan lags behind in policies and technologies for decarbonization. We're still building and exporting coal plants, and placing arbitrary limits on renewable energy within the grid. We've failed to address necessary stabilization measures—like grid improvements. While Japan increases aid to Africa (with TICAD in 2019), unless we shift from fossil fuels, electrification will raise CO_2 emissions—and climate risks—in impoverished areas. Domestic SDG efforts are largely economic growth strategies. Though the Fifth Basic Environmental Plan sets out ideals like "circular and symbiotic regions," it lacks strong financial incentives. Education for sustainable development is underfunded and slow, failing to influence those in power. Some economic groups even dismiss "planetary boundaries" as academic nonsense, rejecting them from the plan. True change, driven by the economy, remains undiscussed. Biodiversity decline is now visible in food: eel and tuna—already endangered—are still overfished due to high prices. And climate-driven disasters both degrade forests and result from that degradation.
W080	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	The whole world urgently needs to take action to achieve carbon neutrality. Japan needs to pioneer this action and turn crises into opportunities.
W081	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Having worked with apple orchards, I've seen that routine practices no longer hold—plants respond to climate shifts faster than humans do. If we don't step up adaptation, humanity risks being left behind.
W083	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Tools like TCFD and SBT show real progress in climate efforts in recent years. But many companies only track emissions from operations—not accounting for CO_2 saved through product use. Unless we include that lifecycle view, our efforts will fall short.
W084	Ryohei Kada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Statements like those from President Trump suggest that appreciation for diversity is disappearing.
W085	Takashi Saitou	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	At the root of global environmental issues, humans impose heavy burdens on nature that they are unable to control. Resolving the issue requires the development of a system that enables humans to quantitatively control and reduce their environmental burden. This effort requires many different parties to undergo hardships and will not easily come true. The acceptance of endurance cannot spare deep understanding about its underlying philosophy. Therefore, education and the development of human resources are important.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A new energy technology must be developed within the next two to three decades. The energy mix proposed by the government says our dependence on atomic power generation would range between 20% and 25% in the next 20 years, which seems unfeasible. To ensure stability of the electric power supply, recyclable energy needs to involve aggressive use of geothermal heat and biomass. Also, the government should continue its aggressive efforts toward the shift to a hydrogen energy-based society.
W087	Akihiro Onishi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Many environmental issues are being used to justify economic or policy agendas.
W089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Society needs stronger, consistent values around sustainability.
W090	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Where real environmental harm is already occurring, that's a sign our progress is turning critical. Yet people cling to the mindset, "It won't happen to me." We need strategies to overcome that bias and drive collective action.
W091	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Japan continues to prioritize commercial development over preserving rivers, lakes, and marine ecosystems.
W092	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	It seems that people's awareness is steadily shifting to the compatibility of economic vitality and environmental protection, and to the coexistence of diversity and harmony.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Today's climate extremes far exceed past infrastructure design limits—signaling we're approaching environmental thresholds. Public and private sectors must break free from tight budgets to meet this emergency. Every year that major disasters claim lives, the government's austerity becomes a moral and political
W095	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The general-purpose use of genetically-engineered crops certainly leads to the loss of biodiversity. Some of the crops that inherently involve the intermediation of insects and other animals are becoming capable of growing independently of such animals and may adversely affect humans in the near future. Food, on which humans depend, should be grown in an environment where both beneficial and harmful insects coexist.
W096	Masahiro Omano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Although SDGs are meant to be achieved by 2030, private initiatives are visible far more than any national roadmap. Even with G20 in June, there's no media coverage in Japan. That gap is deeply troubling.
W098	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Living in Fukuoka, I notice PM2.5 pollution is unbearably high some days.

Comments on Q2							
W099	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	News coverage of environmental issues has dwindled. Despite hopes after Fukushima that Japan would shift away from nuclear, both the government and industries continue to promote nuclear and ramp up coal power. Biodiversity is declining, but no significant funding or policies are addressing it. With the U.S. turning inward and China overtaking growth, Japan—third in GDP—is dangerously absent from global efforts. We face serious threats to food and water security.
W102	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Globally, many policies for environmental improvement are emerging—but the U.S. remains uncooperative, resisting coordination and undermining prospects for future progress.
W103	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is urgent. Though innovations abound, tangible improvement is still lacking. National strategies aren't enough—we need UN-level cooperation. But entrenched self-interests are stalling action; it's past time to break that logjam. Japan shouldn't just flatter other nations but lead the debate and foster technologies that secure its future.
W104	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	- In relation to global environmental issues, more than anything else I am apprehensive about an explosive increase in population. In 1900, the global population was about 1.6 billion. It exceeded 7 billion in 2011, and is projected to exceed 9.8 billion by 2050. Humans cannot live without consuming food and water, using fossil fuel and emitting CO2. The more the population increases, the more burdens are imposed on the global environment. According to trial calculations on the ecological footprint, the index of the Earth's capacity for supporting humanity, Earth could barely support human activity around 1970, therefore the Earth would need to be three times larger by 2050 to support humanity. - Continuing human activity amid the increase in population requires greater efficiency in the use of resources and energy through innovations. It also requires each person to change their mindset, facilitating a shift in lifestyles. In that regard, recent trends such as the consistent spread of SDGs throughout society and the shift from possession to use from the advancement of subscription seems to be positive, even though it is occurring at a slow pace.
W106	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	On a global scale, pollution from nuclear materials and microplastics is increasing. Urban skyscrapers, population density, and long commutes worry me—and the flip side, so-called green megastructures like mega-solar farms and wind farms that destroy forests or farmland, and sprawling transmission lines, can disrupt ecosystems. We need to minimize those artificial intrusions, concentrate energy infrastructure in densely populated zones, and reduce environmental impact.
W107	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Though I dislike the overused term "gap society," it applies here: some people and companies are sincerely committed to environmental efforts, others just pay lip service. Many know its importance but stop at token gestures or repeatable routines, never going beyond passive observation. We need strategies to move people off the sidelines.
W109	Tetsuaki Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	We are still far from resolving the issues of environmental pollution in a broad sense. The radioactive contamination in Japan is particularly serious. Decontamination and the safe and quick disposal of radioactive waste are strongly needed. The environmental (air) pollution in East Asia, induced by exhaust gas and fine particles, also poses a serious threat. Education and enlightenment are indispensable for the fundamental resolution of environmental issues, but they are closely intertwined with political issues and economic activities, making the resolution more difficult. Despite this, the only way forward is to carefully and tenaciously identify the causes of environmental pollution and resolve them with low-profile efforts based on regional and global perspectives.
W110	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	The Paris Agreement may be official, but its real-world impact remains unclear—and Japan's contribution looks insufficient.
W112	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In recent years, marine plastic pollution is finally gaining attention in society and international measures have started. The global society needs to strengthen measures to resolve the issue.
W114	Hideki Ishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Among the causes of deterioration of the global environment, climate change, deterioration of biodiversity and marine plastic pollution are very serious. National leaders deserve credit for having proactively taken action against climate change since the Paris Agreement. In reality, however, there is no trend toward the significant reduction of greenhouse gases. Hardly any action has been taken against the deterioration of biodiversity. Instead, this deterioration is accelerating. These trends enhance the fear that the current actions are supportive care or are simply an environmental part of the conventional economy-first policy and do not function as a fundamental solution. First of all, global environmental issues arose from the expansion of human activity, specifically the pursuit of material convenience and comfort. We need to think from the perspective of stopping the expansion of human activity and reducing it, which should also be compatible with spiritually rich lifestyles. In other words, we need to create technologies and services for stimulating spiritual fulfillment, instead of material affluence. Through such technologies and services, we will resolve global environmental issues. This stance is extremely important. Unfortunately, our efforts remain weak in terms of the development of technologies and services based on the perspective mentioned above. Urgent action is needed.
W115	Mamoru Mohri	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Japan needs to be more proactive about convincing the world about our capacity to contribute globally by applying science and technology, in which Japan can take the initiative to resolve the challenges, to business use. Examples are the conversion of marine plastic waste into plant-derived degradable plastics and low emissions of greenhouse gases. The Blue Planet Prize can contribute more to facilitating proactive efforts for making Japan a global leader. These efforts might include urging the United Nations' cooperation through scientific discussion based on the positive acceptance of changes in lifestyles after the introduction of AI, such as objective data on the aging society, global warming and changes in biodiversity.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	More should be done to spread the Paris Agreement among citizens. In that regard, our efforts in SDGs have advanced considerably.
W117	Satoshi Fujioka	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A major challenge is the wide gap in environmental awareness between highly conscious individuals and those who are not. Examples include the surge in home deliveries causing GHG emissions, or excessive plastic packaging and resulting microplastics. These conveniences come at real cost—restoring the environment requires huge investments of money and time. Education, everyday awareness-raising, supportive regulations, and economic incentives (the green economy) are essential.

Comments on Q2							
W118	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	Also in relation to the SDGs, the protection of biodiversity is increasingly gaining the spotlight. However, easy dependence on the economic domain, especially the climate change fund, is recognizable and the protection of biodiversity is only partly addressed.
W119	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As I noted two years ago: Japan's environment continues to worsen—urban sprawl around Tokyo for the Olympics, weak national action on plastic waste, and a government indifferent to environmental harms. The media, too, seems complicit. Plans to restart nuclear power without resolving spent fuel issues, expanding coal power, boosting tourism without sustainable limits, promoting overconsumption through food trends—these are all signs of environmental neglect. Meanwhile, the U.S. pursues climate-denying policies, even as extreme weather, global coral bleaching, and Arctic melting worsen.
W120	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Policies must begin at prefectural and municipal levels, built in partnership with businesses. For citizens, clear and engaging media messaging is essential—raising awareness steadily, over time.
W121	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	People still lack awareness of conditions in developing countries.
W125	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate warming is undeniable, yet deniers persist—some driven by nationalist agendas. We need compelling scientific evidence on greenhouse gas impacts and broad agreements through the UN and similar bodies.
W126	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	This change is taking a relatively long time. It is also non-linear with complex causal relationships. With the exception of some people, it is difficult to identify the issue, or evaluate or decide on related policies. We need efforts to increase opportunities to learn and practice scientific thinking from the stage of compulsory education, even though it may seem low-profile.
W127	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current international goals are insufficient to effectively address climate change. Japan's policies for dealing with energy issues are also inadequate.
W128	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity	There is a lack of sense of urgency. Is this an issue of education?
W129	Kaoru Yoshida	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	The impacts are beginning to show, and dealing with them is extremely difficult.
W130	Yusuke Sakata	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It seems that average people are getting used to environmental issues. It is time to take policy measures and establish a system for society to implement improvements without people being aware of it.
W131	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Politicians and vested interest groups are becoming increasingly blatant in manipulating policies for their own benefit.
W133	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	To protect the global environment, we should control the human population worldwide. By considering a healthy ecological pyramid, limiting the apex predator—humans—could help solve many of our current issues.
W134	Mikio Kikuchi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastic is difficult to decompose in nature and is therefore widely polluting the environment. There have been cases where wildlife, mistaking plastic for food, ingest it and put their survival at risk. Global concern has recently surged, but it's crucial that this growing awareness leads to the implementation of new countermeasures. I hope we can transform our society—dependent on disposable plastics—into one that uses resources efficiently and circulates them sustainably.
W135	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Although awareness of climate change is increasing, it doesn't necessarily translate into changes in people's daily lives. Even if people generally agree with efforts to combat climate change, it doesn't always mean they are reducing energy consumption in their own lives. There are varying levels of engagement, but overall, there seems to be a gap between awareness and actual behavior. While electric vehicles are being promoted, there's little discussion about the energy used to generate the electricity. Similarly, discussions about biomass energy often overlook the issue of deforestation it may cause. Unless the global population issue is addressed, increasing individual consumption will mean that total global energy use continues to grow, making it impossible to fundamentally solve climate change.
W136	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	As seen in the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, some countries still do not believe in global warming. In a world where nations prioritize themselves over others, climate change measures—whose results aren't immediately visible—tend to be deprioritized.
W137	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Today's social and economic systems have failed to address issues such as the ultra-long-term impact of climate change due to long-term human activity on society, and impact on health due to the increase of invisible chemical substances and space density of electromagnetic waves and their long-term exposure to human bodies. We need to return to a starting point of advocacy for sustainable growth, and go beyond conventional borders of discipline and sectors to discuss and take action to pursue social and economic development through generations.
W139	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	SDGs have become a societal talking point and should encompass all the issues mentioned above. However, understanding remains shallow, and clear solutions have not been found. I hope Japan and other countries can develop systems that allow them to tackle these issues not for personal gain but as global challenges.
W140	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	People's awareness about climate change is rising. Beyond the awareness, however, there is a lag in policies and specific activities.

Comments on Q2							
W141	Akihiro Sakae	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	In this region (Northern Kanto), the rise in temperature is noticeably pronounced.
W142	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)	I know that I am repeating what I said last fiscal year, but an enormous area of tropical forests in the continental regions is going extinct every year. Forest destruction not only affects the protection of biodiversity as biological resources and the general circulation of water and air on a global-scale, but also causes the deterioration of the function of the direct green infrastructure in the prevention of disasters, securement of water resources and other purposes in the regions. Japan and other developed countries cannot stop consuming a large amount of energy from underground resources, such as unsustainable fossil fuel, in order to maintain their urban lives. Large-scale agriculture and stockbreeding to secure food production and the excessive and frequent use of chemical substances, nitrogen, phosphorus and other nutrients to maintain the use of land for agriculture and stockbreeding go beyond the natural purification function as represented by the decrease in the forestry ecosystem, and are polluting rivers, lakes and coastal areas. The aging of society and decrease of population, more conspicuous in Japan than in other countries, make it difficult to control hilly and mountainous areas and even the so-called satoyama areas that are closer to urban areas. To address issues such as the abandonment of sustainable forest resources, deterioration of the ecosystem's function in disaster prevention and control, disharmony between wildlife and humanity, and the deterioration of biodiversity that cannot be maintained without artificial measures such as satoyama, we must redevelop a means for natural resource management and the people who assume the role. Instead of sticking with expansion and diffusion, we should combine the compact production of food and energy with the sustainable use and management of natural resources in pursuit of smarter lifestyles, agriculture and forestry with less energy consumption.
W143	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a growing tendency to approach various issues from the perspective of reducing energy consumption and cutting CO2 emissions.
W144	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Efforts against climate change are making progress internationally, but not in Japan. In particular, Japan lags behind other countries in terms of people's awareness and policies. Business enterprises are enthusiastic about the SDGs that impose few restrictions. However, they are less motivated to take action against climate change. The current economy-oriented regime is in favor of economy-oriented opinions and the government has failed to take fundamental action. Meteorological disasters are becoming more evident and no one is willing to assume responsibility, only adding to the burdens on future generations. In addition, we need to do more to develop human resources involved in such efforts. Addressing climate change necessitates extensive knowledge, perspective, and scientific and philosophical thought, for which today's education is ill prepared. Worse, it seems that such necessity is not felt by either educational circles or society as a whole. It is the people who govern politics, economy, technologies and society. However, we only pursue short-term goals and make light of true education for developing human resources from a mid- and long-term perspective. I feel uneasy about the future of this country.
W145	Taku Misono	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	All of these issues are tied to environmental problems. Although we haven't seen much visible progress, there are some movements toward improvement. Unless cause-and-effect relationships are recognized on an emotional level, meaningful social change will likely remain difficult.
W146	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change	The most serious environmental issue in the world is global warming. Since the Industrial Revolution, the use of fossil fuels has increased, raising the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere. This CO2 is the main driver of global warming. However, the U.S., one of the largest emitters, has been reluctant to adopt mitigation measures, making it difficult to know how to solve this issue. Greater international cooperation is essential to address global warming.
W147	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Protectionist and "my country first" policies are the most damaging to the environment.
W148	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Marine plastic pollution is very serious. The use of biodegradable plastics needs to be made obligatory.
W149	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Amid a declining birthrate and aging population, along with growing economic inequality, there seems to be a decline in awareness of environmental issues.
W150	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land	Despite having experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan's residential sector has not adopted energy-saving measures to a sufficient extent, which is concerning. In addition, deforestation and land-use changes in tropical Southeast Asia are becoming extremely serious.
W151	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A new issue is the militarization of outer space around the Earth. While we haven't yet experienced major harm, there is no effective strategy in place for dealing with the rapidly growing problem of space debris. Humanity is, intentionally or not, turning space into a worse environment through militarization and deviation from its natural state.
W152	Harufumi Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Biodiversity will continue to decline. Partly due to climate change, humanity will frequently encounter difficulty supplying food in a stable manner. I am very apprehensive. Worse, plastic pollution is rapidly expanding and the collapse of the ecosystem will spur the decrease of biological resources. Food is the bedrock of human lives and any economic activity cannot spare the consistent supply of food.

Comments on Q2							
W153	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Japan's slow progress toward decarbonization sometimes feels like a lack of sincerity toward its global responsibilities. Even in today's Nikkei newspaper, two out of three experts voiced support for coal-fired power, indicating a lack of enthusiasm for decarbonization. Considering that this newspaper is widely read by corporate workers, I can't help but be alarmed by the lack of urgency. More seriously, humans are causing the extinction of other species at an alarming rate through waste, pollution, and "development." Organizations like companies and local governments should create workplace environments free from power harassment and sexual harassment to foster partnerships for addressing the SDGs. I even consider the delay in decarbonization efforts as a form of power harassment.
W154	Muneoki Yoh	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Understanding and awareness of the necessity of decarbonization are particularly weak in Japan.
W155	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Environmental destruction caused by development, the spread of private cars, and the expansion of transportation networks doesn't seem to be discussed much in Japan recently. Too many people are entering mountains for tourism, hiking, and foraging mushrooms or wild plants.
W157	Youji Natori	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In an international society, it is often argued that setting a target that is too high is unrealistic. Failing to make a big change would, as shown scientifically, allow the destruction of our environment for leading stable lives. What are the grounds for believing that not making such big changes would be more realistic? Considering the targets below those scientifically grounded as realistic is equal to considering the extinction of human society in the future as realistic. This nonsense must be recognized. We must be aware of the significance of setting targets in terms of biodiversity and climate change. It is to bring about sufficient change to prevent the worst scenario, not to simply achieve such targets. (Setting targets is meaningless unless achieving them will help to avoid this issue.)
W158	Keiichi Yokobari	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	We have more opportunities to understand that the current climate change is unlike anything we have seen in the past. In that regard, our awareness has risen because of improvements in observation technology and data quality. However, reviews of lifestyles and changes in social systems still leave much to be desired in comparison with the required level. Meanwhile, it seems that the process for reaching an agreement on realistic actions is progressing poorly. Each person needs to deepen their understanding about their situation and consider what they can do in reality.
W159	Akiyuki Sakuma	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A pressing challenge is to anticipate and prevent rapid and catastrophic impacts on our living environment caused by the use of cutting-edge technologies—such as genetic engineering and artificial intelligence—driven by human intentions (good or bad), and rooted in unresolved issues such as poverty and governance failures. The likelihood of food contamination leading to shortages, severe water pollution, oxygen depletion causing mass suffocation, and pandemics is far from negligible. It is time to expand upon the warnings issued by figures such as Bill Gates, Stephen Hawking, and Bill Joy, and consider transitioning to a new generation of civilization through creative thinking. We must explore fundamental solutions using advanced technologies like AI to prevent human self-destruction. This includes establishing methodologies and political philosophies for building AI-based utopias. The primary value should be the survival of the human genome. I advocate for a principle of prioritizing human survival.
W160	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity	Biodiversity is essential for the sustainable survival of humanity, but it is under threat.
W161	Kazuaki Hashimoto	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	We need to promote the SDGs more widely and raise awareness across Japanese government bodies, local authorities, companies, and universities. Awareness of the SDGs among businesses and academic researchers is far too low.
W162	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change, one of the most critical global environmental issues, is increasingly recognized in Europe and elsewhere. However, it's tragic for humanity that the world's top emitters, the U.S. and China, are not taking serious action. Especially under the Trump administration, the U.S. response has been appalling. In Japan as well, the government does not appear committed to addressing the issue, and the business sector seems to prioritize economic efficiency over environmental sustainability.
W164	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even if some countries or individuals advocate for decarbonization and biodiversity conservation, nations facing war or refugee crises have more immediate concerns. To truly address global environmental problems, peaceful relations among all countries are essential.
W165	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	As exemplified by the current U.S. administration, policies prioritizing "economy over environment" and "today over tomorrow" are rampant worldwide—including in Japan—and are putting European-style environmental policies in countries like Germany and France at risk. This very trend may be the greatest threat to the global environment.
W166	Akira Morishima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Companies, whose existence is based on a sustainable society, are beginning to act out of concern for their own sustainability in the face of environmental changes. This offers a glimmer of hope.
W167	Teppei Douke	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	I have high hopes for the post-2020 targets, which are discussed as the successor of Aichi Biodiversity Targets. As awareness of the achievement of SDGs is growing among business enterprises and others, the nature that supports a sustainable society and the efforts for conserving nature are insufficient internationally. I hope that the post-2020 targets will serve as an opportunity to direct more investments to the protection of biodiversity.
W168	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The SDGs, adopted in 2015, have spread globally to a greater extent than initially expected. It is now widely recognized that no organization—whether a government, company, or university—can hope for long-term success without aligning its vision with the SDGs. I hope this shift centered around the SDGs will bring about meaningful change in how we address global environmental issues.
W172	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change measures seem to be nothing more than slogans with little real progress. Public awareness also seems lacking. Regarding land use, I question the conversion of farmland to residential land. In a society with a shrinking population, why do we need more housing? Rather, preserving farmland would be a better use of space.

Comments on Q2							
W174	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The terms climate change and biodiversity are becoming familiar to many people. However, the meaning of these terms is poorly understood and only a few people seriously consider what might happen as a result of climate change or biodiversity, or take the necessary actions with a sense of urgency. The government does not reflect on the nuclear accident and has no policy that shows serious determination to depart from its dependence on atomic power generation. Technological development for recyclable energy progresses, but there is no movement toward developing a system for making recyclable energy extensively available. People's sense of crisis and urgency over the global environment remain weak and we continue to go down the path of the economy first. We must shift our mindset from simply pursuing one's own benefit and being content with immediate happiness, to a broader perspective that takes into account the global environment, the entire ecosystem and future generations, otherwise we will have no future.
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We should actively adopt environmental protection measures that do not require tax funding. Deposit systems for plastic items are likely to be effective.
W178	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change has become a tangible and pressing issue, as seen in the intense heat and extreme rainfall we now experience every year.
W179	Junko Edahiro	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	
W180	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	People are too focused on global warming. Yet, considering Earth's geological history, another ice age is bound to come. This issue is barely being discussed.
W181	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	I strongly feel the amplitude of climate-related fluctuations has sharply increased across all four seasons. A major issue is that economic activities with the potential to significantly help solve this problem are neglecting regulations due to economic downturns. This may lie at the root of today's societal issues. I hope that instead of petty pseudo-experts and scholars, true political and economic thought leaders will emerge and prevail.
W182	Seiji Hayama	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity	The lack of mainstreaming biodiversity remains a significant issue.
W183	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	It is hard not to feel that human society and economic activities are going against the course the Earth has taken throughout its history. Economic production relies on the consumption of energy resources, which inevitably contributes to climate change and environmental pollution. Therefore, every individual must recognize their responsibility to help establish a sustainable system for the Earth's environment and to find ways to fulfill this vital mission entrusted to humanity.
W185	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the most significant factor influencing the global environment in the 21st century is undoubtedly human activity. Excessive resource development—from petroleum, coal, and natural gas to minerals—and the production activities dependent on them, as well as regional conflicts rooted in religion, ethnicity, poverty, and discrimination, are all contributing negatively to the environment. While there are no simple solutions, correcting the mass consumption society of the 20th century and addressing the population problem, along with resolving conflicts through mutual understanding, reconciliation, and political will, seem to be key.
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A comprehensive perspective is essential when considering global environmental issues. In particular, climate change is closely linked to energy and economic issues, and achieving the so-called "3Es" (Energy security, Economic efficiency, and Environmental protection) simultaneously is critical. Given the future shift toward digitalization and electrification, non-fossil energy sources such as renewables and nuclear power will play an increasingly important role. For renewables, it is necessary to develop cost-reducing and grid-stabilizing technologies to ensure they function as core power sources. Meanwhile, with little prospect of building new nuclear plants, gaining public understanding and developing safer next-generation reactors is an urgent matter. For the time being, fossil fuels will have to continue playing a role in compensating for the intermittency of renewables. The 2°C and 1.5°C targets of the Paris Agreement are highly ambitious, and achieving them will require innovative technological breakthroughs. While it is essential to push forward with climate action toward long-term goals, it is equally important to steadily implement realistic measures based on current technological, energy, and economic conditions, while also pursuing innovation. As technological development demands significant funding, economic growth is essential, and building a society that balances environmental and economic priorities is crucial.
W188	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Infrastructure is developed for reinforcing preparedness for natural disasters brought about by climate change. However, this entails the consumption of energy and fossil fuel, which adds to the environmental burden. The preparedness should involve the greater utilization of green infrastructure. An international agreement should be reached with an aim to ensure that the interests of specific countries do not come first in the face of the global environmental issues.
W189	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Long-term environmental issues are fairly difficult for general people to understand. People are distracted by immediate issues such as the economy and interstate conflicts. The media has a very important role. However, I get the impression that the media has deteriorated to the point that they tend to cover only articles that have mass appeal. This tendency is spurred by nationalism. With the exception of those who are more environmentally conscious, people lack awareness that environmental issues are serious and could affect them. This is a global issue and I am very concerned about it.
W190	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Fishery resources belong to the wild. Despite this, resource management is almost collapsing, particularly in Japanese coastal areas.
W191	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Genuine action is needed, not just talk. It is important for people to understand the concept of "knowing what is enough."
W193	Yuukou Arayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I am beginning to believe that the environmental deterioration represented by climate change, a consequence of human activity on Earth, is inevitable similar to the aging and death of a person. The absence of a drastic environmental policy is similar to the fact that we have no medicine to prevent aging and death forever. Renewing our awareness about this may hopefully lead to new environmental policies and measures to prolong the lives of people and Earth.
W195	Michio Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	The President of the United States shows no concern at all.
W196	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Despite having clearly known causes, effective countermeasures have not progressed. The situation remains one of postponement.

Comments on Q2							
W199	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Where the global environment and regional economy have to be considered in terms of tradeoff relations, the regional economy comes first. This makes it difficult to preferentially push forward with environmental policies in declining regions of developed and developing countries. Resolving global environmental issues cannot spare environmental and economic policies and industrial innovations for making the reduction of greenhouse gases and the revitalization of the economy compatible.
W200	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In Japan, in addition to the well-known seven traditional types of pollution (air, water, soil, subsidence, vibration, noise, and offensive odors), radioactive contamination from nuclear accidents triggered by earthquakes must also be considered, making it effectively an eighth type of pollution. Furthermore, Japan is a source of marine pollution due to microplastics, and urgent countermeasures are necessary.
W202	Tetsunari Iida	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The amazing growth in recyclable energy, especially photovoltaic and wind power generation and storage batteries, may virtually serve as the only effective solution to climate change.
W203	Kazuo Tomiita	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Given the increasingly abnormal weather worldwide, it seems undeniable that something is changing on Earth. At the same time, political systems across many nations are shifting toward self-interest, and we have lost global leaders who consider humanity as a whole.
W204	Harutoshi Yamamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Regarding the population problem in developing countries, there appears to be little motivation from leaders to educate citizens, and the public lacks the will to address the issue. While we recognize that children suffer from hunger, relying solely on aid from developed nations will not solve the problem. Without self-help efforts, it will never be resolved.
W205	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Biodiversity is declining due to environmental pollution from chemicals and other factors. I live in Tsukuba City, and in the nearby rivers, native species like medaka (Japanese killifish) and local aquatic plants have disappeared, replaced by invasive species such as American crayfish and Elodea canadensis.
W206	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel I've been giving similar responses every year, but extreme weather events and rising temperatures, along with resulting disasters and changes in ecosystems, appear to be increasing. Therefore, I believe climate change countermeasures must be promoted in international cooperation.
W208	Yasuro Koike	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The torrential rains in western Japan and the massive typhoons last year were clearly extreme weather events. Yet, in media coverage and public reactions, there was no clear recognition of whether these events were of human origin. While CO_2-induced global warming is widely accepted as a result of human-caused environmental destruction, do people truly feel it? Meteorologists acknowledge that guerrilla downpours are linked to human activity. People in Tokyo likely feel this firsthand, given their frequency. However, those in Nagano, Shizuoka, and Yamanashi say otherwise. Guerrilla rainstorms are largely a result of urban environmental destruction, with the urban heat island effect playing a major role. Temperatures in cities have risen in recent years. Young people in Tokyo have likely never seen icicles in winter—something once common. Heat islands are now affecting the sea as well. According to the National Astronomical Observatory's annual environmental report, sea surface temperatures around Japan have risen by about 1°C over the past century—by 1.21°C from Kyushu to the Pacific coast near Kanto. Rising sea temperatures likely strengthen typhoons, which form and grow in southern waters. Recent typhoons approaching Japan do not weaken as they used to. While the scientific causes of rising sea temperatures need further investigation, the most plausible explanation seems to be the waste heat from thermal and nuclear power generation. Thermal plants in Japan have an average efficiency of 40%, and nuclear plants only 33%, with the remainder released as heat into the sea, as dictated by the laws of thermodynamics. Rising sea temperatures are a negative byproduct of our electricity-hungry modern society and are driving migratory fish like Pacific saury away from coastal waters. Thermal and nuclear power are legacies of the Industrial Revolution. While the revolution undoubtedly advanced human history and should be celebrated, its problems are now accumulating. Harnessing vast, renewable solar energy could lead humanity into a new, brighter era. We are living at a critical juncture that could either spell humanity's downfall or mark the beginning of a lasting relationship with the global environment. Japan's traditional culture could make a significant contribution to building a sustainable, radiant future society. For instance, during Japan's modernization, there was a solar-powered industrial revolution project—Lake Biwa Canal—which was achieved through the cooperation of local residents. The Biwa Canal was a monumental project that transformed a countdown to human extinction into a countdown toward a happy, sustainable future for humanity.
W209	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate action appears to have regressed due to the political maneuvers of the U.S. and China. Environmental conservation in South America is also worrisome given the instability in Venezuela and the new political leadership in Brazil.
W210	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Populism is rampant all over the world and boosts the current inclinations toward interests of one's country or oneself. This results in the lack of a comprehensive perspective that takes into account the Earth and the future. In the 20th century, low-profile efforts were accumulated with an aim to address environmental issues. Today, it looks like these efforts are at a standstill. I hope that the ongoing fourth industrial innovation will trigger the advance of action against environmental issues in some form.
W212	Satoru Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Abnormal weather in different regions, attributable to climate change, mostly takes the form of water damage, such as flooding. It has been a long time since global warming began to be referred to as a major cause of climate change. Water damage resultant from global warming has affected many people in many different regions. It has occurred too often both physically (disaster-affected areas) and temporally (period), and almost seems normal. If climate change and water damage become normal, the affected people will worry about the damage, while those who see the affected people in the media will start to consider it to be normal and almost give up on doing anything about it. This tendency keeps the core and severity of the issue from becoming a priority in people's awareness and policies, fund procurement, human resource development, technological development and equipment investment. The frequency (and size) of abnormal weather and people's interest in global environmental issues resulting from climate change are in inverse proportion and the situation is becoming worse and more serious year after year. The hands of the Environmental Doomsday Clock keep moving faster.

Comments on Q2							
W215	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	It seems that society is unaware about the issue of biodiversity. Environmental pollution may easily be recognized if it is obviously likely to pose an issue to humans. In some respects, however, environmental pollution is not considered to be an issue that should be shared throughout Earth.
W216	Kazumichi Ito	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	As exemplified by fake news, the internet is overflowing with information, making it extremely difficult for people to access accurate data. Since the 2011 disaster, discussions on climate change in Japan have drastically declined. There's a growing trend of either misunderstanding or indifference, with the assumption that renewable energy will solve everything. Unless a sense of urgency is shared by the public, environmental policies won't be prioritized, potentially threatening the sustainability of human society. Strong, credible organizations must step forward to explain the facts in an easy-to-understand manner and firmly refute pseudoscience. In addition to educating the younger generations, who will shape the future, we must also promote understanding among the elderly—who currently exert significant influence over policy decisions in our aging society. Without their support, climate policies will never become a priority.
W217	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Abnormal weather is obvious in recent years and I feel a sense of urgency. Meanwhile, I also feel that the advance of environmental education, as represented by facts such as the inclusion of SDGs in the curriculum guidelines. I think people's interest in the environment will deepen little by little.
W219	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Having experienced abnormal weather, people have a sense of urgency, but are unable to act on it. Among individuals, gaps in awareness about the issue are significant. Because of legal regulations, the CSR divisions of business enterprises are addressing the environmental issues, but the efforts are weak and take a backseat to economic activities. The awareness and legislation represent a sign of improvement in their wishes and a plan. However, it is doubtful whether they will tackle the issue on a company-wide basis and reflect it in their action. My answer depends on what standard I use about their action. This poses great difficulty whenever I fill in the questionnaire.
W220	Kunio Takami	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Numerous natural disasters occurred again this past year.
W223	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Although food security and climate change are closely tied to global population growth, conflicting interests have delayed coordinated international efforts.
W225	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	The future feels increasingly uncertain and anxiety-inducing. People seem focused only on immediate concerns, rather than taking a broad or long-term perspective to seek solutions.
W227	Yasunobu Okada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The world has started to align the "Paris Agreement" on GHG emissions with the international "SDGs" framework, but the U.S.'s withdrawal from the Paris Agreement has clearly hindered progress. Countries including Japan must urge the U.S. to rejoin. Japan revealed its long-term strategy draft on April 23, but it fails to specify a date for achieving net-zero emissions, makes no commitment to phasing out coal, and doesn't touch carbon pricing. The government plans to finalize it by June for the G20, but the advisory council meetings have been held in secret, with no publicly available minutes—this is regrettable. Under these circumstances, it is unlikely Japan can lead the world in climate action at the G20. In the SDGs context, Japan's "Action Plan," adopted at the December SDGs Promotion Headquarters meeting, includes "regional revitalization," "Society 5.0," and "empowerment of women and future generations." However, as of July last year, Japan ranked 15th out of 156 countries in the SDG achievement index—down four places from the previous year. The main reasons cited were slow progress on gender equality, climate action, and fishery resource management. These individual issues must be addressed with concrete and vigorous efforts. Moreover, one issue long pointed out is that the military sector remains a blind spot in global climate efforts. GHG emissions from the military are vastly greater than civilian emissions during peacetime, and war causes massive destruction to oil fields, cities, and infrastructure, drastically increasing emissions. The 20th century—an age of war—saw a steep rise in GHG concentrations and global temperatures. While the world has worked on disarmament after WWII, including significant contributions from Japan, now it's time to urge international bodies like the IPCC to monitor and reduce military-related GHG emissions as part of climate measures. Unchecked global warming will cause famines and water shortages, leading to climate refugees and new international conflicts. Going forward, we must adopt a long-term, century-spanning, global perspective and implement climate measures without exempting any sector—including the military. This is the greatest responsibility for politics in tackling climate change, and Japan is fully qualified to lead the way.
W229	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Activist approaches may be making slow progress toward solving environmental problems, but progress is nonetheless being made. However, efforts toward accurate and effective information sharing, including in the media, remain insufficient.
W232	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Water Resources	Due to climate change, many countries are expected to face water shortages or flooding, but current efforts to address this seem inadequate.
W233	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In Japan, the effects of climate change—particularly temperature increases—are clearly advancing. Environmental degradation is worsening in several areas as a result.
W236	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	People cannot live without the support of other organisms. However, most are unaware of this truth. We remain indifferent unless an environment close to us is destroyed. The indifference and lack of awareness give rise to the deprivation of resources for economic activities in other countries. As a result, the decline of biodiversity and destruction of the ecosystem are rapidly progressing on Earth. As long as developed countries unconsciously exploit the societies of developing countries and the destruction of the ecosystem for the benefit of their own economy, national policies will not change and the biodiversity, which has supported humanity, will continue to decline.
W237	Tetsuya Tokunaga	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	A more drastic policy would make citizens react. I think this especially after looking back at how we spared the use of atomic power following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster resultant from the Great East Japan Earthquake. The power company says consumers would be troubled if the amount of power generation were reduced. This argument is nothing but arrogant. Environmental measures other than those relating to electric power should also be strongly included in national policies, at least in developed countries. For example, ban the use of plastic straws within three years. Consumers will adapt.

Comments on Q2							
W238	Harufumi Mori	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	Overshoot Day, marking the full consumption of all annually renewable resources, comes earlier year after year. A greater sense of crisis should be shared. It seems that many people have an illusion that the achievement of SDGs will save the Earth. Greenhouse gases, biodiversity, plastic pollution and all the other issues are linked. Now, we must start fundamentally reviewing our lifestyles and corporate activities, even though it may already be too late.
W239	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Response measures are taking too long.
W240	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	We need to build a circular economy. As marine plastic pollution worsens, Japan's poor waste policy is causing delays in moving away from incineration and landfill. When China banned plastic imports, Japan labeled the stockpiled waste as "emergency evacuation" and resorted to burning it under the misleading term "thermal recycling," which is considered a lower-priority option abroad. At the very least, Japan should adopt a "storage" concept and prepare for a circular economy by waiting for the development of better recycling technologies. It's essential to break away from the waste policy that prolongs the throwaway culture through incineration and landfill.
W241	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change	The recent weather abnormalities leave me feeling even fearful. Frustratingly, however, people's awareness shows no sign of changing. They must urgently realize that the accumulation of each person's behavior will affect the world. To the best of my poor ability, I am concerned with the activities for the prevention of global warming. I will continue this and will not give up.
W242	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Deforestation, population increase on a global scale, frequent occurrence of abnormal weather resultant from climate change, greater consumption of resources and energy, increase of waste, decrease of agricultural production and fishery resources, increase of natural disasters and other causes of the aggravation of the global environment continue and we are in a critical situation. Everyone's lifestyles and values need to change.
W243	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Are the current indicators for environmental change on Earth still appropriate? Isn't it time to review them?
W244	Hiroyuki Yokota	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	As a Japanese person, I'm shocked by the changes in the climate across the Japanese archipelago. Will the world finally begin to take action only when the weather in developed countries deteriorates drastically? I feel extremely uneasy about the future.
W245	Isahiko Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Around Japan, significant changes in target fish species have been observed in fisheries for over ten years. Climate change began in the unseen depths of the ocean. Now, changes have become visible on land, with record-breaking temperatures, heavy rains, and storms occurring annually. At a time when truly effective climate action is needed, political trends and public sentiment around the world seem to be turning inward, focusing on national or individual interests. Signs of improvement remain distant. Even the slogan of the SDGs is sometimes used in ways that raise serious questions.
W246	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is still a lack of awareness that climate change itself, and the failure to catch up with decarbonization, poses serious economic and social risks. Although improvements are being seen in economic, social, and institutional areas related to decarbonization, the pace lags behind global trends, which is cause for concern. Raising awareness among general consumers is also essential. As public consciousness changes, companies will be compelled to take decarbonization more seriously. Such trends are already emerging in the financial sector, and further acceleration is anticipated.
W247	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The key challenge is how to curb environmental changes caused by greenhouse gas emissions and waste generated to make human life more convenient over the next 100 to 1,000 years. This requires a fundamental reassessment of human lifestyles themselves.
W249	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although sustainability is advocated in the SDGs, environmental sustainability should be given top priority. However, it is often treated as equal to economic concerns, leading to a lack of truly effective policies.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Tornadoes and sudden thunderstorms have increased even in Japan. The abnormal temperatures in May this year, and the extreme rainfall in the past two years, clearly indicate the effects of global warming. As we enjoy affluent lifestyles, problems like microplastics that do not circulate back into nature have begun to surface, accelerating environmental degradation. Japan should quickly announce a policy for 100% renewable energy.
W251	Toru Ishii	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Human activities that cause climate change are also leading to the loss of biodiversity, degradation of forests and soil, and chemical pollution, which significantly reduce the Earth's resilience to remain habitable. While these may fall under the broader category of climate change, I believe changes in the oceans—such as rising sea temperatures, acidification, loss of marine biodiversity, and plastic waste—represent a serious existential threat to humanity.
W252	Norhisa Satake	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Just as in other parts of the world, Japan continues to experience rising average temperatures. We are already feeling the effects of climate change through extreme summer heat, powerful typhoons, flooding and landslides from heavy rainfall, and snow-related disasters in winter. If global warming continues at this rate, it is feared that these natural disasters will increase, and our rich natural environment and ecosystems will suffer severe damage. Since greenhouse gases responsible for this crisis are emitted through our daily lives and business activities, it is vital that not only governments but also businesses and individuals recognize their responsibility and make efforts to reduce emissions.
W253	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The emergence of U.S. President Trump has set back climate change efforts, with the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and the easing of coal energy regulations domestically.
W254	Shinichi Chiyo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Despite the growing severity of global warming, the Japanese government's seriousness has not been clearly conveyed. While not all of the business world is the same, many continue to prioritize economic interests. Are we, the general public, also complicit?
W255	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	40s	1. Climate Change	As we have seen in the reduction of costs for natural energy, market trends take precedence over policies. The Paris Agreement has been reached, but is yet to point the nations in the same direction.

Comments on Q2							
W256	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While the term “biodiversity” has become more widely known since the early 2010s, I believe its concept is not yet fully understood or being translated into effective action. Companies’ efforts within their business activities, and changes in individuals' awareness and behavior, also remain insufficient. One possible approach is to quantify natural resources through ecosystem services. However, challenges remain, such as the underestimation of biodiversity loss in everyday examples—like the shrinking habitat of sparrows. It is becoming increasingly necessary to assess the impact of not only global changes like climate change but also localized changes from shifts in lifestyle—such as the abandonment of satoyama (traditional rural landscapes) or pressure on rare species in developing countries due to economic development—and to take action globally. Still, it is an extremely complex issue.
W257	Yu Itoh	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Concerning global environmental issues, our efforts in the last 20 years are bearing fruit to some extent. In particular, the economic leaps in Asia and some African nations show positive signs, because they will lead issues of poverty to resolution in the long term and help to inhibit the population increase despite typical issues from rapid economic growth. In the future, the development of a social system for mutually respecting diversity will globally take on greater importance. “Nature loves variety; unfortunately, society hates it.” As the quote from Professor Diamond shows, a great deal of social intolerance toward (what the majority considers to be) heterogeneity still remains around the world as of 2019. The issue is persistent in women’s social status, race, ethnicity, poverty and many other spheres of our lives. Of course, this includes the small rates of women’s promotion to managerial-level positions, delay in legislation for LGBT measures and same-sex marriage, and unresolved child abuse, domestic violence, bullying, hate speech and household poverty in Japan. Maybe it is about time for us to consider the development of a more tolerant social system for making a world where everyone can live freely, safely and cleanly, to be part of the solution to global environmental issues and focus more on it.
W259	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Innovation that could reconcile environmental issues with economic growth has not progressed. I am particularly concerned about the significant decline in Japan’s research and development capacity.
W260	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	While warming spiked during the 2015 El Niño event, it returned to previous levels by 2019. I believe current climate models may overestimate global warming. I urge scientists to recalibrate these models honestly and not be swayed by research funding, and to present realistic projections. A temperature rise of about 1°C over the next 100 years seems more plausible.
W261	Michihiko Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	With the rapid technological advances in AI, robotics, and telecommunications, we need to reassess our lifestyles. We must reconsider inefficient practices like excessive small-scale deliveries, overproduction and stockpiling, waste (especially of food and clothing), excessive packaging, and unnecessary long business hours at convenience stores, from a broader and long-term perspective.
W262	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	In Japan, environmental pressures may remain stable or even decrease due to population decline and aging. However, the greatest threat to the global environment comes from China’s economic growth. A nation with limited freedom of speech and a unique political-economic system is on the verge of becoming the world’s largest economy and consuming more than half of Earth’s resources. China’s unrestrained expansion across Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, and Africa—alongside its military buildup—poses a grave threat to the environment. Of course, the U.S. also plays a problematic role. The habitats of wild animals such as elephants, tigers, and lions are shrinking, and soon they may only be seen in zoos. Japan, with its declining population, can thrive with zero growth. By utilizing depopulated lands and natural capital (renewable energy and ecosystems), Japan should build a truly sustainable socioeconomic model and present it to the world.
W263	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	Climate change is causing increasingly extreme weather, such as wider temperature gaps and more violent storms. In pursuit of decarbonization, land is being taken over by solar panels, while human conflicts, terrorism, and other crises continue to harm the environment. Meanwhile in Japan, biodiversity is gradually recovering due to aging and population decline.
W266	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Although climate change is an urgent issue, public awareness is no longer as high as it once was, and energy policy is not progressing.
W267	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Marine plastic pollution is considered to be a major issue in media reports and others. The effects are even said to extend over to deep-sea fish. Currently, we are in a very serious situation. Of course, international efforts for the prevention of pollution need to be encouraged. The development of historic procedures for the treatment of plastic waste is also expected. It is wrong to endorse nuclear power generation as a measure against global warming and as an alternative to fossil fuel. A worldwide shift of policies to nuclear power phase-out is needed. Denuclearization should proceed at the same time. Today, the spread of nuclear weapons over conflict regions is of concern. This is a helpless situation. The critical situation of the global environment is only getting worse.
W268	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Although the volume of information, research, and media coverage about the global environmental crisis has certainly increased, very few people are taking concrete action based on it. Even when problems like plastic waste and marine pollution are reported, the response appears limited to only a few stakeholders. Most people have not even taken small actions like refusing plastic bags at convenience stores. It is important to reach those who remain indifferent, and while repeating the same message persistently matters, we may also need to switch to stronger, more impactful messaging when necessary.
W269	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As global warming progresses, rising sea temperatures and an increase in heavy rainfall disasters have become serious issues. To achieve a decarbonized society, it is essential to reduce emissions in the energy, industrial, and transport sectors, especially by eliminating coal-fired power plants, which emit large amounts of CO_2. Expanding the use of renewable natural energy is also crucial. In addition, marine plastic waste—mainly from petrochemical products—is becoming a serious problem that harms the environment and fisheries. While countermeasures have begun, they remain highly insufficient. Drastically reducing the use of plastic not only helps solve marine pollution but also contributes to combating global warming.
W271	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although there were times when climate change received heightened attention—such as during the Paris Agreement or the IPCC’s 1.5°C special report—it has not significantly influenced public awareness, policies, or systems in Japan. Japan has also discussed and presented long-term strategies, but they do not go beyond previously discussed visions and lack concrete implementation plans. On the other hand, the global climate movement sparked by a 15-year-old girl in Sweden, “Fridays for Future,” has spread, and young people in Japan are also raising their voices. It is encouraging to see a shift from passive attitudes—relying on someone else to act—to young people thinking of climate change as their own issue, seeking accurate information, engaging in discussions, and taking action. These youth will lead society in 2050. Listening and responding to their voices is essential to turn back the clock on the environmental crisis.

Comments on Q2							
W272	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	In Japan too, we are increasingly worried about climate variability, such as torrential rains and extreme heat.
W273	Eichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental issues cannot be solved without cooperation between governments and NGOs across all nations and regions. At the very least, when it comes to climate change, we must move away from negotiations based on relative national interests and instead set necessary targets based on IPCC findings, developing concrete measures to meet them through constructive international dialogue.
W275	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Regulations, investors' perspectives and other factors compel business enterprises, to a certain extent, to tackle environmental issues. On an individual level, efforts remain as nothing more than an attitude. In the first place, information about this issue is poorly available. Individuals' efforts may be important in some domains. It seems that we do not share this knowledge well.
E051	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	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)	Legislation not sufficient, and if present not implemented enough to protect natural resources and biodiversity - often decision makers hastily approve or encourage certain developments and activities which seem to be of economic benefit, but are unsustainable or may even harm ecosystems and biodiversity
E130	Hany El Shaer	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change one of the major issues need to be concerned in the middle east region. POLicies and regulations are very weak to face the changes happening especially the people start to face some changes.
E141	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Groundwater depletion
E482	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	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	Creating a digital watch at a human monitoring level, just like a wrest watch, but one that "informs on an environmental crisis within a human mobility sphere".
E019	[-]	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water Resources are dwindling everywhere for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Most of Africa and Kenya has depended on rain. Our education and especially weather reporting is not taken seriously as a planning tool, needless to say, we do not have commissioned weather reports for Africa. On our land use (luluc f) too much inorganic farming going on, we have since cleared forests for farming, therefore we have destroyed our ecosystems and bio-diversities. Currently, our wetlands and swamps have declined. The desert is growing towards EastAfrica daily. With societal issues around the economy to reduce poverty theirs capacity development lacking, since theirs to much politicking and few listen to the technical people. Our advocacy is more commercialized as no subsequent issues are seen or improvement rather.
E441	[-]	Africa	KENYA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	science and technology for sustainable development in Africa is producing raw materials for SD and consuming technology e.g. mobile phones, computers etc.
E558	Colman O Criodain	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I actually think that lifestyles/ consumption habits are the biggest underlying issue. Population growth in developing countries is an issue insofar as it leads to land conversion, and certainly this increasing population could be accommodated more sustainably in cities if the governance and infrastructure were adequate (which they are not). But in the "West" most people seek to acquire more consumer goods, to eat more animal protein and exotic foods, and to travel more using carbon-heavy modes of transport. Similarly for the wealthier economies in the rest of the world. And this is the lifestyle that people elsewhere aspire to, and by which they measure their success.

Comments on Q2							
E586	Charles Oluchina Lukania	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The region of Africa is facing unprecedented challenges from climate change, rapid land use change and loss of biodiversity resources. With the population targeted to exceed 1.5 billion people by 2025, the demand for food, energy, development and general subsistence will be on an upswing. The amount of land required to produce food for the doubling population will definitely lead to the extensification of food production systems at the subsistence and commercial levels in order to sustain the demand. In Africa, much of the current land under cultivation is over-utilized with diminishing productivity especially among small holder farmers. Therefore the pressure will imply the need to open up more virgin land in high value forest areas, riparian zones and even rangelands in some circumstances. With reduction of forest and land surface cover, the rate of carbon dioxide emissions as a result of land use change is bound to increase. While Africa's scope of green house gas emissions is still minimal, the projected loss of close canopy forests, riverine vegetation and perennial grass cover in rangelands will results in less carbon storage capacity within the biomass system. Already under the current scenario, Africa is faced by extreme climatic events, not recorded in recent history including back to back cyclones, recurrent droughts and projected sea level rise in a number of coastal regions. Many community members and their assets are increasingly exposed to the vagaries of climate changes in the way of flooding, famine, diminishing water resources and depreciating production assets. With regards to biodiversity loss, there has been a significant reduction in key flora and fauna species numbers and densities in the region. Illegal wildlife trade, subsistence needs for food and survival, shifting lifestyles and unmanaged harvesting are driving loss of wild populations of elephants, rhinos, pangolins, turtles and rare plant species than before.
E691	Nina Wambiji	Africa	KENYA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	There is now serious awareness creation on Climate change. it is now evident that something is amiss and needs to be checked before it gets worse. The rainfall patterns have changed. This message needs to be unpacked for people from all walks of life. This is causing a lot of biodiversity to disappear and if a spirited effort is not put out to quantify the ecosystem services, to understand the taxonomy of our species, to understand their biology and ecology the wold will loose many resources.
E784	David Kilonzi	Africa	KENYA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my experience, environmental degradation has led to both climate change thus affecting water resources. There has been fairly visible attempt by various governments, including Kenya (I am a Kenyan citizen), through enactments of laws and regulations. The key challenge is enforcement of these laws. Wanton pollution of Kenyan water ways, especially those following through the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, continues unabetted with the resulting effect that communities living down the river flow cannot use the said waters for their consumption. Wanton destruction of water catchment forests have also affected the Mara river, which affects the Mara and Serengeti (in Tanzania) ecosystem. The environmental problem persist because the health of the environment has not been dealt as a human right - torture, human trafficking e.t.c have been well highlighted since they have been considered human right violations. There should be both national and global enforceable regulations that should address environmental degradation, especially where territories share key forests, rivers, seas and flora and fauna. Thank you
E902	Reinhard Nyandire	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	A lot has been done but there is much more to be done. Environmental issues need everyone to be involved. The key players in the field need to reach out to the 'non-converted'
E061	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Marine biodiversity has fast decline and marine pollution has increased. We should seriously consider and act on this issue.
E741	Ho Sang KANG	Asia	KOREA	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)	fine dust pollution (PM 2.5)
E811	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastic is becoming a major environmental concern.
K006	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Climate change and fine dust issues have been socially mainstreamed and actively debated, but 'biodiversity' is a lack of awareness. Please work hard together to raise awareness.
K023	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Ecosystem destruction, indiscreet consumption of disposable items

Comments on Q2							
K025	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Marine contamination by plastics is very serious. Citizen and government efforts to solve problems are needed. There is a lack of room for improvement and effort. The economic burden of waste disposal and the construction of a treatment system should be urgently set up.
K028	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	I think the improvement of people's recognition is the first.
K030	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Plastic waste
K031	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The world population is projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, despite the low world-wide fertility rate. As population is increasing globally, we are facing water, fuel and food deprivation, endangering the life of animals and many other creatures. As a result, a growing number of species go extinct and abnormal weather phenomena occur more frequently. Therefore, we must seriously consider such environmental issues.
E484	Marc Foggin	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	KYRGYZ	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The source of environmental problems may be either local or regional/global, yet the cost or burden of these problems is always affecting individuals (as well as broader community and society). Additionally, with changing technologies including communications and also with substantial differentiation in power across the segments of society and/or between regions and different communities/nations, there are numerous instances of tele-coupled systems -- whereby actions or decisions made/taken in one place greatly affect people and/or places far removed. Often times, ethnic minorities (including indigenous peoples) find themselves being at a disadvantage, i.e. carrying the greatest burden of environmental damage, or with limited positive returns from the 'use' of nature (cf. 'access and benefit sharing). Equally true, people in mountain regions (where is much biological diversity, and also significant sociocultural diversity) provide or maintain significant ecological services to downstream populations - especially through provision of clean water, but in other ways too - yet they are generally at disadvantage, i.e. at periphery of sociopolitical systems, marginalised in decision-making and receiving benefits from the overall societal/national system. Thus... more support toward both local and indigenous communities and toward mountain regions and societies are to be strongly recommended; as these would bring or introduce not only greater social equity, but also would likely reap substantial environmental benefit - not only for the local population, but society at large, near and far. The recent IPBES global report on biodiversity equally supports this view, in relation to indigenous peoples, and the global 'sustainable mountain development' community is in agreement regarding the benefits, needs, challenges and opportunities in regard to reaching the SDGs in mountain regions. Hopefully, both of these areas can be more strongly supported and strengthened in the future.
E870	Evgeniia Postnova	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	KYRGYZ	NGO/NPO	70s and above	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	I think, biosphere integrity should be the main top issue.
073	Palikone THALONGSENGCHA	Asia	LAOS	University or research institution, NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Follows up SDGs, we need to be keeping all kind(s) (of) cooperation and collaboration, especially to be sharing significant issue(s) with (and) among countries in the world… etc.
E583	Nahed Msayleb	Middle East	LEBANON	Local gevernment	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Regarding item 4. Biochemical flows, I think that this is the root cause of deterioration in the status of all the remaining items. Public awareness is important, but can't do any good without global treaties, local policies and regulations that make it easier on countries and populations to make progress in mitigating the negative effects of the irrational use of chemicals (biological and others). It is now obvious that technical solutions for the replacement of fossil fuel with renewable sources of energy do exist, and in an accountable way; The cause for not forcing their exclusive use is corporate greed and politicians' corruption leading to overexploiting natural resources in non-sustainable ways. The solution is there, what it needs is decisions to be taken.
040	Salih Abdullah Anweeji Buirzay	Africa	LIBYA	NGO/NPO	40s		One of the most serious environmental problems experienced by the State of Libya is the erosion of forests, the forest area in Libya is estimated at less than 1%, in the mountainous Jebel al-Akhdar in the north of the country, and this environmental problem led to the lack of these wells and the decline in the number of animals and birds in those areas , And contributed to the high temperatures and the spread of dust and a shelf of soil, which prevents the growth of plants and trees in this region, Mountain Jebel al-Akhdar is considered a critical area Note is very important " In addition to the overfishing that led to the extinction of large numbers of animals and birds in Libya, "
E793	Solofo Eric Rakotoarisoa	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Climate change is a serious problem but in Africa it is less considered by people. maybe due to lack of awarness. Species loss generated by habitat destruction is however taken seriously but the policy implementation and application is waek and there is lots of corruption which push people to continue to continue destroying the forest. Water ressources is a main problem maily in Africa due to lack of facilities but mainly due to decreasing ofannual rainfall.

Comments on Q2							
E825	Jonah Ratsimbazafy	Africa	MADAGASCAR	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Bad governance Corruption No law reinforcement Poverty political instability illegal trade/harvesting pollution
E125	M. Rafee Majid	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	It has always been preached that 'over'population is one of the key issues but I am one of those who believes that it is not. Overconsumption by sheer greed and maldistribution of resources due to our inefficient current global political and economic systems are more impactful than population size. Too much 'commercialization' of our lifestyles isn't helping either, resulting in accelerated loss of the more environmental-friendly indigenous lifestyles (eg: higher consumption of imported meats in areas used to eat mainly local freshwater fishes).
E172	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	An issue with the country would be the overlapping of jurisdictions between federal and state legislation. Enviromental and conservation related works more often than not get caught between them, delaying and blocking much needed ground work and research.
E288	Loh Chi Leong	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Positive change can be strongly led by Government policy which however for the most part has been unclear, inconsistent, unsustained or sometimes ineffective due to poor implementation. While there has been local successes, these need to be done holistically at a national level. Transparency, justice and environmental accounting are important to let environmental awareness translate into longterm action. On the issue of climate change, the awareness amongst policy makers and public of the urgency of the issue and how it can impact their lives still seems terribly inadequate.
E352	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economic gains always win over money spent on conservation.
E452	Rebecca D'Cruz	Asia	MALAYSIA	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)	Most of the actions taken to date are minor compared to the gravity of the situation. We MUST urge all governments to give priority to these issues. In developing countries like Malaysia, the government is slow to adopt measures to combat climate change. Education and research institutions in Malaysia are not doing enough research on climate change.
E459	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The world should be manage as one landscape. Boundary of each country exist only to claim the right of that country. However, all country should agree that when it comes to managing the world as one, we need go borderless, or go across border in terms of nature management. It can not be done by only one country without support from its neighbour. Bhutan did show progress, but how long they can sustain by themselves?
E474	Haojin Tan	Asia	MALAYSIA	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	All the above environmental issues (No. 1-9) are closely interlinked between one another. Unfortunately not all government ministries are equally worried about these issues. Most often than not, policies from one ministry goes against another, making efforts to solve an issue harder and complicated. It will really take another 10-15 years before we see any change in our country.
E546	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	1. Governments in most countries (including Malaysia) are not serious about tackling global climate change. Their rhetoric is good but their policy actions and implementation is fraudulent and not forthcoming. 2. Deforestation of rainforests and destruction/despoiling of river water/watershed resources (via erosion/pollution) continues unabated in Malaysia. Again, government is not serious about environmental priorities.
E896	Han Kwai Hin	Asia	MALAYSIA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Biodiversity extinction remains at the highest risk despite increasing efforts are in place, largely because, in my view, most of these efforts (>90%) solely focus on stakeholder consultations, assessment, next-course actions, management or fund-raising whilst the collection of fundamental data on population, species and ecosystem attributes is increasingly being neglected. However, these biological attributes will change in accordance with changing forest landscapes or seascapes and the next-course actions and wildlife management will need to be based on up-to-date data but not obsolete data. Technical issues will always need technical solution. Meanwhile, biodiversity conservation is closely related with land-use issue. Unfortunately, many of the Southeast Asian countries adopt the FAO definition that include rubber trees and other plantations as forest. Consequently conversions of natural forests into rubber plantation become legitimate in these countries, resulting in the loss of millions of hectares of natural forest in the last 15 to 20 years while inflating the data of forest cover in that country. Such a definition for forest will need to be reviewed as soon as possible if we were to enhance the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation. Also, concerted effort will need to be in place to battle against pollution of plastic waste, which becomes increasingly serious in threatening the survival of marine as well as large-sized terrestrial species.

Comments on Q2							
068	Sookhareea Rajendraprasad	Africa	MAURITIUS	Other	60s		In Mauritius, although people are aware of climatic change, only those issues that affect them directly are most concerned. Currently, torrential rain and flooding causing havoc. Immediate paliative actions are taken.
E217	Biol. Jonatan Job Morales Garc	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	the capitalist economic system has managed to reduce the species with which we coexist until it reaches extinction, this economic system results in poverty andmarginalization, besides public policies are inadequate favoring climate change. that is why it is necessary to rethink the current development mode
E220	Carlos GARCIA-SAEZ	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	This s a compound problem that has is root causes in consumption and way of life. Some improvements have been made but more awareness, education and public policy and laws are needed if we are to succeed.
E221	Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water, Food, and Climate change issues need to be taken into account. However, these cannot be solved until we built robust social measures that include strong policies that overturn corruption and lack of awareness in hole the society, and groups with economic power.
E229	Ignacio J. March Mifsut	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Protected Areas require urgently funding to be managed and conserved
E244	Cornelio Andrés Bota Sierra	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We are an incredibly destructive species we have altered the whole planet to make it more suitable for us, but we did not care about the price the whole system is paying to sustain our lifestyles. A species whit an inordinate fondness for gold and other useful things that only increase its own vanity is causing one of the major extinctions on the planet history.
E289	Eduardo J Naranjo	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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	Residents and authorities in southeastern Mexico have gained conciousness about environmental and social problems in recent years. Many governmental and social programs and actions aiming to mitigate human impacts on our ailing environment have been developed and applied. However, individual and group economic and political interests usually prevail over the common good. It will take a much greater effort from everyone to transit towards a more sustainable way of life in this part of the world.
E291	Luis Fernando Ontiveros	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	10. Others	I don't really have an opinion. My only concern is that we need to start doing things and fast. We can't keep procastinating green actions for the next generation. It will be the generation born in 2010 (and foward) who will pay the costs, and most likely, it will be Civilization and everything we have accomplished as a specie, the one to pay the ultimate price.
E324	Alejandro Molina-Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	In general, all societies have high levels of misconsumption and polluted all environment substrates (water, air, land and natural resources overexploitation). So, we are in environment crisis at most.
E629	Eduardo Cuevas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The Lifestyle of growing economies is demanding lots of resources, promoting an uncontrolled population growing and increasing the effects of climate change and even making the consequences worse.
E630	Juan Pablo Gallo-Reynoso	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and	The politicians are going in a different way than the environment. They want to exploit the land regardless the protection of the environment. They really don't care.
E632	Karime Lopez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	In Mexico, there is no existente of an Environmental education program that really impacto in our lifestyle. Today we are having an environmental contingency adn people are starting to make actions but this is not enough because mainly, they want to plant trees but planting trees is usa one solution to the many Problems we are having such as biodiversity loss and population rate.

Comments on Q2							
E633	Ella Vázquez-Domínguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The threats and challenges that most than half the world populations faces, because of their being in the poverty and extreme poverty level. They face all the above problems, but the effects an their lives are much greater and requiere specific approaches and solutions
E657	Fabian Carvallo Vargas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The new governmet has not respect or real interest on environment. Besides, the other parties are making fires on the forest. In the other hand, climate change are just a thing of some politicals meetings but not public politics and neither public actions. It just are speeches and nothing more. We need to work harder in order to achieve someting else.
E757	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is related to a multiplicity of the other factors. Biosphere integrity is important. Deforestation and open cast mining are the worst culprits. Developed countries like Canada find it extremely easy to open toxic mines in 3rd world countries, but similar mines in Canada are prohibited. Why? Changes are needed here in international legislation. TOXIC OPEN CAST MINES MUST BE BANNED IMMEDIATELY. The implementation of recycling of rare earths must be increased to reduce further mining. Uncontrolled human population increase will eventually lead to population collapse through famine, water shortage and further environmental degradation if birth controls are not implemented soon. If not then Nature will take its course and humanity itself along with other species will indeed enter the 6th mass extinction epoch. Massive education campaigns are needed world wide to address these issues. The implementation of contamination tariffs and fines are necessary against contaminating industries and those responsible for rainforest deforestation such as oil palm and soya farming in order to finance ecological restoration and repair of damaged ecosystems. A massive clean-up campaign is needed to free the oceans of plastic waste. Research into biodegradable plastics is urgent. Developed countries should adopt a one-day without car use. Work at home for that day whenever possible, use bicycle or car pool. The carbon footprint must be reduced somehow. The introduction of hybrid vehicles and the electric car are encouraging steps. What about the fuel cell? a technology known since the 1960s largely abandoned, likely through pressure from Big Petroleum. This technology must be seriously considered and financed by Big Petroleum. Petroleum is a non renewable resource, it will end one day, much better use could be put to it instead of burning it releasing carbon into the atmosphere.
E911	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems modern civilization has had its final failure, because it is not capable of change. Monetarization is the main lense for seeing life. That perspective is what is generating all the great problems of the world.
S010	Helios Hernández Hurtado	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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	Change has been observed in land use, and agricultural use is catering to tourist and urban services. Loss of the vegetation cover and the fragmentation of ecosystems. Species of fauna have disappeared and those that have successfully adapted to the changes are not respected by humans. There are very few measures to adapt and mitigate climate change.
S012	Emiliano Sanchez Martinez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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 10. Others	1. Laws and regulations have been issued that attempt to reduce the issue of greenhouse gases; despite this we are still very dependent on polluting energy sources. 2. We have a high rate of species extinction and the region is reaching high levels of non-sustainability in terms of the functional capacity of vegetation to maintain an ecological balance. 3. Agricultural production uses methods that are not completely sustainable. 4. The biogeochemical cycles are probably altered, especially regarding elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus and some essential elements for plant growth such as iron, zinc and magnesium. 5. Water is a limited resource in our region both for future human development and the sustainability of water- and land-based ecosystems. 6. The population is overloading the natural system that maintains life (natural infrastructure). There is no balance between cities and rural areas. 7. There is no local self-sufficiency, the food supply imported. 8. Excessive and thoughtless consumerism predominates. 9. Even when we attempt to make improvements in the processes of environmental government, justice and equity, and in the sensible use of nature and its resources, the socioeconomic and political channels are not sufficiently mature to achieve harmony with nature. 10. In general, we need a deep restructuring of the link between man and nature and a more forward-looking administration to solve the environmental issues that remain prevalent in our region and could result in reducing the quality of life for our generation and future generations.
S031	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	There have been improvements in awareness-raising and demonstrating the existence of climate change. Some national public servants have made efforts in respect of regulations to slow climate change, however, conflict of interest does not allow us to make progress towards a better planet.

Comments on Q2							
S032	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	I think progress is being made in relation to environmental awareness and there is better dissemination of information and activities aimed at tackling the issues, however, these are not given the significance they deserve compared to the resources invested in the economy and development. Policies in general are now providing for this situation, but they are not enforced. In Mexico, there are many laws, standards and regulations that are not enforced or their enforcement is insufficient to address the issue. There is a lot of corruption. In contrast, greater importance is given to other subjects, with sustainability and the protection of the environment being put to the side.
S036	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	It is important to consider that there is a lot to do to conserve biodiversity and the corresponding ecosystems.
S042	Cristopher Gonzalez Baca	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Currently, the Mexican Caribbean coast is affected by a coral disease, which we call White Syndrome. It had already been identified in Florida in 2014. In Mexico, it was discovered in 2018. Despite the fact that this was recorded later, it has advanced very rapidly. Today, eight months after the first case was identified, we have lost 30% of the total coral in the Mexican Caribbean coast (item 2). The causes are not yet well established and are still being investigated. However, this is most likely due to the massive influx of sargassum (gulfweed), which in turn, is due to the high levels of nutrients in the sea water (item 4). We need to do something to improve the quality of the water of the Atlantic Ocean, otherwise in less than a year the reefs will look totally different to how they are today.
S044	Erick Cristóbal Oñate González	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The main issue is the lack of education. Not the lack of environmental education, but the lack of education on taking responsibility for your actions. It is very easy to blame others–from governments who do nothing, to the large companies that prioritize profits over concerns for the environment, to uneducated people who are not concerned about the environment. When the blame lies with us, we are used to always thinking, “Somebody else will do it,” “I have more important things to do,” “Yes I am concerned, but at the moment I can’t do anything,” “It’s OK, I’m only one person” and so on. To really bring beneficial change to the environment and sustainability, education must focus on communicating responsibility, respect and care.
S056	José G. Palacios-Vargas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and	1. Climate change is one of the most severe issues. 3. Changes to the land system are very evident. We don’t see as many insects as in the past.
S073	Edgar Gustavo Lopez-Saut	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	In Mexico, the management of biotic resources has been insufficient, with the current government engaging in development activities without considering sustainable development. There is no awareness of the water issue, as is shown by water quality data in Mexico, as well as water scarcity and lack of availability.
S076	OBED PALAGOT ECHAVAR	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	There have been many changes in respect of our accumulated knowledge on our planet’s situation, which this has definitely had an impact on improving the public’s general awareness of environmental issues, but the actions taken by governments and public policies are insufficient to tackle the damage that we have already caused and reverse it. As for economic models in general (except for very few exceptions on a global scale) no significant progress is in sight; the selfishness of individuals and humans in accumulating material goods is prevalent from the highest levels of society and there is great inequality. This has impacted the population in general who are not willing to sacrifice the slightest comfort despite the environmental knowledge we have gained. In the end, it seems that the worst of human nature is displayed in a general free-for-all when what we really need is a little collective sacrifice and rethinking of our values and parameters of success and wellbeing. It would be very difficult to save humanity in any other way and to tell the truth, it would not be worth saving with so much unfair hatred and selfishness, because those saved would not be the best.
E699	Dashpurev Tserendeleg	Asia	MONGOLIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is really happening in Mongolia rapidly. We are observing at least 1.5 Celsius degree warmth than rest of the world. It means it is happening much faster. We really see and feel it. We have much drier summer and winter. Most of the river and lakes are shrinking and many of them gone. Also because of number of livestock increase, it combined with Climate change, our pasture is becoming desert. Unfortunately, we don't have good legal base or policies to reduce these problem. Maybe we can't stop CC, but we have to deal to increase of livestock. We must act as much as quick before all our grassland become
E164	Mejjati Alami Mohammed	Africa	MOROCCO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Water scarcity is already a major problem facing most of the African countries. For example, Morocco rank is 4.68 out of 5. Which means that our water resources are almost depleted. The two thirds of our lands are located under semi-arid and arid climate. Africa is considered as the most vulnerable continent to climate change in the world. Drought, flooding, desertification and land degradation are becoming more frequent and intense. Overall, biodiversity in Africa continues to decline, with ongoing losses of species and habitats. Loss of biodiversity in Africa is driven by a combination of human-induced factors. Africa’s freshwater ecosystems and their biodiversity are especially threatened. Africa continues to experience deforestation and forest degradation. The African population is expected to increase at very high rate by 2050 and after. Africa’s food security challenge is deep seated, and gaps in governance and other social infrastructure abound. Sub-Saharan Africa contains sixty percent of Earth’s unfarmed arable land. Land use is changing due to the human pressure. Some parts of forest and rangelands are plowed and soil erosion is increasing. Wind erosion is exposing millions of hectares to desertification.
F009	Aouissa Salek	Africa	MOROCCO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	integrate environmental education into education systems

Comments on Q2							
F019	[-]	Africa	MOROCCO	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Based on my experience as a biodiversity researcher, the conservation of biodiversity must be among the world's major concerns. Loss of biodiversity has serious consequences for ecosystems.
E561	[-]	Asia	MYANMAR	NGO/NPO	20s	3. Land-System Change (Land	Land system change is very important for us specially for communities who live in coastal area and they has been facing the problems of land erosion.
E247	Sanot Adhikari	Asia	NEPAL	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)	Climate change is the major environmental problem for this generation besides that land-use change is also a critical problem which produces many bi-products to deteriorate the environment. In the developing country due to unplanned developmental practices create serious environmental issues. Vanishing of the freshwater (spring) sources in the mountains region basically in Hindu Kush Himalayan region (Nepal) also the very critical issues.
E391	Hem Sagar Baral	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although we often talk about the degradation of earth's natural resources, our society is not ready to give up the luxurious life style that currently they are enjoying. Unless we sacrifice our own demands, how can we save the earth? We are continuously ripping the earth from its natural resources and expecting more and more from the earth. We are seeking earth to sacrifice. We preach conservation for poor communities and but do not look back on what we are doing and what we can give up! Our mindset is as long as we are in a position to benefit more than others why not continue? And this is a dangerous situation. We must change and change start from I.
E445	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	climate change and the ticked marked issues are today relevant for sustainable livelihood and difficult for the poor and marginalized groups to uderstand. we say that to leave no one behind, but these groups are so marginalized that certain environmental issues are not taken into account. I believe its not only the government the community and government today needs to partnership to address these issues.
E451	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and	These are the most pressing issues for my country. There are a lot of attempts made to tackle these issues in recent years but inadequate resources is the the major problem. The capacity and funds should be diverted in this direction.
E542	Kamal Kumar Rai	Asia	NEPAL	Other	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)	Nature, Himalayas, Glaciers, sacred Natural sites, native pollinators, alien invasive species, and culture
E003	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	While public discourse is increasing and the language has changed since the change in government in 2017, New Zealand is still very much behind in terms of public awareness and political actions compared internationally. The new government acknowledges the climate change is a problem New Zealand also has to tackle and contribute to mitigate- which is rather progressive compared to the previous government. However, there is still real and bold actions lacking. This is also due to a strong farmers' lobby. There are still climate change deniers in New Zealand.
E026	John Flux	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	70s and above	6. Population	As a population ecologist working on all vertebrates, I am aware that the basic problem is overpopulation and continuing expansion of "civilized" human races. This is caused by the lack of self-regulating mechanisms that are present in all other wild populations, including "uncivilized" human races. The world is already well over ecological carrying capacity, and no development is sustainable. Humanity is not at risk because technology can provide energy, food, and shelter from climate change. All other plants and animals will become extinct.
E102	ALAN FRANCIS MARK	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s and above	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	Global warming and associated climate disruption, severe weather events, sea level rise and ocean acidification have reached crisis levels regionally, nationally and globally, with climate scientists and ecologists/environmentalists identifying and promoting appropriate action to urgently reduce GHG emissions to address these issues. Most politicians are ignoring these pleas for various reasons: lobbying by interested parties: the fossil fuel industry in particular, and shortcomings of the democratic political system where opposition parties potentially capatilise on governments taking appropriate action that requires significant human sacrifices.
E249	James Nikitine	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Media	30s	10. Others	climate change impacts on the ocean are not taken seriously enough.

Comments on Q2							
E405	Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Despite concerted efforts to save New Zealand's most threatened species, some are losing the survival battle. The threats faced include changing ecosystems and climate change, pollution and invasive species. Other issues include economic conflict from fisheries, conflict between stakeholders, low genetic diversity and disease.While the current prospects look dim, even for species which are getting a helping hand, there are some positives the article lists. New Zealand leads the world in its ability to clear islands of predators. There are now 100 mammal-free islands and the goal of predator-free 2050 may help some species. Real hope will take more than just removing predators, though. Source: https://www.newsroom.co.nz/2019/04/16/538574/bleak-outlook-for-these-seven-nz-species
E434	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite growing public awareness, the unholy global alliance of vested interests in the fossil fuel and related industries, mass media and politicians have together delayed action to the point where our continuing (still growing) inputs of GHGases from industry, agriculture and deforestation, coupled with the major climate feedback mechanisms (polar albedo loss and glacial melt; permafrost melt and methane clathrate 'ice gas' loss off continental shelves among others) have, in my view, taken the climate system beyond key 'tipping points'. Coupled with ocean acidification and deoxygenation and sea level rise, the Anthropocene mass extinction event is now well underway. Collectively, because of the malign forces listed above, we have wasted the past three crucial decades in addressing this, the greatest challenge to our species and biosphere more generally. Those most responsible, who acted in full knowledge of the consequences (eg, the 100 Carbon Majors and those in politics and the media who aided and abetted them), should be held accountable via prosecution for ecocide and genocide, once ecocide becomes part of the Rome Statute. The funds that could be claimed from such prosecutions will be much needed in alleviating some of the impacts of climate change on all of the above environmental issues.
E447	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	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)	I feel extremely disheartened when I see all of these interconnected issues that need to be dealt with simultaneously. There needs to be a coordinated effort to stop using fossil fuels immediately, in particular those countries that are the largest polluters. Let see carbon dioxide for what is really is, a silent killer, that has no boundaries. However, there are some countries that are polluting more that others. Our economy is not fit for purpose, and wealth inequality is bigger than it has ever been, humans have overpopulated, and barriers need to be removed in order to start implementing the solutions to these issues. Political interference needs to stop (or radically change the political process to recognize and sufficiently deal with what we are facing) - planetary catastrophe.
E777	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	My ranking of "Lifestyles" as the most important issue reflects how central human activity is to almost all of the currently recognised environmental issues; many are simply symptoms of the way in which we have made use of the plant and its resources. Ultimately durable solutions to almost all of the environmental issues listed require that we change our patterns of consumption and thereby reduce pressure on the plant and its resources.
E809	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Climate change, population, lifestyles and water resources are key issues
E742	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	NICARAGUA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	In Nicaragua after the socio-political crisis and the effects of climate change that are already evident, most people are affected, they live in areas where they survive from agriculture, livestock and fishing. The current situation is worrisome. At present there are few organizations that actually work to promote environmental education and collaborate with environmental projects. From Young Environmentalists, with the slogan United for Biodiversity, we work to raise awareness among the population that we must be agents of change, it has been possible to document, through several investigations, the Red List of animals in danger of extinction within our country, of this way we are joining efforts to put on the national agenda the environmental problems of the country.
S066	Renato Padilla	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	NICARAGUA	NGO/NPO	60s		It seems to me that there are very few, ineffective initiatives to tackle the issue of educating people who lead destructive lifestyles and who do not respect political laws and measures. In food production, they are destroying the land and forests and consequently the planet's fresh water, causing changes to nature and the land's ecosystems, making life difficult. These changes to the biosphere are harmful to its populations. We must remember that our planet is a living organism and we must use it in a sustainable way without exhausting its basic resources. We do not need to take radical action on the issue by saying that we must only conserve, we also need to use renewable resources appropriately and control them to benefit local people and their respective countries; using concessions for non-renewable resources where their use does not leave a large footprint and where it can improve the lives of local people and their countries.
S068	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	NICARAGUA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Environmental pollution continues because of people's lack of awareness, although the government recognizes it in its policies and schools carry out environmental education, but society is increasingly non-compliant. Also in the agricultural frontier, extensive livestock farming in our country's reserves, the ingress of settlers into indigenous community land continues to take place. This affects environmental pollution, because the settlers use chemicals, contaminating the rivers and the land, among others. These situations are very worrying, every day our region is getting warmer. Crops do not produce as much as they did. We have rain and sun all the time and there are no seasons like in the past.
F015	Bahari I. Mahamadou	Africa	NIGER	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	Our country's (Niger) commitment to achieving the SDGs and signing of the Paris Convention once again highlights the efforts made to strengthen the resilience of communities to tackle climate risks and uncertainty. Sustainable land management is gaining momentum through policies and actions for recovery and revegetation of degraded lands. However, despite the improvement in terrestrial plant cover, soil crusting still exists, a sign of the effects of the droughts that continue to persist in the Sahel sub-region.

Comments on Q2							
E355	USMAN MUHAMMAD	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Desertification
E390	Toyin Oshaniwa	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Wetland Destruction is also an environmental problem in most coastal cities because of increase urbanization. Without adequate awareness programs and legal support, most of the communities would loss key source or habitat of important fauna and floral
E652	[-]	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In terms of land use, there has been serious deforestation in Nigeria in the name of development. The most worrying is the Cross River superhighway which is billed to go through pristine forest reserves. This is very injurious to the integrity of the reserve and the fight against Climate Change. in terms of Climate Change, although there has been a lot of awareness, not much has really happened in terms of facilities on ground. there is need to have the political will to get it done
E775	Gloria Ujor	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	there appears to unfold an attitude of being overwhelmed by some indices of environmental challenges on the part of the society and even at the governance level. policies could be in place, but enforcement may not be achieved
E016	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	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	Eastern Europe and especially Balkan Peninsula are in a phase of "fast" economic development which is based on natural resources without even respecting the principles of sustainable development. The implementation of the legislation is one of the weakest points of these societies.
E293	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Pollution of the environment (air, soil, water resources) is very serious problem that is not yet priority for the government in the country, and probably in the region, and it is neglected by other issues (economic development, personal profits etc).
E416	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Climate change has to be dealt with on the societal level, with policies forcing the economy in the environmental direction through legislation, not allowing corporations to let damage to the environment remain externalities for which they are not responsible. Relying on and focusing on individuals changing their consumption habits will never be enough, and removes the attention from changes that would actually have an effect (which would be good for people but hurt corporations in the short run).
E501	Nils Harley Boisen	Western Europe	NORWAY	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	People's complicit complacency towards climate change and destruction of nature is not the problem. The elephant in the room is not uncontrolled population growth. These and more are all just symptoms of the underlying problem - greedy wealthy people, and our complicit complacency towards them and the system that puts them in charge. Yet in our ever more vain attempts to rescue nature and climate, in the wealthy we trust. But why?! Philanthropic measures, issues, or solutions of elite capitalists will deliberately support and certainly never undermine that system on which their wealth and power are built upon and reinforced by. They will never support the fundamental solutions we need, and at the worst are benefiting from deliberately reinforcing the problems with their "generosity". The United Nations has created 17 "sustainable development goals" that identify and seek to address the major global challenges we face today (Climate change, species loss, environmental degradation, social inequality, conflict, poverty, disease, population growth, etc). Yet countries and organizations working on the goals seem to view them as items to pick from a menu, rather than addressing them holistically and asking "What are the major common denominators for all this trouble?" There seems to exist a pervasive unwillingness to acknowledge that the answer is societal acceptance of inordinate wealth, and its counterpart crushing debt, with all the inequity created in between that drives resources depletion, habitat destruction, and ultimately our own demise. And thus the fundamental solution to our greatest challenges seem to lie precisely there - Establishing a new system that that precludes the hoarding of inordinate dynastic wealth and power among individuals, entities and social classes. This is where our primary focus needs to be - building an economy that benefits everyone, not just the privileged few.
E128	Muhammad Moazzam Khan	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is affecting a number of facets of environment including affecting distribution and abundance of the species, productivity system, biodiversity and changes in population of important species including that of food species. It has seriously affected the species composition in coastal waters. Although there has been concerns about climate change but the process of climate change and its impact human beings and productivity system is not well understood. There have been policies, laws and rules but the implementation on these policies require further understanding and development of implementation mechanisms.
E132	Syed Zain Zahid	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	The water level has depleted to a very great extent that has resulted in drought. Lack of rainfall and dams had played vital role in creating drought situation. If the same is not addressed within coming three years then the population will have to migrate to other provinces/countries. No effective water resource management system is present that can preserve water and ensure its effective utilitization. Absence of clean drinking water has made human and animals to consume same water from same pond. Lack of water has also greatly impacted the agriculture sector and scarcity of crops production resulting in higher prices of currently available vegetables, wheat, cotton etc. Lack of awareness among community/population had also played a major role in damaging the environment, wastage of natural resources and water level depletion.
E144	Ikram Ur Rahman	Asia	PAKISTAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Pakistan is a country of diverse ecosystems and is famous for its nexus of mountain ranges. The biodiversity is directly associated to the integrity of the ecosystems. unfortunately the country is facing the climate change issues such as earth quakes, floods, drought and migration problems. interventions are needed at the government and community side for policy and awareness respectively. the foreign aid projects are facing the problems of state hierarchies and sluggish interest in the practicality during execution. Pakistan is facing the problems of environmental hygiene. solid waste disposal and recycling, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management, policy interventions at government level. and lack of awareness of the society about climate change and its consequences to be faced in near future. Conservation and rehabilitation of the degraded land and ecosystems is a challenge to be addressed with environment friendly interventions under the concepts of ecotourism and renewable energy.

Comments on Q2							
E248	ZIA UL ISLAM	Asia	PAKISTAN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Sustainable development in our part of the world has yet to become issue of the masses. The reason is poverty and insecurities. However, under SDGs and MEAs governments are taking certain steps yet the results on ground may take longer times to come.
E343	[-]	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Balochistan less developed region, it is hyper dry with low rainfall, local population is very low. there is high level of concerns regarding government of Pakistan,s CPEC (mega project), construction of Sea port, cutting rocks and distrying of marine life, fragmentation of terrestrial. rapid urbanization by colonizing of Chines community replacing the indigenous population. habitat degradation by road construction, environmental pollution by coal power projects. shortage of water and food for local community by invading out side population. increasing risk of wildlife hunting and habitat degrading Industrialization and rapid urbanization
E362	Altaf Hussain	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Climate change is impacting and accelerating many of the above environmental issues so this issue should be taken as on top priority to address the remaining in an holistic ways. SDGs are global targets which need to be localized and internalized at local and national levels. The critical aspects are to establish baseline for climate change targets indicated in SDGs which has not been achieved yet here in our region. Parliamentary Task forces on SDGs do exit but are unable to allocate priority budget due to non availability of baselines and scientific research on various sustainable development goals.
E504	Rabia Saghar	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	30s	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)	The climate is changing very frequently due to global warming, heavy rains or lack of raining, change in water flows, contaminated environment with industrial wastage in air, soil and water. In this scenario the general public awareness to solve the issues is the basic need on the part of citizens. The government should be duty bound to make laws and rules to prevent the life threats due to environmental changes
E616	Meher Marker Noshirwani	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	It is essential to focus on Gender issues as well, since women are managers of the natural resource, and play an integral role in managing the environment. Climate change is also affecting women particularly in rural areas, where the natural resource base is shrinking and women have to spend longer hours in search for fuel, water, and fodder.
E139	[-]	Oceania	PALAU	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The excessive and convenience lifestyle that society has is the main driver for many of the impacts we see in our environment. However, it can also be the main driver for how we can develop technology to sustainably use our resources and create a balance between conservation and development.
E559	[-]	Oceania	PALAU	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change	Progress is being made on climate change, but it isn't happening quickly enough. Countries like the United States and Japan need to show much greater leadership on this issue.
E688	[-]	Oceania	PALAU	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	It all connects together and links to one another. Growth of population, shortage of water, increased waste and shortage of food, all reflect one another.
E778	[-]	Oceania	PALAU	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate Change is a very important factor for Palau, but there is little we can do to change it at the local level. Big countries must take action. We can, as a nation, focus on resiliency which means improvign society/policies, land use, and biodiversity conservation.
E191	[-]	Middle East	PALESTINE	Other	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the most pressing issue is to change our habits, as well as adopt new policies and legal systems, in order to make a real adaptation to CC, to preserve our planet's biodiversity and resources. For this, governments have to engage themselves, with civil participation, to reduce waste, to recycle as much as possible, to adapt our energy sources and to fund research, in order to find innovative solutions. We would need also to change our economic system into social solidarity economy, changing radically from our current model. This can only be done with the engagement of governments and organisations.
E668	IMADEDDIN ALBABA	Middle East	PALESTINE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Palestine is getting impacted severely by climate change subsequences. This natural phenomenon is an additional problem to the list of existing problem due to the prolonged Occupation of the Palestinian territories. of Course, the above-mentioned problems heavily affect the Biodiversity and encourage/ increase the random use of the land as a measure by the Palestinian people in order to protect their own lands from the occupation measures.

Comments on Q2							
S041	Sonia Montenegro	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	PANAMA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Progress is being made on raising awareness among the population, but it is not sufficiently prompt nor targeting all sectors of society. The development model in Panama is still based on the one instituted by the Global Northern countries–an unsustainable development model. Panama knows that the well-being model is not related to well-being, as only GDP income is considered instead of the quality of life of citizens and the great inequality that exists in our country. The systematic corruption of our democratic institutions affects the application of environmental laws and standards. Although they are quite good on paper, they are not implemented in practice. In recent years, the government has not fulfilled its constitutional mandate to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development. It has allowed national forests to fall and damage to occur in protected areas. The question of climate change has been set aside and there are very few adaptation and mitigation strategies in progress.
S039	Danilo Arturo Salas	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	(1) The cascading effect, which has a knock-on effect on other changes recorded on earth may become devastating, unless global agreements are reached to be implemented locally. (2) Huge changes are taking place where we are moving away from family agriculture or small companies with local producers to large ventures, which, being international companies have no apparent owners, and have damaged environmental performance, because these ventures are only interested in increasing financial earnings for their shareholders and have no spokespersons for environmental and social issues.
S075	[-]	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	Wealth creation to the detriment of the integrity of ecosystems may lead to an environmental catastrophe where the only ones to suffer will be humans. Nature has its own way of adapting to change, which has been shown throughout history. What is yet to be seen is whether humans are able to adapt to rapid changes in their environment, changes caused by environmental catastrophes, many of these caused by humans themselves. Our survival could be at risk if we maintain this lack of environmental awareness and continue to over-exploit natural resources.
E199	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	One month ago UN presented a report about Climate Change, water resources and food and the status of the countries in that sense. Water is at the core of sustainable development and is critical for socio-economic development, energy and food production, healthy ecosystems and for human survival itself. Water is also at the heart of adaptation to climate change, serving as the crucial link between the society and the environment. Water is also a rights issue. As the global population grows, there is an increasing need to balance all of the competing commercial demands on water resources so that communities have enough for their needs. In particular, women and girls must have access to clean, private sanitation facilities to manage menstruation and maternity in dignity and safety.
E444	Erick Pajares G.	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the result of a way of thinking that refuses to consider the need to establish "limits" to lifestyles dominated by the pathological consumption of human societies. Such lifestyles are a negation of sustainability: achieving sustainability requires recognizing the limits that nature imposes on the economy, and also requires recognizing the responsibilities of present generations to ensure the survival of future generations. The global change, and the planetary ecological crisis, are the consequence of the crisis of the human mind that shapes the lifestyles that are destroying life on the planet, in all its forms. The survival of life on Earth requires something far deeper than just new technology: the planetary crisis demands a new human mind, a new human thought, the ascension of the human mind towards a “unitive consciousness”, built on the foundations of new ethics: the ethics of balance, the ethics of interdependence, intergenerational ethics, interspecies ethics. Without a clear and profound view on the relevance of ethics in the construction of alternatives to face the crisis of the biosphere -and the crisis of the model of civilization- global debates will not achieve substantive progress to avoid the transgression of planetary boundaries. In this sense, it will be fundamental to make visible other understandings different from “objective knowledge” in order to achieve broad visions that allow us to approach the comprehension of the complex web of balance of life on Earth. These other understandings appear clearly in ancient cosmovisions -and in the “principle of Earth's guardianship”- to remind us that Gaia (the spirit of Earth) does not belong to us, and that our thoughts and actions in the present must be deeply thought out -and transformed- to reverse the trend towards planetary collapse, thus making life possible for future generations, which raises the issue of recognition of “rights of future generations”.
E838	Bertha Cecilia Garcia Cienfuego	South America	PERU	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I consider that in the hemisphere and at the world level it is a flagrant issue, besides it constitutes an underlying factor of the Disaster Risk Management. I believe that mitigation and strategies to counteract climate change are important
S017	[-]	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	In Peru, climate change will seriously affect the water supply (particularly in large cities) and the maintenance of ecosystems (particularly the wetlands), as well as the associated natural disasters that will affect the population and the economy, including the food supply. This issue requires changing the way we relate to the environment, both in terms of the economy (more efficient use of resources and only consuming what we need), and the policies and measures that are implemented. If there is no change in attitude on a social and economic level that will enable us to care for both people and the environment, many people will be affected. Similarly, deforestation is a very serious issue and although measures are being taken, these are insufficient to stop the issue. I think that currently we must consider the following: Perhaps to survive (ourselves and future generations), we must commit to earning/spending less (efficient use of resources) in a way that is environmentally friendly to ensure the wellbeing of the entire population.
S045	Antonio W. Salas	South America	PERU	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The issue with Peruvian society is that it is disconnected from the global reality. Only a small group of technicians acknowledges global issues and it is partially participating in government decisions. Another small sector of the population is participating in environmental initiatives with little technical advice. The majority of the population is ignorant and indifferent to environmental issues and their practices directly contribute to the deterioration of resources, leading to the loss of quality in the soil and biodiversity.

Comments on Q2							
S050	Víctor Jassmani Vargas García	South America	PERU	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The acceleration of deforestation in the Amazon and Andes forests, due to the increase in agricultural areas, is causing the loss of biodiversity and related ecosystem services. The marked items are all interrelated, because the demand for food in cities is opening new areas for cultivation and livestock, resulting in deforestation, the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in addition to the contamination of these places.
S052	Luis Alfaro	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	1. Climate change: This is the most significant issue to address given that to tackle it we must consider all aspects of our species' activity to increase the radiative force. In other words, the way our society currently relates to the biosphere. 3. Land system change: This is a central issue, because the loss of forests is the main factor associated with climate change and where our region contributes negatively. It is very dangerous that it is advancing rapidly towards the point of the permanent loss of our natural forests.
S060	[-]	South America	PERU	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	I think that at its root, the global issue is our social system, which is based on money, because money corrupts people, particularly leaders who gain power by telling lies to large companies and banks, they are happy to do anything to get ahold of money. All of these social, political and economic issues strongly affect the environment, because in the end we prioritize economic interests over the rational and sustainable management of our resources. In the majority of countries, people do not comply with social laws, which results in great pressure being placed on natural resources, resulting in the rapid destruction, change and pollution of the environment. On top of these issues, the exponential growth of the human population presents another threat to the environment, because the consumption of resources increases to cover the basic needs of each human, also our extreme consumer lifestyles are increasing all the time. All of this human behavior is related to climate change, which is already being reflected in the increasing number of natural disasters and extreme temperatures. In short, all items listed relating to changes to the planet's environment are linked, and without wanting to be pessimistic, I think that humans are only going to change for the better when it is too late to save our natural environment.
S062	Carmela Landeo	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	50s		My main concerns include the changes to and destruction of the ecosystem caused by humans, and the dominant economic model based on the intensive extraction of resources and unrestricted production. This has had serious effects on the environment.
S064	Carmen GUERRERO AZAÑEI	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Desertification
S084	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and	It is important to consider that the indigenous cultures in Latin America are culturally homogenized and their local knowledge of the environment is being lost forever. The cultural guidelines that respected and cared for nature are being replaced by foreign, consumerist, unethical customs. Governments do little to rescue TEK languages, technology and knowledge.
E008	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Very few, if at all, leaders are committed to resolving or contributing to the varied social and environmental issues of the world. They are only concerned with enriching themselves while in power by whatever means it takes to even disregarding human rights.
E118	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In our country with the densest per capita population, unique endemic biodiversity are losing out on one of the highest per capita scales. And being on the direct path of most extreme weather patterns also makes my country the most vulnerable and most threatened.
E287	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Philippines is still heavily influenced by the church, which keeps promoting human population growth, despite the fact that the country is straining at the seems. Although there are a number of new policies, both from government and from corporations, to reduce the use of plastics, these are very small. The use of straws etc. However, although the general population joins this movement, it seems to be more because it is 'their contribution to save the world' and only does just that, not use the one straw, but then use many plastic bags at the supermarket, and throw candy wrappers on the street at any time. I think the general population has a long way to go, though probably it is the only way to change any real political thinking, as this is geared solely towards gaining votes and not towards keeping to international pressure or conferences etc.
E339	Eduardo Bisquera	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Local gevernment	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is a global issues - several measures were undertaken in the past and present set up. The level of awareness of its protection and wise-use had stepped-up in recent years. Yet, there are individuals and sectors remained complacent and disregard that genetic, species and ecosystems diversity are finite resources and continuous exploit and over used these resources. However, many groups and institutions continuously campaigning for the sustainable use of these resources to meet the needs and demands of growing populations. Policies and systems of enforcement at the country level had to be more responsive in addressing the demands without creating so much pressure of these resources. At the individual level, there should be level of responsibility and commitment, such that collectively to be able to ensure biosphere integrity.
E453	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Political will of leaders especially on least developed and developing countries
E674	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity should be protected at all costs. Governments must be mobilized to act together to counteract cross-border activities such as illegal wildlife trade, pollution, etc.

Comments on Q2							
E675	Eunice Raiza R. Panagsagan	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Local government	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is very evident right now. Temperature is always high and you cannot go outside not feeling burn. People must be aware so that it could prevent the continuous effect of climate change. And awareness may come from the society especially the policies the government implement. Sometimes, people is not aware that the action they do could worsen the climate change so the government must act first for the people to be aware and to prevent further changes in our climate. Population is also very concerning because it continues to increase but the land mass as well as food source continues to decline. There will be a time that Earth cannot accommodate the increasing number of people that is why many land (especially forest) are converted to cropland or housing for people.
E700	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The frequency and severity of extreme weather events is now regularly recurring. One wonders if nature and human society can still recover in less than a year before the next major storm, or floods, or drought. With major cities affected by these disasters, how long before food systems collapse?
E733	Rachel GUIMBATAN-FADGY	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	A change for the better in our consumption habits would significantly reduce our problems in land use, biodiversity, pollution, food supply, and socioeconomics. If every individual in the private and public sector adopts a sustainable lifestyle, then can there be progress at the societal level. This includes improvement in governance, eventually making an impact on a global issue like climate change.
E791	PATRICK MABBAGU	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Corporation	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The global carbon footfrint should be reduced. Countries whose energy mix is heavily fueled by coal and oil products should now shift to green technology and take the path towards renewable energy option.
E864	EMMANUEL C. TALAG	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Central government	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A number of international and national measures have been formulated to address the interplay of behavior, economy, environment and governance. However, there seems to be an absence of a sustainable implementation of such measures through coordinated political will and engaged collective discipline of humans.
E086	TOMASZ ZYLICZ	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	POLAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Global predicament is determined by people's lifestyles which are best reflected by the land-use patterns (e.g. urban sprawl, habitat fragmentation, etc.)
007	JOAO MANUEL ALVES SOA	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Corporation, Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources	5. Affordable technologies to convert ocean water into freshwater (the same approach to capture and convert solar energy): it's urgent to aid research and development in those two areas!
E157	Hugo Sampaio	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	1. Weather has been changing over the years, we are having less rain along the year, mild winters with few snow, abnormal events are getting more common (strong winds, severe fires); 3. Traditional/extensive agriculture is one of the most important factors supporting biodiversity. EU driven policies for the agicultural sector are causing intensification of the production and leading to habitat conversion (for example, using irrigation). A high proportion of steppe habitat has been lost over the last 20 years, leading to a decrease in biodiversity, namely of bird populations; 5. Water management needs to be greatly improve in Portugal. There's a need of reducing wastage, because droughts are getting more common and longer. 8. Consumption habits are getting more and more unsustainable in Portugal, human footprint increasing. Older people used to have more traditional and sustainable ways of living. Younger people uses much more resources, produces more waste, uses more energy, etc.
E204	João Pedro Barreiros	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although democracies are the "least worst of political systems" elected politicians tend to act on three issues: getting to power, staying in power for as long as possible (while promoting friends and relatives), winning elections. No mid to long term urgente measures are performed and no international political cooperation is firmly headed.
E360	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	60s	10. Others	We still seem to be at the stage where the issues listed above remain a subject of debate, intense or otherwise. These issues are inter-related, each one with the every other one, they cannot be looked at realistically in isolation. An example of this fact is that population, meaning human beings, has an impact on all of the other issues, the greater the number of people the more adverse is the effect. The time for debate has passed, other than to agree and initiate the necessary measures to save the planet from our continuing and wanton socioeconomic existence, to halt and reverse the degradation that we have in large measure caused. It seems to be one of our greatest failings, to confuse discussion and analysis with meaningful action. This is perhaps our greatest danger, when avoidance of meaningful action becomes a wilful obstructive political and corporate tool to serve vested interests, prevalent in all of our contemporary societies. The best example of this is the advent of the 'climate change deniers', or those who have recently been characterised as 'climate change delayers'. We need radical and immediate change in the means by which we generate energy, away from the carbon trap, radical and immediate change in much if not all of our contemporary mode of existence, not as an interesting source of debate but as a modus operandi. The Doomsday Clock is no longer ticking, we have reached 12.00 o'clock.
E490	Antonio Abreu	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In particular with Biodiversity there is an urgent need of recognition that biodiversity and the natural capital are vital elements for determining any type of development. Biodiversity issues are more relevant than climate change as there is no way to revert or to adapt to biodiversity loss. However, for biodiversity there is not yet the same level of public and political awareness and commitment. Most of the operative international mechanisms dealing with biodiversity are not efficient and do not engage appropriately the public with the real problems, It's, in a way, still at at "folkloric" stage. This is due to the nature of the subject itself as it is more diffuse than climate change issues but we must do something to show that biodiversity is even more fundamental than temperature control.... Once a species or habitat is loss, its forever and this means that their role (including the goods and services) in nature is lots forever. No recovery, no mitigation and no adaptation can be implemented to solve this loss.
E702	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Living a life with fewer "things" may be just what we need to preserve other species and be healthier and happier.

Comments on Q2							
E874	António Aguiar	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	My experience is closely related to the island I live in. Madeira is an oceanic island located in the North Atlantic, closer to North Africa than to Iberian Peninsula. We have a subtropical climate and native relic cloud forests of Teryiary heritage are still well preserved on higher altitudes and particularly on the north part of the island. On the last decade winters are dryer (last winter rain was less than 50% of normal figures) and less cold. Summers are much hotter than it used to be and wild fires more frequent and devastating, mainly on the exotic forests which dominate the southern coast. Due to this, in 2016, a huge wildfire reached the capital city Funchal for the first time. Our airport is on the south coast and is subjected to cross winds channeled from several valleys. These winds were no serious problem since the construction of the airport in the sixties, but on the last 3-4 years they have become increasingly strong affecting hundreds of flights and stranding thousands of passengers. As our island economy depends on tourism this has a serious impact. The climatic alterations, particularly related to temperature, winds, rain coupled with higher movements of people and cargo have been favoring the introduction of more alien species, particularly of insects, some very invasive and a menace to the native fauna and flora. As an entomologist I am finding new alien species almost every year, and my concern is higher for the native diversity and less for the economic activities. Public health is also menaced with the introduction of the Dengue mosquito, Aedes aegypti, which originated an epidemic in 2012. I am aware that also in our surrounding seas, probably to an increase in sea temperature, there are showing up unknown species of more hotter regions. So, yes, we are feeling and seeing a lot of worrying changes and are not at ease with future prospects. We had already our share of extreme weather phenomena and probably there are more to come.
F021	[-]	Africa	REUNION	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	It is important to put Mankind back into the ecosystem and get rid of the great colonizer, great destroyer mindset. To this end, it is necessary to change our lifestyle, returning to healthier ways of living, as was the case prior to high industrialism. It has already begun: today we promote and talk about organic farming, permaculture: only ancestral methods that have worked well and avoid chemical treatments. The same applies for measures to restore natural environments, which must be undertaken with the greatest respect. It is important to limit anthropogenic disturbances or at least to remove their tracks to the greatest extent possible. All disturbances disrupt the natural balance.
E240	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ROMANIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In the last years in Romania the climate change is obvious. The abnormal temperatures are registred especially during the spring and summer time, being associated with drought. The effect could be seen in the South of country where the desertification extends, but also in other regions where we face with unusual storms, strong winds, torrential raining and flooding. There are also problems with plants phenology and the production of fruits. Climate change favour also the species invasion, number of invasive plant and animal species increasing annually. Pollution / contamination is an other environmental issue in Romania. The water bodies are affected by pollutants as plastic, but also nitrogen. Groundwater is also affected by nitrogen used as fertilizer in agriculture.
E071	ANNA BELOUSOVA	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Tht lost of habitats and influence of anthropogenic pressure bring to edge of extinction many species of flora and fauna. There are critical situations with large carnivorous and ungulates that asessed as critically endangered because of habitats distruction. The other critical situation is at the Arctic - the warming climate is most evident in the Arctic and Arctic biodiversity is mostly susceptible of the climate change.
E272	Alexey Zimenko	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	Natural regulation is the only way to preserve the climate that is acceptable for life, provided that carbon fuel is abandoned as soon as possible. Therefore, the conservation, restoration and immediate serious expansion of natural ecosystems are necessary.
E893	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	It seems that all around are talking just about Climate Change, however we should consider that the climate is changing because other environment problems: Land use,pollution, population density, consumption habits of population, water resources contamination and others. Politics and public awerness concentrate just on how to reduce CO2, but htere are so many interracted problems. The actions should be done in all environmental problems, because they are connected. Of course, the main problem I see is the population density. However it also depends on the "quality" (encironmental education) of people. Sp actually the main problem for today is lifestyle. Changing our habits we can change the world and resolve many of environmental problems.
E897	Petr Glazov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	We still do not know the real causes of the climate change and do not know how to stop it.
E053	Abdulaziz Alagaili	Middle East	SAUDI ARABIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	We have had unusual winter and summer seasons in Saudi Arabia where we had several rainy occasions in the summer, which don't occur often as it happened this year. The summer heat was a concerning issue as the ambient temperature exceeded 47C and almost reaching 50C. We already have seen some effect of this high heat on several wild animals, most notably mammalian species. If this unstable weather continues, animals should cope and adapt to this heat, migrate or die. Tolerance to outstand high ambient temperature is costly on the expenses of other biological and physiological processes within the animal body, but animals should avoid hyperthermia. Having said that, monitoring programs on the effect of global warming on wild animals should be supported and implemented immediately. These animal should be protected in the first place, but they also can be seen as a sign or indicator for the negative effect of global warming.
E882	[-]	Africa	SENEGAL	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In my opinion, the real issue includes imposing penalties for environmental damage. Without dramatic measures being taken, there is no hope for genuine citizen awareness.

Comments on Q2							
E149	Svetlana Zunic	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SERBIA	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	Due to the uncontrolled military use of high amounts (a thousand tons) of depleted uranium, numerous unusual environmental physical manifestations were recorded in the last two or three decades. Simultaneous monitoring of natural phenomena on Earth and in the Atmosphere has revealed 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 Litosphere-Atmosphere-Ionosphere and Biosphere coupling. Repeated use of depleted uranium can produce ionizing radiation that, above a certain (unexplored) threshold, may trigger the disproportionately high response to the level where it becomes unpredictable and gives empirically unknown consequences. When the input is below a hypothetical preset threshold (natural properties of Earth), the output is absent to low, and records can be confusing or misinterpreted. In the environment, radiation hormesis is feasible, sometimes with concomitant catastrophic natural phenomena.
E678	[-]	Africa	SEYCHELLES	NGO/NPO	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am particularly worried by the level of pollution with plastic and other pollutants such as heavy metals, on our beaches or in the bodies of fish which we are massively consuming in seychelles
E030	Burton ONG Tze-En	Asia	SINGAPORE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Greater efforts must be made to integrate environmental education into all University level courses
E431	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Would be nice to introduce continuously the circular economy principles to all producers and consumers worldwide.
E499	Samuel Pacenovsky	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	In our country (Slovakia) important issue become losing of coniferous forests during last 10-15 years. It has to do both with biodiversity loss (declining of forest fauna), it is somewhat accellerated by climate change and also it is interconnected with land-system change, because mostly this problem is caused by unsustainable practices in forestry (what is a land-system change). And the same issue has also negative impact on water resources, because most of forested areas are also important water resources.
E669	Libor Ulrych	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	Central government	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Intensive agriculture, using great amount of pesticides, is great danger for biodiversity, water catchment in landscape. In combination with extremes of weather as result of climate change it seems to be the main reason for deepening of climate change effects - especially drying, biodiversity endangerement. In responsibility of agriculture resort in our country is also forest managment, where high harvesting rate also contribute to negative effects of climate change.
E795	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 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 society should change its philosophy and behaviour - from the EGOCENTRIC approach (with man in the centre 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. The society should not repeat mistakes which were done during industrialisation 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 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.
E670	[-]	Oceania	SOLOMON	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Commercial logging and corruption in government are the biggest environmental problems in Solomon Islands
E028	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	40s	5. Water Resources	The water crisis in Cape Town has seen a marked shift in attitudes and government priorities. People are increasingly looking to become self-sufficient.
E073	David Alan Edge	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Whereas more and more scientific evidence is emerging that climate change is accelerating and causing much human misery, the utter failure of key governments such as the USA and Russia to acknowledge the problem and commit to policies that would halt and reverse this trend is a tragedy for the planet and for the future of humankind.
E294	Neo Langa	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biggest issue I feel right now facing South Africa is water and energy. Our natural resources are not being managed properly and we are facing shortages, sustainable alternatives are not being enough.
E353	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a great factor in this region but there are more pressing issues that needs to be addressed first like management and access of water resources as well as improved land use.

Comments on Q2							
E370	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	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)	We need to place monitor the exploitation of the environment for short term profit.
E550	Francois	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The one issue I do not wholeheartedly agree with is population growth. What is a problem is urbanisation and lack of proper land and water use. Societal policy and lifestyle are resulting in massive waste of food. We need a large scale, rapid and immediate response, channeling resources globally and locally into renewable energy (Microgrids), environmental agriculture and retrofitting urban centres. I also feel that a massive move towards Biodiversity and landscape protection, payment for environmental goods and services, and the recognition of significant vehicles for degradation and mitigation against extractive industry is long overdue. Mining companies and deforestation companies shareholders, funders,and former directors need to held personally accountable for the damage they have caused, and externalities properly accounted for. Society needs to change their habits significantly to adapt to a fast changing world, where energy might not be available on tap. Ecological Agriculture and a recognition of indigenous peoples rights are the cornerstone of the new economy in rural mining affected communities, whilst technology advancements,retrofitting, microgrids,and water runoff control and usage, maintain integrity of urban centres. No new building that is energy negative. No new mining that does not get approval of the affected community first. No deforestation.Massive erosion control and rehabilitation of landscapes (Loess PLateau example)
E551	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	The ever increasing population and every increasing consumption lead to land use change and degradation of the environment. Savannah is changed into monoculture plantations, monoculture brings biochemicals, which in turn lead to reduction of insects and birds and so on. In a addition, biochemicals will make us sick in the long term, they are invisible and we do not know yet the full extent of their damage. If we reduced our population and changed our lifestyle to be self sustainable, most of the current issues could be turned around. However, not many countries thus far have asked their citizens to make less children - for this a good education system would also be a requirement.
E553	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	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	The most pressing issues relate to population and lifestyles, with climate change an strong influence in the future.
E557	Patience Shito	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Governments need to make concerted and committed efforts to tackle environmental issues. This will make it easier for non-governmental organisations as well as citizens to complement the endeavours of the government s well as carrying out actions to solve the myriad problems that different nations face.
E562	Don Pinnock	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	70s and above	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	The UN Biodiversity Report following the Climate Change Report make it clear that, on the whole, humanity is walking backwards to disaster. In Africa, where I live the main impediment to change is weak, self-serving political leadership.
E582	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	All of the issues are important - the growth in human populations, leading to greater food requirements, more land conversion and conflict over land are all inter-linked, as is climate change, pollution, water resources, etc.
E788	Richard Fergusson	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	ALL the other problems stem from POPULATION. Treat the cause not the symptoms

Comments on Q2							
E797	NICHOLAS KING	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The key driver of all environmental change is human population. After that it is the socio-economic system, which plays out in values and lifestyles (consumption). Too many people, utilising consumptive lifestyles catalysed and incentivised by capitalist economics which externalise any socio-ecological costs, is erasing all other lifeforms, destroying and degraing the functioning of ecosystems such as water, soils and oceans and thus the ability of the planet to sustain current population with even a reasonable quality of life, let alone future generations. The more this economic system dominates, the fewer people the planet can support in any reasonable expectation of a decent quality of life. Climate change is a growing existential threat, but it is just one more outcome of the above socio-economic model, and even if we were to get off fossil fuel use today, we would still nto solve all the issues of to many people and too much consumption, degradation and loss of the natural resource base.
E853	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	whilst i think there is growing awareness i see very little actual change. there is so much about how bad things are and i think people become overwhelmed and make no real changes to thier lives. the same applies to local government. in South Africa we have great laws but they are poorly, if ever, enforced and corruption leaves many very questionable environmental (and other) decisions standing. Corruption also leads to worsening poverty and so local communities are concerned with survival rather than being able to consider their actions. At the same time these people are most impacted by the results of poor land use choices, lack of resources (like water etc), and increasing incidents of climate disasters (droughts, floods etc). private enterprises devote too little funding to trying to solve the problems, the world economy is still driven by consumption and greed with little or no thought to the long term future.
003	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change	It is clear that our ability to mitigate climate change is becoming increasingly constrained as the window for effective action closes.
063	Josep Penuelas	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s		I AGREE WITH YOUR CLASSIFICATION FROM 1 TO 10, MAY BE I WILL HIGHLIGHT POINT 4 BY INCLUDING THE WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF POLLUTANTS SUCH AS POPS OR EMERGENT POLLUTANTS.
077	JUAN P. RUIZ	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s		THE PARIS AGREEMENT IS "UNICORN THINKING". "GREEN ECONOMY"IS IMPOSSIBLE AND WE HAVE TO URGENTLY INVENT THE UNTHINKABLE: ECONOMY WITHOUT GROWTH.
E155	Enrique Díaz-Martínez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Central government	50s	5. Water Resources 6. Population	An important problem related with population (Issue 6) is the continued displacements from rural to urban areas, with the consequent loss of traditional knowledge and of sustainable land use, resulting in the loss of cultural landscapes and and of human-induced natural habitats.
E179	Manuel Sánchez	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Above all, we should, as a society, be able to reduce the rates of consumption in some product. Meat, case in point. However, the alternatives, at least in occidental countries, are still to come. Insect are a huge source of proteins and their ecological footprint is less agresive than our current cows/pigs farms. People in Spain are not going to eat insects so easily no matter how eco-friendly they are. Lab-made meat could be a long-term solution. Another key issue are single use plastic such as dishes and straws. If only people knew the environmental damage that this products make...but it is not unusual to hear "I will not be living by 2100, then it is not my problem". We are getting closer to a non-return point...there is not Planet B.
E201	Xavier Santos	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	50s	10. Others	The key to improve the majority of environmental problems is in hands of big enerrgy enterpresises and governments, and unfortunately they don't want to do it.
E251	Javier Juste	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The Modern society needs in-depth changes in relation to the hierarchy of values in social goals, welfare and economy and my concerns if those changes will be achieved on time, keeping in mind the total absence of ecological perspectives in all the political parties and decission-making structures and the very little social concern in the people to lead the urgent changes needed world-wide.
E253	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	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	Although there are changes in the perception of environmental issues and many people who are trying to make significant improvements, most governments are neither interested nor really involved in promoting these changes, because their action horizons are very short term (1-2 terms).
E511	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At present, Spain faces clear signs of the Climate Change because of geographical location: desertification. However, their policies are not still in accordance with this urgent challenge. The water supply issue is a good example of that. South of Spain shows an increasing vulnerability related to this resource but their land use keeps is based on an inefficient agriculture management; and an overexploited coast for tourism. Regarding the more eco-friendly options are still limited in the policies and at the mind of the society. Although, to be optimistic, I can say that we are slowly joining to the green citizenship.

Comments on Q2							
E820	Jorge Extramiana Salillas	Western Europe	SPAIN	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	In Europe and Spain, some politicians have created laws to improve the management of pollution (plastic, chemical products for treating field crops). Sustainable transport, electric or hybrid vehicles, proposals for the expansion of bike lanes and urban transport. The protection of flora and fauna in danger of extinction. The protection of natural habitats. The protection of coastal and marine habitats. The real issue is that 90% of the time those laws remain on paper and are never put into practice. Many European countries, including Spain, are signatories to the COP 21 in Paris, but they simply sign the agreement and don't work on or improve the environment or the climate. And although many governments want to work on these aspects of the environment and climate, cities are unwilling to make this ecological transition, let alone take measures to alleviate the environmental issues in cities, either because it is very costly or because the population does not see it as a priority issue. In Spain and Europe, natural habitats continue to be lost and species of fauna and flora continue to become extinct. For a decent future, we must change our behavior and the awareness of society is fundamental. If society does not change its habits, the future will remain the same as in recent years, with high levels of pollution, high levels of biodiversity loss and high levels of food chemicals that are harmful to our health. In Spain, many cities on the coast or inland choose to pay fines for polluting, which are very low, rather than take measures, build treatment plants or manage waste paper, plastic, glass or organic waste correctly, waste which often ends up in the sea or countryside.
E826	Manuel Lozano Rodriguez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Media	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Electronic waste, or e-waste, was an emerging problem ten years ago, today is a big wolf. Dealing with this waste results in collateral developmental neurotoxicity in vulnerable populations, namely impoverished pregnant women and their fetuses. The e-waste recycling plants' byproducts are quite pervasive and hazardous also. The economic opportunities that allegedly the recycling business would bring are by no means equally distributed. Meanwhile, the problem is on the rise.
S001	Gabriel Real Ferrer	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	We need to consider the fight against plastics and the risks of nano and biotechnologies.
S013	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Air quality
S034	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local 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)	An economic and consumption model that totally disregards its effects on the environment, and should ensure that resources are available in terms of quantity and quality, as well as healthy living conditions.
S038	Javier Benayas del Alamo	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	The growth of tourism and air transport.
S047	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This is all a very complicated issue to explain. I am not mentioning climate change at all, since so far nobody has been fully able to explain to what extent climate change is caused by humans. If so, we are not facing a human-caused factor, but a natural process. Either way, my main concern is the rapid loss of biodiversity, even if it may be part of a new extinction era, similar to those reported in the past. I am rather pessimistic on this matter, as I am sure it is not 100% due to climate change, but human lifestyles and practices. I would say that the relationship between humans and wildlife is not making good progress, but is worsening day by day compared to what could have been predicted only a few years ago. Given this perspective, it seems obvious that what we have done in this respect has not been effective and to some point we have failed in our mission to show how important sustaining biodiversity really is and we are partly responsible for this failure.
S048	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is no real awareness in society of the threat of climate change, starting from the principle that a very naive approach is being taken on the premise that the planet is in danger, when really the planet is not in any danger as it will continue to evolve and balance the system, but what no one is really aware of is that it's humans who are in danger. There is a disassociation between individuals/society and their physical surroundings or the environment, and people are not really aware that it is not worth taking action to prevent the degradation of their physical surroundings, without taking action on our own values and attitudes. The political class has been recently concerned with climate change, but more from an aesthetic, rather than committed approach, and continues to give other issues more importance. It has also not been able to ascertain that the main effects of climate change and its risks are going to have huge, negative financial effects.

Comments on Q2							
S089	Jose Rafel Garrido Lopez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local 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	The main issue for the human race is unsustainable population growth within a financial scenario based on unrestricted growth. This means a continuing, rapid increase in transforming land to obtain resources, food, minerals and chemicals to feed the population and maintain the rate of growth for a digital society. This affects the biosphere through the transformation of natural habitats and results in the extinction of numerous species, both through the direct destruction of natural spaces and chemical pollution caused by the pesticides used to maintain agriculture and intensive livestock farming that will provide sufficient food for society. This means that now and in the future, together with the pollution produced by an economy based on the use of fossil fuels and plastic, biochemical flows and biodiversity will be altered and numerous species will disappear, particularly notable will be the mass disappearance of insects, which are essential to the ecosystem's dynamics. This will produce a collapse in food production and consequential conflicts caused by the unequal distribution of scarce resources.
E124	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	Sri Lanka was ranked second in a report that considers countries most affected by Climate change in the year 2017 as per the Global Climate Risk Index 2019. As per the report, a total of 76 deaths that occurred in Sri Lanka during 2017 have been directly attributed to climate change. The report shows that the monsoon rains which cause floods and landslides contribute largely to this number. The number of displaced persons are estimated to be around 600,000. Out of 25 administrative districts in Sri Lanka, 12 districts are identified as landslide-prone areas. As such, climate change impacts are adversely affecting in many geographical areas, economic sectors and people in Sri Lanka. Based on information available on the people affected by natural disasters during the period 1974-2004 is given in the following figure above which clearly identifies floods, drought, storm and landslides as the most common natural disasters in Sri Lanka and affected 5,386,887 number of peoples until 2004.
E510	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The greatest threat in our region is landuse change as rapid development occurs. Coupled with this is political apathy and land grabs, lack of proper scientific knowledge being included and adhered to in government plans. Changing weather patterns are also lending to changing habitat patterns.
E576	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	There is lot of work done on climate change and agriculture, but not on climate change and threatened species
E881	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is one of the biggest environmental problem nowadays.In Sri Lanka we had 3 cultivation seasons with seasonal rain and also proper water management and hill country rain forest conservation.At present no body care about these environmental issues due to resource use greediness, lack of resource management,no proper environment conservation plan on land use on development projects,population pressure and also political instability , lack of awareness of the communities.One example is over 56% mangroves had been cleared for shrimp farming industry with lucrative food and business.Mangroves are the highest atmosphere carbon sequestration coastal vegetation which absorb 2 million liters of diesel burned carbon by one hectare of Mangroves.Now days we are experiencing the distraction of mangrove vegetation . No seasonal rain and lack of rain in the rainy.Climate pattern was change - as normally Sri Lanka is getting monsoon rain in October-December and April to June.At present this sessions are changed. At present no sufficient rain during the session and drought prevailing. Some session huge floods coming. Normal cultivation pattern was changed. No proper paddy harvest. Many of huge reservoir's water levels declining and farmers disputes emerged to share the water for cultivation. In coastal belt due to Cutting down of mangroves, natural fish and also shrimp and crabs harvest declining from 12kg unit effort to kg unit effort per day per fishermen.Mangroves are the fish breeding grounds. (Ref:Sudeesa research Study in Coastal lagoon System). Artificial shrimp and crabs ponds produces chemical rich shrimps and crabs which are no suitable for human consumption. Blood cancer and also unknown health hazards prevailing nowadays due to chemical rich shrimps and crabs. If protect the mangrove ecosystem, every body can consume naturally breeding shrimps and crabs and also some fish species.
E871	[-]	Africa	SUDAN	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Albeit seasonal, water scarcity is characteristic of the entire Sahel region, a condition that is exacerbated by poor water or indeed ecosystem management. More than merely depleting existing underground water deposits, forest coverage in the Sudan is extremely endangered, mostly due to non-integrated resources planning, i.e. integrated programming contemplating rural electrification, cooking fuel, construction and food production is entirely absent. It is of extreme concern that across the Sudan donor-led programming emphasises the use of 'local materials' in detriment to rational use of resources, leading to extremes in drought and flooding, with consequential public health crises, and some of the lowest worldwide standard of living.
E711	Stanley Anton Malone	South America	SURINAME	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Slight improvement on the national level, Specific in urban areas. In the rural setting requires more specific awareness in local lingua franca.
E162	Marilyn Mehlmann	Western Europe	SWEDEN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change and biodiversity are not in themselves issues, but symptoms arising from the other issues. They can only be tackled by addressing the other issues, in particular those ticked. An additional issue is the over-use of resources such as cement, steel and other metals, as well as plastics: in other words, the consumption habits of business, not only households.

Comments on Q2							
E182	Ari Lampinen	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	There is now a realistic possibility that this century will be the last century for human kind. Most severe of all threats triggered by environmental problems is massive release of unstable unconventional fossil methane resources to the atmosphere. It may occur as a result of misunderstanding the target of energy transition. Crude oil is currently the most serious cause of environmental problems, being the main reason or playing a role in most environmental problems. Therefore, transition away from the oil economy is essential. But there is considerable unclarity as to the target of this transition. Although it is, in principle, understood that returning back to completely renewable energy economy should be the target, current markets and policies tend to guide development towards alternative fossil resources. Of these, unconventional methane resources are by far the largest. Due to their unstable nature, exploration activities may release substantial amounts of methane into the atmosphere. As it offers the only plausible route to runaway greenhouse effect, it poses the greatest threat of all environmental problems to the existence of life on Earth.
E297	Thomas Hansson	Western Europe	SWEDEN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is an important combination between lifestyle and climate change which has to be adressed in total. This also affects the biodiversity. For me it shows that individuals do faster change of habits than societies and nations. So to adress the climate change and biodiversity loss we have to find solutions in the trends of lifestyle.
E365	Henrik Lerner	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	One important aspect that is not covered by the study is changes in disease transmission based on number 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9 among others. This is maybe one of the worst threats to society.
E695	KARL-HENRIK ROBERT	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	Those are all interconnected, so it is difficult to rank them. Biodiversity, for instance, is threatened from climate change, land-use and pollution.
E743	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	I have major concerns that we don't act enough fast to change the crises we have been aware of now for several years, especially about the climate change and the decline in biodiversity. We have also been aware of the impact of pollution/contamination in general, but what is relatively new is the pollution of microplastics which has become a "substitute" to food in the food chain. A true political will to make changes to meet the problems is missing in most European countries and in most of the political parties in the region. There are movements especially among young people that want's to have a better future regarding climate change. In Europe, the birth rate of the human population is below the level to keep the population at the same number, i.e. we have a decreasing population. This is especially characteristic for Southern European countries. However, migration from first of all African and the Middle East countries might be a factor to take in
E861	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is very high on the list as progress is slow and the time is very short before we have to get society to be decarbonized in very few decades. The Paris agreement was of pivotal importance and there is a very much increased attention, including joint attention to the issues at all levels from the global (UN) to the local ones. However the responses are very different in character and the forcefulness is also varying both with level and with countries concerned. The awareness is very much arising in the public in many countries in the world, but the degree to which the effort is raised in matching the concerns at official level is distinctly still not sufficient. The same holds true for biodiversity. The recent UN report took a large spectrum of the population in our country with deep concern. The EU election this spring 2019 showed that political parties with strong climate and in general terms "green" policy profiles were distinctly more supported than earlier.
E041	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	60s	6. Population	Poeple in developing countries rightly claim that they want to develop to a level they see in developed countries. But this is tied to more resource consumption and pollution. The earth cannot bear such additional burden. With 8 (or in the future even 10) billion people living on earth the capacity is overstreched and I don't really see ways of reducing the burden to a suitable level without population diminishing.
E046	Martin Enderlin	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	We are doomed within a few years, maximum.
E063	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	The Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) contributed a lot to increased awareness in the financial sector.
E373	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	The public awareness has definitely improved. Especially younger people are more aware of the issue. However, there are numerous "fake news" in circulation that may influence the public opinion. Interestingly, policy makers seem to be influenced by public pressure, and some legal progress is finally happening
E384	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Footprint abroad
E386	Andreas Speich	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change has to be renamed: Climate overheating. Carbon fuels have to be banned immediately. Solar and wind energy are ülenty, and now less costly than Carbon and Nuclear based energy.
E412	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity	Biodiversity loss (species extinctions) is the only one of the "environmental issues" on this list that is irreversible, hence my rating of it as greatest concern.
E417	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	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	the problems are more and more important, there is an attempt to slow down the human input but the respond is too slow.
E420	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In the European countries biodiversity is still dramatically decreasing. One example is the dramatic loss of insects. Furthermore also the loss of biodiversity in agriculture goes on: the international seed industry never had been as concentrated as today, livestock breeds become extremely uniform, especially in pigs and chicken. Official programs to halt the loss of biodiversity are mostly not sustainable

Comments on Q2							
E515	Engelbert Ruoss	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The poor improvements have their roots in the missing coherence between the environmental, socio-economic and political systems. A new paradigm, focusing on integrated approaches, fostering ethic leadership based on shared values and broad responsibility regarding the use limited natural resources is needed. Since 60 years the environmental movement has not achieved the targets defined decades ago. Therefore I would change strategy and impose clear guidelines of democratic Governance and Management systems (involving civil society, experts and stakeholders) for International Organizations and States before defining the targets of environmental policies. I consider the implementation of multilateral agreements such as human rights, basic for a new paradigm.
E560	Nancy Newsom	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	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	The lifestyles of the wealthy Western European communities, particularly with respect to consumption of goods and travel by car and air, are completely unsustainable and impact all of the environmental concerns listed. Many think that just going vegan or getting solar panels will be enough but, although important, these factors effect little overall change in the global eco footprint of industrialized communities.
E625	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	the alarming IPCC special report on 1.5 degree has not been well considered
E650	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	30s	5. Water Resources	Water availability is taken for granted and, in my opinion, will be the fist major global resource in crisis.
E681	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Recent climate activism by the likes of Greta Thunberg and others has generated a great deal of recent media and governments around the world are taking some action but too little is being done and it remains to be seen whether this trend will evolve into something meaningful. The tone of current political debate suggests otherise.
E694	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The hidden impact of consumption on the environment is extremely high and connected to economic wealth and economic growth. In other terms, increase in economic wealth generates more impact on the environment. Awareness, decoupling and changes in lifestyles are crucial as well as investing in research.
E707	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The commitment to ensure a Just Transition for workers (present and future), their families, and the communities and cultures that depend upon them - through the decarbonization process and the technological transformations we are experiencing - is essential. The future must sound postive - no-one will fight for a bleak future. The elimination of fear and the promise of a better future is the key to progress on climate change, on biodiversity, or on any of the environmental, social and economic challenges that we face.
E728	Friedrich Wulf	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	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)	All issues are interconnected. Biodiversity loss cannot be adressed without looking at Land Use Change, and the same goes for climate change. Both influence each other, and all of them are influenced both by Lifestyles. This is well reflected in the Agenda 2030 which needs to be implemented now.
E789	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	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	Stronger actions are urgently needed on all above environmental issues. Climate change and global warming has come to the attention of politicians, but the goals agreed are not enough to prevent a global crisis. The pressures from a growing global population is one of the main underlying causes for all the above mentioned issues.
E819	Robin Hobkirk	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	30s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	7 and 8 go together as what people consume is the main cause for environmental destruction, especially in the food industry, where over-consumption of meat and processed foods are the main culprits. There are more and more people who go against this and you do see for example vegan restaurants opening, but in terms of governmental action, there is none.
E913	HANSRUEDI SCHENK	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Greta Thunberg has created an unexpected but widespread awareness in the public opinion concerning the question of "which world are we passing on to the next generation(s)". This has provoked already shifts in voting patterns in elections, the so-called "green" issues have become more relevant in peoples' minds. Hopefully, this will (gradually) change also policies and politica agendas although the speed of politica change is too much dependent on the short term (election cycles) rather than on the long term (evolution).

Comments on Q2							
E905	Ying-Shih Hsieh	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In response to climate change, EQPF work in two ways: 1. Climate change education: we design a circuit teaching material for children in the elementary school. There are 4 chapters, tell them the world is changing very fast in this 100 years, climate has been effected by humans, and cause crisis in the world and also in Taiwan. And how could children live in different areas face climate change crisis, including mitigation and adaptation? We also make an attempt to connect Children's Right with Environmental Sustainability, by designing a three-day camp for children between 9 to 12 years old. 2. Climate change rule of law construction: In 2017, we established the Climate Change Law and Act Centre, and successively published GUIDELINES FOR THE DOMESTIC COURTS TO COMPLY WITH CLIMATE CHANGE LAW COMPILATION and the CLIMATE CHANGE LAW SELECTION, trying to treat the existing legal system from the perspective of climate change and to carry out cross-sectoral integration. Climate law workshop also held in 2018 to promote climate change education.
T002	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	[-]	[-]	1. Climate Change	Currently, the most significant impacts are the temperature rise and climate change.
T004	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	The issues with buildings in Taiwan are managed by different competent authorities related to energy. Different laws, regulations and standards are applicable to architecture and energy-consuming facilities, thus integration is required for the overall energy consumption of buildings and the reduction of carbon emissions. This study can be used as a reference on the aspects of relevant international promotion and experience sharing.
T016	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Society, economy and the environment, policy and policy implementation. Modern technology that can be applied to improve the climate change is limited, however, government policies can help improve the issue of climate change. The international consensus on the issue of climate change is expected to make certain achievements with the adjustment of government policies.
T019	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	30s	6. Population	The global environment is encountering issues such as climate change, water resources, food and even biological and chemical pollution in the environment. I believe this is mainly caused by the explosive population growth. Overpopulation has had a variety of impacts on the earth and mother nature. Now we can help lessen the environmental burden and the above-mentioned environmental issues caused by overpopulation.
T021	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In view of the sudden natural disasters (flooding caused by excessive heavy rain) due to climate change that affect our daily lives and the disasters that require emergency response, I feel that the disaster response and the disaster prevention education shall be implemented in our daily lives to prevent any possible harm to ourselves, our family and friends. We should also cherish the existing resources in our environment, avoid wasting food, recycle and protect our limited
T024	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	30s	5. Water Resources	Rivers and oceans are severely polluted, which results in the reduction of water resources and fishery resources.
T033	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	40s		As citizens of earth, everyone shall fulfill their responsibility to the planet.
T035	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The changes in the global environment are mainly caused by humans. Although the government is actively stipulating relevant policies for the environment, severe pollution is still affecting our environment. However, if everyone can change their lifestyle by reducing the usage of product packages and the factory can establish equipment that reduces the pollution, our living environment will be effectively improved.
T037	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	New policies or technologies are proposed with the intention of improving the existing issues, but without overall thinking that may cause new environmental pollution. For example, the solar panels were designed to improve the electricity consumption issue, however, it may simply be by means of some sort of plan.
T039	Pei-Wen Lu	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The impact on the global environment is the result of pursuing convenience in our daily lives, and it is necessary to change people's lifestyles, although it is not easy. The emerging environmental protection industry, such as offshore wind power and solar panels, may promote the green concept and environmental protection in the short term, but the short product life may cause more environmental pollution in the future that must be considered. A sustainable environment will require everyone to change their living habits, save energy, not waste resources, protect the environment, recycle and reuse, and sort waste to cultivate the concept of environmental protection for everyone and change people's living habits from small details.
T042	Ching-Yu Yeh	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I love animals and I hope that all living creatures can maintain their diversity, regardless of their species, and that there is no more extinction of animals in the future.
T043	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The industrial development, agricultural development, population growth and urbanization caused environmental pollution to become more serious day after day. Chemical substances will harm the environment and create an imbalance in the ecosystem. The results of the questionnaires can be used as a reference for forming environmentally friendly policies during the country's economic development and enhance the awareness of environmental protection for domestic industries and the general public.
T045	Kuo-Yuan Chiu	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	30s		1. Climate change: Flooding happened frequently on rainy days, but the drainage system did not encounter such issues previously. This is caused by severe climate change and the rain will often result in flooding or mudslides. All countries should be aware of this and do something about the issue of climate change caused by pollution from industrial development and our daily lives. 7. Food: Food waste can be found in large cities every day, but there is a food shortage in rural and economically disadvantaged areas. I hope that the media can promote food saving to reduce food waste and help the underprivileged.
T046	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	40s		I hope that the government will pay more attention to the related issues of climate change and environmental protection, and stipulate relevant laws and regulations.
T047	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	The main cause for the related issues of climate change and environmental sustainability is mankind! In "Our Common Future," a report published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, the definition of sustainable development is: "development that fulfills the needs of the current generation, but does not jeopardize the development needs for the future generation." The question is: Can the definition of sustainable development also fulfill the sustainable development needs for green sea turtles and Formosan clouded leopards? The key is whether people can be generous when dealing with the related environmental change issues.
T048	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Population	All environmental pollution is caused by people.
T053	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Lifestyle: The government's policies and the country's development are based on science and technology, but they are also one of the core issues that harm our living environment.

Comments on Q2							
T056	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	1. I hope to live a plastic-free life. 2. Do not use plastic straws anymore.
T057	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	30s	6. Population	With limited resources, the excessive population will over-use resources for convenience in life and economic development, which will seriously impact the natural environment and various species.
T059	Jui-Pin Chen	Asia	TAIWAN	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	The issue of the aging population leads to increased medical expenditure, unfair taxation and resource competition, which will occur in many countries and will also affect environmental resources.
T061	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	20s		Sustainable development
T062	Shu-Mei Li	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	I hope the government will develop green energy and we will become a pollution-free country.
T064	Chi-Chun Fang	Asia	TAIWAN	Local gevernment	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I personally believe that biological and chemical pollution in the environment is the most important factor that causes the changes in the global environment.
T065	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Water Resources	Most of the issues that cause changes in the global environment are due to people's daily lifestyles. In addition, the issue of water pollution also urgently needs to be resolved. Therefore, we should focus on protecting our water resources, including the maintenance of the ocean ecosystems and the issues caused by river pollution should be properly handled.
T072	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Other	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	During the policy promotion, the use of renewable energy shall also consider the life cycle of the applied equipment, because short-term improvement in statistics may result in more serious environmental pollution in the future. For example, the life cycle for the facilities of solar modules is about 15 to 20 years, and the life cycle may be even shorter due to air pollution, dust and acid rain in Taiwan. When the solar modules are damaged or their energy conversion rate is too low, the original components of the modules may result in extremely high recycling costs and impact the environment.
T073	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Other	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The impacts on the climate or living species in the environment are caused by advanced scientific and technological development; however, whether or not the impacts are significant, we shall pay attention to the process of product manufacturing for the increasing demands in our daily life.
T074	Wen-Fa Li	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	We should put more effort into zero emissions to create a better future for the next generation. At the same time, we should also plant more trees to lessen the impact of climate change.
T075	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s		I believe that climate change is the major factor that affects the conservation of living creatures and variation of land.
T076	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Currently, I think climate change is the major issue, because sudden, heavy rain happens from time to time and the discharged waste of factories in the rain causes river and soil pollution. Moreover, the shortage of water resource is also an issue, because we heavily rely on the rainy season or typhoons for water storage in reservoirs. However, the shortage of rain will also cause national droughts.
T078	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The government shall stipulate policies for enterprises and the general public to follow to reduce harm to the natural environment and cultivate people's environmental protection awareness.
T085	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Currently, I think climate change is the major issue, because sudden, heavy rain happens from time to time and the discharged waste of factories in the rain causes river and soil pollution. Moreover, the shortage of water resource is also an issue, because we heavily rely on the rainy season or typhoons for water storage in reservoirs. However, the shortage of rain will also cause national droughts.
E031	[-]	Africa	TANZANIA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	Key issues: rapid population growth amidst widespread poverty, family planning discouraged officially, rapid carbon-based industrialization is the official policy, protected areas under threat from de-gazetting, rapid deforestation, coral bleaching, overfishing...

Comments on Q2							
E648	Joas Makwati	Africa	TANZANIA	Corporation	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The way the global community tackle environmental issues seem miss to understand underlying causes to the problem. Documented studies continue to suggest that major factors for biodiversity loss is directed linked to poverty for most of people esp. poor countries. Consequently, much of the solutions proposed from these findings are related to ensuring that conservation help to address the problem of poverty. I many cases the approach has been introducing model for benefit sharing which is linked to provision of public services such as infrastructure for health, education, water services etc. However, such approaches have not completely tried to solve challenge to conservation. Even with all the resource put in we have not succeeded to rescue conservation. It seems the main trouble for our society esp in Africa it lack of basic education of up to high school level in most of the people living in and around protected areas. These people lack basic knowledge and therefore are unable to conduct risk analysis for their deeds and even consider options and alternatives before they can engage in discriminate harvest of natural resources including poaching activities. These people are not environmentally sensitive that our environment is our main stream of life and without all of us we will perish. We found that many advocates for conservation and environment consider much environmental awareness thinking is panacea to conservation problems and issues and challenges we face today. They forget that without basic skills and knowledge to understand the environment of life from basic education to our children it hard to change the society not to poach or cut forest or encroach protected areas or even block wildlife corridors because of illiterate among the society especially those around protected areas and which are easily exploited. Solution is to ensure the are all educated to create independence and confidence and understand them self first.
E827	[-]	Africa	TANZANIA	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	Climate change impacts (drought condition make people move e.g. livestock keepers even agricultural groups), Diseases emanating from weather changes or pollution of water sources may lead to diseases such as cancer cases increasing.Fish species are also disappearing from certain rivers because of reduction of water flows and polluting the streams and rivers. Catastrophic events such as flooding and landslides get severe in areas with high land disturbances e.g. deforested areas along steep slopes, destructive wild fires continue to burn many acres and contributing in worsening the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
E107	John Parks	Asia	THAILAND	Corporation	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The human-induced sixth global extinction event underway is the most urgent environmental issue being faced now. The rapid loss of biological diversity is being observed at all levels of the biosphere, including taxa that we once thought we would not see experience significant declines, such as insects. Human survival depends on the survival of a functional biosphere, which we observe is now in rapid decline.
E242	JEFFREY A. McNEELY	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	These problems need to be seen as a package, requiring progress in all of them if real progress is to be made. Public opinion is becoming better informed, but the power of established elites in business and governments are slowing progress. The increasing impacts of climate change may well lead to greater urgency in responding to issues such as deforestation, water resources, food supplies, and biodiversity. Many of the problems seem primarily domestic, but virtually all also have a transboundary dimension involving neighboring countries, and even the global community.
E469	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	All issues are related to each other but emerged issue should be climate change which most impacting effected to environment, anyhow it seem all issues are by human habits which relevant to some cultures, traditions, believings and values that need to re-hab.
E547	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Unfortunately, although there are some general improvements especially with regards to public awareness, the collective mindsets of policy makers in big countries are still reluctant to prioritise the environment over the economy. Continued work in all aspects of conservation is important, but a major shift perhaps more strongly coupling economic consequences with the health of the environment is urgently needed.
E663	Terence Hay-Edie	Asia	THAILAND	Other	40s	6. Population	The relationship between factors 1-9 needs to be examined. Climate change and biodiversity (1 and 2), as well as biochemical flows and water (4 and 5) correspond with the 'natural capital' which is being eroded by human-induced drivers (factors 3, 8 and 9). The relationship between population (factor 6) as a driver needs to be balanced by the human relationship to food (factor 7) and lifestyles (factor 8). Greater attention to the role of population in combination with 7 and 8 will shed more light on global drivers of the environmental crisis. For emerging economies, acceleration of the demographic transition to lower birth
E848	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	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	These are all inter-related. Over population, population growth and people lives longer - it's more than our mother earth can accommodate. Modernized lifestyle with consumerism approach has taken a toll on our environment, land-system change, less forest hence less water resources, more utilization of chemicals results in contamination of environment and ourselves. More people, more food required, more land system change. All of these are key factors to climate change.

Comments on Q2							
E029	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I am more pessimistic than last year, especially on biodioversity. In the Netherlands, this week a new review showed that the number of butterflies between 1890 and 2019 went down by 80%. All insects are down to extremely small numbers. As this is the base of the food chain, I think this is a terrible situation and it seems to only worsen, no signs of recovery at all. As to climate change, public awareness and policy attention have definitely grown, but at the same time resistance to climate change measures has grown as well as people are not willing to pay carbon taxes nor to invest in clean technologies. Politicians are afraid to force this up to people. They also are not forcing strict policies to businesses, so not much is happening, not with private business nor with consumers.
E335	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Great improvement in ecosystem restoration awareness and holistic solutions. The difficulty is that investors don't step in yet and climate money is also not yet available because there is no consensus about one language and one approach that you can measure. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a huge step forward.
E354	Baars Gerard	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and	although actions to stop climate change it will have to be additional efforts to make any change biosphere; loss of biodiversity has talen dramatic steps towards downside limits food: going into more bio foods can help to stop soil pollution and emptying the seas society: much more awareness has to be developped by society- gouvernments and worldwide ngo's
E393	Hans van Ginkel	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	there is slow improvement on each of these issues
E502	Edy blom	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	I think it shows clearly that personal financial interests of a few who have the means and the power to live their lives fairly comfortably disconnected from all others dominate all possible efforts to move towards a sustainable way of using our planet's resources. As long as these dominating few manage to influence politics and public behaviour to the extent that decisions are taken to their advantage, we will continue and even accelerate the depletion of the Earth.
E737	Marc Argeloo	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Many of the issues relate to one another. For example; 'Biosphere Integrity' also involves Climate Change (as seen by the Asahi Glass Foundation themselves). If Climate Change is (partly) to be tackled the buffering system that allows for e.g. mitigation is the Biospere Integrity. Similarly, Biosphere Integrity buffers the negative consequences of anthropogenic Climate Change in general. Land-System Change is at the core of Climate Change and Biosphere Integrity. A radical change in this system is required, and relates to Biosphere Integritry (that needs to be restored), and other issues such as Food (in particular land pressures coming from meat consumption, see numerous publications). I have ticked Population as this is the bottom-line. There is at present still a buffering capacity in the Earth System, but rising population numbers in combination with 'Western' lifestyles are key to the excisting situation. Asahi's position ('survival of humankind) is impossible, and too limited as a focal point, if survival of the Biospere Integrity is not taken into account sufficiently. Mankind will be able to find solutions to overcome environmental problems as long as its own survival is not threatened (often technological and against high environmental costs). It is about 'survival of biosphere integrity' of which mankind is a part, and not the other way around.
E824	Ton van der Zon	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The biodiversity wordwide but especially in the developed world is decreasing very fast. In Western Europe the biomasse of the insects has decreased with 70%, and with that also the insectivorous birds and mammals etc.
E836	Herbert H. T. PRINS	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Ad #2 In my own region, rewilding initiatives take place. But the European Commission takes even more steps. Ad #4 Biodiversity outside the heavily agrified countries improves, but my own country (the Netherlands is a disaster: the manure dossier from livestock is nearly unmanaged and corruption is rife). Time that the European Commission takes firm steps. Ad #3: Land-use changes are the greatest threat to biodiversity, but the conservation agenda has been high jacked by the climate debate. Yet before we have CO2 under control, Amazonia or the Asian and African rain forests will have disappeared. Ad #1: the climate debate sidetracks society from some very real and important issues, namely the expected population boom in esp. Africa and the concomitant onslaught on savannas and rain forests, but also from the poaching crisis and bush meat trade.
E174	Allan N. Williams	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources	Fresh water availability is still treated as a localized situation conditioned by local weather patterns. There is much scope for improvement if the demand for water is treated as a global imperative to be answered by the global availability of freshwater supplies
F036	Rym Zakhama-Sraieb	Africa	TUNISIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Political and economic mobilization is lacking in my country to tackle environmental problems. Management of political and economic crises, instead of environmental problems, is the government’s priority.
E785	Sedat Kalem	Middle East	TURKEY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	As the carbon emissions in the atmosphere has now exceeded 415ppm, the time is becoming shorter to take action before the irreversible point. The ocean plastic issue could be added in this list, which should be tackled as a matter of urgency.
E910	Onder Algedik	Middle East	TURKEY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	IPCC 1.5C SR shows that the gap between progress and requirements as well as the low ambition of the governments. This situation makes the economy policies quit critical. On the other hand, access production policies are pushing access investments which leads to land use change.
E641	[-]	Africa	UGANDA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	The underlying problem is all related to the political atmosphere in the country. It is very clear that the government is fronting development at the expense of the environment. This is not helped by the fact that most of the population is rural and uninterested in the solutions to the problems that they are experiencing.
E689	Eng. Anke Weisheit	Africa	UGANDA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Traditional and Herbals medicines are NOT getting the financial and technical attention it should as this is a potential field for finding solution for survival of us in this world.

Comments on Q2							
004	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	6. Population	To me, human population growth is the key problem, from which many other problems arise. But of all the items listed, it is the one being least addressed.
005	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Lack of knowledge of biodiversity and ecology makes socio-economic measures difficult.
022	Robert Tansey	Western Europe	UK	[-]	70s and above		The world is too greedy to be slightly concerned with the issues that we must address.
028	Timothy Barker	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s		There remains a disconnect between humans and planet earth. We need to view as one!
044	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Finally, there is increased awareness worldwide of these problems. Not many policy changes have been made, but public pressure is a good thing.
E047	Alexandre Monro	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	We are in the midst of the most profound and rapid extinction in our planet's history, irreversible climate change and the chemical contamination of our land and oceans. None of the drivers of these phenomena is essential for our well-being or survival as a civilization but rather they are the product of very poor governance at a global level. The only solution I can see to poor governance is the improved education of electorates and of longer electoral cycles. Can this can happen before most society's are in crisis and states have failed? Hopefully.
E048	Tim Pankhurst	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	While there have been improvement sin understanding, perception and action, I think they are all too late and we are heading towards unavoidable calamity. It is only the scale of that calamity that remains in doubt
E066	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	The underlying Environmental Issues numbers 6 Population; 8 Lifestyles; 9 Society, Economy, Policies are the cause of all the other Issues (eg climate change, biodiversity loss) but have not been fundamentally addressed at global, regional or national levels. There is little sign of this happening despite some level of increasing public awareness. Most increase of public awareness actually relates to the "secondary" issues (eg climate change, biodiversity loss), whereas people (the public and their elected representatives) are not making the essential link to the need to change their own behaviour.
E068	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Good to see a move to reduce plastic in response to media attention on plastic in oceans, great to build on this momentum to highlight other pollutants and changes necessary to protect life on land and the quality of our soils.
E069	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We have known about the problems posed by climatic change arising from the use of fossil fuels, biomass burning, intensive agriculture, etc. for almost 30 years, yet we have done far too little to address these issues and hence the problems arising from climatic change. Biodiversity losses are more rapid than at any time since our species extended its range out of the African continent, yet we are doing much too little to address this and the ecological consequences of the losses. In both cases, governments worldwide have in many cases committed to targets, for greenhouse gas emission reductions or to halt biodiversity losses, but without then taking effective action to achieve those commitments, with the result that the commitments are essentially worthless.
E082	Simon N Stuart, PhD	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	This is what I wrote last time and it still seems like the correct summary to me: 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.
E159	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change is the overarching global crisis facing humankind. However, its impacts are less problematic in Europe because the impacts are less extreme here and countries are wealthy so can take actions to mitigate it. Europe is, however, suffering a severe loss of biodiversity while the unsustainable lifestyles many of us enjoy simply cannot continue.

Comments on Q2							
E180	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	It is the interaction of all of these that is important. Sadly, governments are designed to think in the short-term especially in economic hard times. Environmental policies fall first.
E231	Ian Convery	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are not addressing, in any meaningful way, the primary causes of biodiversity loss (habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, over-exploration, etc.). This is due in part to our inability to communicate the implications of biodiversity loss to the general public; this is a political failure, but also a failure of education and engagement.
E257	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	A changing climate impacts biodiversity where I live in North Scotland. For instance, many seabirds that used to breed here have disappeared. There are also other impacts, some less easy to measure. However, there is definitely a growing sense of awareness and new technology innovations underway that contribute to progress towards a carbon-neutral society. Fisheries remains an issue, especially dredging, that disturbs the seabed for many years to come and has lasting impact on marine productivity. There is some limited progress in policies towards this, but more needs to be done.
E273	[-]	Western Europe	UK	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	Overall, we still need to take the steps required to prevent environmental problem shifting. Talk of climate continues as if somehow separate from other planetary boundaries and Nature itself. The UN are in my opinion not currently helping this in terms of prominence given to investors. Investor engagement is vital but investors cannot and do not set policy with legitimacy. We require Governments to act to set the playing-field for innovation and system change. We must work harder to make the required legal changes at the national level to achieve this, through greater multi-level governance with civil society engagement. The Pact for the Environment shows promise but requires improvements to ensure it is not a missed opportunity.
E295	Dominic Winter	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1 Whilst I see policies have improved on climate change, they have not improved in proportion to the time available and difficulty in reaching a sustainable point. 8 Many people seem aware consumption habits have to change, but few are taking sufficient steps or feel their personal actions are not sufficient. 6 Population continues to increase and we appear unable to decouple resource use sufficiently from population, or economy. 9 Capitalism and the concept of infinite economic growth continue to be the dominant model, which with the inability to decouple from natural resource use
E306	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	1. Climate Change: There has been some degree of positive movement regarding climate change in the UK and the UK Government has been relatively proactive in setting targets for carbon reduction but there remains much work to be done with reference to transport pollution, energy use reduction, and reducing reliance on new fossil fuel sources (UK Governmental policy is openly pro fracking for example). 2. Biodiversity Integrity: I remain deeply concerned about governmental attitudes to biodiversity loss in the UK. Reductions in invertebrate biomass are marked, with a documented 75% reduction in flying invertebrate biomass in protected areas within Western Europe (Hallman et al. 2017). In the UK alone, 16% of spider species are considered to be threatened or endangered, with the number rising to 20% (1 in 5) if we include species classified as near threatened as well. These animals are of critical importance to biodiversity and to ecological processes. There is perilously little public awareness of the state of UK invertebrate biodiversity (and even less awareness of the issues facing UK spider species). Current policies on land use and development do not appear to offer adequate protection to stem this loss. A much better understanding of ecosystem function is required and policies to protect habitat / wild invertebrate populations must be made more rigorous. Currently, ecological surveys as part of environmental impact assessments of proposed developments have limited rigour and effectiveness. Surveys should be extensive and take place throughout the seasons to create a true picture. 3. Land-System Change: Development and house building continues apace in the UK. There has been a significant increase in recent years. Whilst there is a need to address housing shortages, this must not come at the expense of British habitats or wildlife populations. This point links directly to my earlier comments concerning rigour of ecological surveys as part of the planning process.
E334	Shelley O	Western Europe	UK	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	People seem in denial still despite warnings by high profile public names such as David Attenborough. Species extinction risk doesn't take up very much space in the media especially with all focus on politics such as Brexit and President Trump.
E336	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity	Based on the evidence I see, we are within 20 years of a disaster for biodiversity on this planet. Similarly, climate change appears to be a secondary issue until we go to dangerous levels of warming when it may be too late.
E341	Axel G. Rossberg	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is a frightening lack of scientific understanding of fundamental questions of biodiversity integrity. Here are some examples: What are the mechanisms controlling local, regional, global biodiversity in nature? What are the response/recovery times of these mechanisms (depending on biome and taxon)? How are these mechanisms and the resulting biodiversity patterns affected by anthropogenic environmental change? Are natural biodiversity patterns in some form "optimal" for ecosystem functioning and services? In what form are ecosystem functioning and services affected by anthropogenic biodiversity change? The reason for this lack of understanding is that there are insufficient numbers of ecologists studying the underlying theoretical and system-level questions (which are difficult or impossible to address through empirical research). We urgently need systematic training programs for theoretical ecologists that equip them with the necessary mathematical skills find answers to the fundamental questions of biodiversity integrity. Currently, institutions offering this kind of training are virtually non-existent.

Comments on Q2							
E363	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Activists' emphasis on climate change diverts attention from the other major problems facing the earth such as food and population. One needs to balance short-term and long-term measures and their intended and unintended consequences.
E486	Susan M Cheyne	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is a lack of awareness of the global impact of our actions and people far away from tropical habitats feel that they have no impact on biodiversity loss rather than recognising the global impact of our consumption.
E489	Robert Kenward	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The fundamental requirement is acceptance by societies globally of the need either to change, especially lifestyles (8) in the developed world but also ways in which energy (10) land (3), water (5) and chemicals (4) are used everywhere. With this acceptance by societies, in a (still) democratising world, there can be adequate support for adoption by governments of socio-environmental measures (9) which enable adequacy of food (7) and energy supplies (10), and hence equitable development, which reduces population (6) such that pressure on biosphere integrity (2) including climate (21) is reduced. To help converge this social acceptance by societies worldwide, IUCN-CEM-SUME has just launched www.naturalliance.org in 25 languages (for rationale, see http://sume.sycl.net/6/10/naturalliance,-second-edition), aiming for 44 languages by 2020 if we can raise from Patrons the further€2,000 that is necessary.
E574	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Scotland we rely a lot on individual ministers to be passionate about a cause. This means there is a lack of consistency because it is down to the individual's preferences. We are lucky that we currently have an excellent Cabinet Secretary for the Environment who is passionate about supporting our goals but when she goes we could be dealing with someone who has different priorities. Also much of the work in Scotland is being done by NGO's and charities who have no direct funding from the government which means if we did not do it then nothing would happen. The government need to seriously consider resource
E667	Ian Swingland	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	A lot of talk and concern but little coherent or effective action. The biggest issue is greed and corruption.
E683	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is encouraging to see the increased awareness amongst civil society of biodiversity loss as a global environmental issue, in addition to the existing awareness of climate change
E684	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Overall the problems seem to be gaining strength quicker than our ability to respond. We seem to be lacking the political will to make decisions that will only give benefits many years down the line, by when it may be too little, too late.
E701	Susan Curtis	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	1. Increasing awareness due to Extinction Rebellion using social media and press take up and also Greta Thunberg talking to MPs, etc. 2. Increasing awareness in UK of plastic and plastic microbead contamination - due partly at least to screening of Blue Planet II, microbead campaigns and Plastic Free Oceans Day, etc.
E758	Richard Kock	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Land in healthy condition and biodiversity is disappearing under human impacts mostly agriculture waste fully developed biodiversity is in crisis pollution contamination is unprecedented water resources are dwindling consumption is increasing political economic and policy change is too slow
E834	Brian Heap	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	All three are interconnected and impact on water resources. Sustainable consumption and production should feature in the list.
E876	Paul Vare	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Awareness appears to be greater than ever; this is now echoed in the words of some political leaders. Action - the pace of change - remains woefully inadequate. This inertia is most likely the result of vested interests and a lack of political courage in the face of potential mass disaffection.

Comments on Q2							
E916	Susan Canney	Western Europe	UK	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	I think it is vital to recognise that we need transformational, systemic change, and that our problems are not going to be solved solely by technology and a business-as-usual approach. There needs to be a recognition that environmental problems must be understood in their systemic context to prevent solutions to one problem causing problems elsewhere. For example, burning biomass in power stations has exacerbated forest destruction and made the problem worse. Mass electrification of transport would require substantial increase in mining for the metals required for the batteries. Mining destroys habitats directly and indirectly, particularly through the roads that divide habitat and increase access for exploitation (eg through building roads through intact rainforest, facilitating bush-meat exploitation). Much of what is attributed to climate change in the Sahel results from land degradation through over-exploitative land-use. This is important because the conception of the problem determines the solution. There needs to be the recognition that our economic system incentivises the destruction of nature; that the pursuit of growth based on the consumption of resources is unsustainable; and that institutions are required to govern and regulate the use of aspects of the environment that are common to all (eg the atmosphere and the oceans) Humans must see themselves as having evolved out of the planet and as an integral part of it, another species among many. We need to shift our perspective to seek to align our systems and activities with those of nature. A good example is that of industrial agricultural practices, which gained initial increases in productivity but have destroyed soils and polluted their environment. Regenerative agriculture demonstrates how seeking to understand nature, and aligning agricultural practices with it, generates much better results.
E097	Illia Yeremenko	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	UKRAINE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change and consumerism are closely tied togethe and the solution must emerge from a holistic approach addressing both of them. In regards to climate change solutions are abundand but the political will is missing. The only thing that can immediately shift the tide is a worldwide CO2 price which is unrealistic due to political reasons. Anythin else, certainly, contributed to the solution but may not work as fast as urgent the challenge is.
E271	Mariana Cosse	South America	URUGUAY	University or research institution	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	I believe that one of the most important problems is the consumption habits and the economic system. Development Countries have a consumption rate that requires low-cost production with a significant impact on natural recourses and un-development population condition linked with poor work conditions. Governments pretend to increase their PBI without including the environmental cost or externalities.
E388	[-]	South America	URUGUAY	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	Both Land-System Change and Biochemical Flows are two separate sides of the same coin: agriculture (monoculture) and forestry intensification, which I think it is the major driver behind environmental issues un the region.
E769	Fiona Wilton	South America	URUGUAY	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Earth Jurisprudence, and Earth-centred thinking and action, are an essential part of making the shift from the Anthropocene to what he called the ‘Ecozoic Era’, where humans once again live in harmony with Nature. There is no future for humankind until we acknowledge and value that our lives depend on a healthy planet. The fabric of life on Earth is thinning, with over 1 million species in imminent danger of disappearing forever in a ‘sixth mass extinction event’. It could take Earth between 3-5 million years to recover from this destruction of diversity. The loss of the biodiversity that helps regulate our climate is accelerating global climate instability as we fail to reduce emissions quickly enough. Societies around the world are showing the strain and conflicts escalate as both result and cause of mass movements of our fellow human beings. Climate change and the unravelling of our ecological life support systems is the inevitable consequence of systematically breaking the laws that govern life - of taking more than Nature can replenish, of digging up what Earth has buried, manufacturing products she cannot re-integrate and dumping the ‘waste’ where it does not belong. Brave new movements are emerging, of Earth defenders and those promoting the Rights of Nature. They emphasise the critical importance of Earth jurisprudence, of reconnecting with Nature wherever we are and rooting our resistance and our alternatives more deeply in a recognition of Nature’s own laws to avoid shallow, false solutions to our crises.
008	Nadia White	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s		I believe young people are beginning to drive a conversation for change in behaviors affecting climate change. I believe change must begin with human-centered action -- reduced population growth, economic justice, and attention to climate drivers must precede concerns about individual systems.
009	Allen Hatheway	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The greatest (largest) obstacle that is hindering overall improvement are the industrial nations that choose not to work in fair cooperation with international actions.
010	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	6. Population	Population is the most important issue that no one wants to take seriously.
011	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	In the USA, the Trump administration's environmental policies are a complete disaster.
012	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is an existential matter. We all will be affected negatively in the near future. Future generations will have to live with our poor decisions for years to come.
015	Sharon Dunwoody	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	[-]	1. Climate Change	Time is running out, yet we human beings continue to move at a snail's pace. We need strong global policies but grow more and more territorial.
016	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above		Climate change is overarching and inclusive, and takes into account items 2-9.
018	James Proffitt	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Loss of critical habitat leading to species extinctions very very quickly. Long-term PFOS/PFAS contamination and micro plastics pollution are unknown factors in human and animal health.

Comments on Q2							
019	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	[-]	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Awareness of problems -- and implications -- is enhanced, but national policies don't always catch up. In the Washington D.C. area, people are making very good efforts regarding water resources, however.
023	Curtis Moore	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Global warming touches on all these. Warming has begun and with the life (cycle) of CO2 in the air of 100 to 3,000 years, our only hope is to remove it from the air we breathe, at a cost of several trillions.
029	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	More and more people say they support the lifestyle move away from fossil fuels to renewable energy. However, except for young people, MANY people who can make that choice don't see the link to climate change as a serious enough issue to requiring more definitive policy changes NOW.
031	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	These underpin my most serious concerns 3, 1, and 4.
034	Raymond Hays	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	5. Water Resources	5. Water is not treated as a finite resource. It is given away too cheaply. 6. We are adding 1 million people every 4.5 days. This is consuming resources in all areas much faster than we can afford.
035	Marilyn Elie	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Energy: Generation and Transmission. Electricity production accounts for a third of our carbon footprint. Production must be fossil free, clean and renewable. That excludes nuclear.
041	Valerie Amor	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Shelter is our most essential need yet we spend very little time looking at the built environment except through an energy use lens. Our built environment (buildings) must produce food, potable water, manage waste, support cultural identity -- we do not require enough from the buildings we design.
042	JoAnn Valenti	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	Government leadership has failed. Media are unable to fully combat social and technological lies and anti-science vitriol. Land use and pollution and extinction of plant and animal species continues unabated.
043	JoeAnn Hart	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	6. Population	When did we give up on Zero Population Growth and why? Fewer humans on the planet would be less pressure on the limited resources.
045	Peter Seidel	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above		6. Impact = Population x Affluence x Technology says it all. 8. How we live affect(s) it all. 9. We need an economic system that encourages saving.
049	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	5. Water Resources	More attention needs to be focused on headwater areas for conservation of freshwater.
052	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	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	In the United States, it's the age of Trump and his boosters among Republicans, the petroleum industry, etc., and while there is now greater awareness in the general public of some issues, the Administration has been reversing progress in every environmental area, as a matter of policy.
054	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The consumer consumption habits of the West are what keep me up at night. Not valuing our carbon costs will destroy us within two generations.
055	Richard Crume	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is the greatest issue facing humankind. Waste management and disposal is almost as important.
056	John Wennersten	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above		Water will be the major issue of the 21st century -- drinkable, floods, drought.
058	Carol Terracina-Hartman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the U.S., we have a gap in policy: the federal policy is lacking, but local (state, city, and county) policies are filling in the gaps and enacting change. You might ask -- at what level is change occuring? We also have big recycling events (e-waste launched by Boy Scouts and graduate students). Cool!
059	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	[-]	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	9. In July of this year I am retiring. After I retire, I will dedicate the rest of my life to working on climate change and biosphere integrity.
060	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Oil/fossil fuel corporations have infiltrated our government (national) and the Western lifestyle is unsustainable for the amount of overpopulation we have/will face -- we need to find a balance with nature and ourselves as a global community. All of "this" (numbers 8 and 9) is related to climate change (number 1).
066	Hartwell H. Welsh Jr. Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	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	These items are all interrelated and influence one another in complex ways -- therefore all are important and require immediate actions.

Comments on Q2							
075	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	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)	During (the) 1990 Earth Day celebrations, experts stated we had ten years to save the planet. We heard this again in 1992 at the Earth Summit; again at the millennium; again as "An Inconvenient Truth" gained prominence; and again, and again. This morning, May 29, 2019, I heard a Green Party politician, newly elected to the European Parliament, state once more that we have ten years to save the climate in its current form, and thus save the planet. No, we do not have ten years. Maybe we did in 1990, but in the last few decades our situation has tipped past any possibility of "saving the planet" as we have known it. The synergistic effects of all environmental problems are now reducing Earth's life support systems and carrying capacity at an accelerating pace and will continue to do so unless and until we adopt a much more nature-centric way of living.
E011	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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	The vast majority of our environmental problems (and even many of our societal problems) can be traced back to one root cause- overpopulation. There are currently 7.7 billion humans living on the Earth, whereas just 50 years ago there were 3.6 billion humans and we have only crossed the billion point within the past century. Ecological collapse, climate change, resource depletion, economic disparity, the eradication of biodiversity, etc. can all be traced back to the immense pressure this unsustainable amount of humans is putting on the planet.
E057	John W. Day, Jr.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One factor that has not been specifically mentioned is the energy system. There is much talk of eliminating fossil fuels and going to a green, renewable economy. But this will be very difficult if not impossible especially if one envisions the future by 2100 to look much like the current globalized industrial society.
E059	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change will be the biggest threat to the stability of the planet and humnankind. Unfortunately, i do not believe we will make any real progress towards reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gases until tis too late.
E060	Daniel Moerman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	I have been encouraged recently by the collective action of young children. The recent "school strikes" for climate action have been wonderful, and should be supported. Note that the root cause of climate change, or of the resistance to acting on climate change, is robber baron capitalism, sucking money out of the world at the cost of workers, citizens, and the climate.
E065	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	This is the largest concern for me this year, because the US and developed nations continue their extreme consumption while China has decided to stop taking most developed nations' waste for recycling. There is a real need for legislation to stop single use plastics, but there is very little desire by the public. Stopping our use of plastic straws to save sea turtles is simply not enough. I chose food as an area where there has been improvement, but the improvement is controversial: genetically modified organisms. If we continue to feel they are an unacceptable solution, global famine in developing nations will be the result.
E070	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The nexus of faad, water, and energy/climate change is where all these "different" issues come together and intersect. And that is a key point: that ALL the issues outlines in this survey are interconnected, and none can be addressed or solved in isolation.
E072	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Have seen extremes of climate within one year for the last five years.
E074	Kenneth MacClune	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Our food system is highly dependent on the food-web of the globe. Yet most people's awareness of where their food comes from is minimal. Our food-web is under serious threat from the destruction of the Earth's biospheres such as fisheries and the recently highlighted loss in insects. A major cause of these challenges is climate change. All three of these issues are inextricably intertwined and co-dependent and all three need to be addressed at the same time.
E075	Jennifer McCarthy	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think we have taken a giant step backwards here in the US in regards to most environmental issues.
E076	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 10. Others	CC cannot be solved by current political or psychological systems that seek short-term, local gains while explicitly or implicitly seeking to push the costs it cannot ignore onto those who are far away in space and time. Exacerbating the above problems is the inexorable depletion of cheap energy sources.Within 30 years most industrialized societies will not have the high EROI (Energy Return on Investment) required to sustain the material flows required for aspired standard of living. This will bring political chaos, even in Japan, and make it much more difficult to deal with the other issues.
E077	David Wm. Owens	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Just as an example, single use plastics would seem to be an easy "Fix" by simply moving on to reusable materials. My family has been doing this for 30 years. But no, the resistance is huge and much more visceral than logical. The fear is that a few people will lose their jobs making plastic bags. Why not retool the same factory to make a stronger multiple-use plastic bag?

Comments on Q2							
E083	Caroline Wagner	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Society needs a better description of how each person, city, and region can take action to address the environmental crises
E085	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	The United States should lead by example, not be a road block for positive change, especially since over consumption is a big part of this society
E089	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am embarrassed that the United States government is not an international leader in all of these areas -- the behavior of our government since 2016 is shameful. The State of Colorado is making some positive efforts on these issues, so at a local level I do see some action.
E091	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity	Keep the Endangered Species Act in place and do not weaken it in any way - it has been successful in recovering endangered species in the USA
E094	David Schweidenback	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption	People understand, governments do not
E100	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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	Al of the above issues are critically important and require an integrated effort to address.
E114	Michael Jennings	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	Central to understanding the intransigent position of business and industry along with the failure of governments in forming a unified multilateral policy response to climate change is the lack of solid alternatives for carbon-fired base load electric generating capacity and nonelectric industrial heat production, such as for smelting metals. Replacing the world's fossil fuel base load electric generating capacity of 13,674,797 gigawatts (about 80 per cent of all electric generating capacity) along with world fossil fuel nonelectric industrial heat production of 12,208,071 terajoules (92 per cent of all nonelectric industrial heat production) is simply not realistic in the near future-and this says nothing about transportation energy. While it may have been effective to begin aggressively replacing energy facilities one or two decades ago it is questionable whether doing so now could reverse the committed trend because of the inertial lag dynamics of the Earth system and the amplifying feedback mechanisms that are underway, along with the societa barriers of rapidly escalating demands for energy, economics growth, national and multilateral politics, plus the time it would take to physically replace the world's energy system with non-carbon sources. The political potential for achieving the effective levels of GHG reductions that are needed to avoid the worst case is low, at best. The climate of the Holocene is now transitioning into the past. This is the climate of all human history since the development of agriculture. The onset of radical environmental change is clearly evident and manifesting more quickly than earlier projections. It probably will not stabilize within this century. Over this century the seasons that we are familiar with, the seasons our social and economic systems evolved with, will be greatly altered. We are living at or beyond the worst case scenario for greenhouse gas emissions projected by the IPCC only a few years ago.
E117	Michael Fry	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The gap between rich and poor countries continues to increase. Most of the population of the world is worse off compared to 2015. Rich countries seem to becoming complacent, but the technology to fight pollution and climate change has increased significantly. Policy makers need to implement actions to fulfill their promises of 2015. Plastic pollution has the potential of becoming a major disaster globally. There is too much talkk and not enough action to combat climate change.
E145	Medani Bhandari, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	There is some awareness on the issues however, strong commitments and program and policy is needed
E203	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	If we don't save all species on earth the human population will be lost as well. If we can't get beyond our own, individual desires and see ourselves as part of a larger universe, we are lost.

Comments on Q2							
E206	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All environmental problems are intertwined and inextricably related and are unsolvable if we continue a lifestyle model that depends upon unlimited growth. By definition this is unsustainable and will have to lead to climate change, species extinctions, severe weather, water scarcity, and a host of other problems. Humans must learn to live with less and not continually strive to accumulate more. The only way for creating a sustainable life support system is to accept limits to growth, to reduce carbon emissions, to develop sustainable transportation and to change our diets to reflect an awareness of the inter-relatedness of all.
E208	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	THE CURRENT STANCE OF THE US GOVERNMENT THAT CLIMATE CHANGE IS A HOAX AND THE DISMANTLING OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS, LAWS AND AGENCIES IS DOING IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND SETS A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE TO
E210	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land	I think we could be better at biodiversity conservation and land-system change
E232	Kenneth R. Schultz	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	All environmental issues are directly related to population. It is wonderful that the rate of population growth has slowed, but that is not enough. We must reduce the total human population, preferably by peaceful means, in order to reduce human impact on biodiversity and biochemical flows and to achieve a sustainable, yet comfortable global economy.
E234	Gary Davis	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	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	Human responses to all of the listed environmental issues continue to worsen the situation rather than lessen these stresses.
E237	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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	The first 3 are my top 3, but we also need to take into account how land use change and overpopulation will affect water and food resources. And, with the EPA being downsized in the U.S., we now need to worry more about possible contamination of our resources (food/water). All of these are important, but I have ticked off my top priorities.
E269	Marianne Marstrand	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Even if the Earth were to become carbon neutral overnight it does not solve the issue of the amount of life and land and water we are destroying by careless human activity. Much of it not even beneficial to our lives. We are poisoning the living soils with billions of pounds of pesticides and killing off the insects and birds and wild animals at unprecedented rates. This must stop. We are covering all the land with crops of corn and soy to feed animals for consumption. This must be curtailed. We can no longer justify our hunger for meat and money to destroy delicate ecosystems. Other life forms have the right to life. The drive to consume ever more and more and make ever more and more profit must be addressed. We need to offer other visions of life that don't involve such high consumption but again bring back the honor in building our characters, connecting with each other, being in nature, having the time to reflect on the purpose of life and not think that the only way to 'survive' this world is to make money. We need to change that story in a major way. We need to highlight the voices around the world who are trying to be a small voice of truth and reason in this.
E278	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity	Climate change and the loss of biodiversity are rapidly approaching irreversible tipping points. Far too little has been done to combat these issues and a major effort must be undertaken to prevent collapse of ecosystems. Failure to do so will have dire economic, social, and political consequences.
E279	JAMES D. MORGAN	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	What seems to be an unacceptably large continuing growth in global human population over the next two decades can be mitigated, I believe, by finding the means, as a world community, to educate every young person on the planet. That particularly involves females but cannot succeed if males of our species are not helped to understand the importance of allowing women to make reproductive decisions for themselves. It seems clear that educated women usually choose to have fewer children than they might otherwise have; the consequence of that, for the planet, over several generations (a twenty year period) will be to significantly reduce global human population. That direction of course has many other social and environmental benefits so, to me, it is clear that investing unprecedented resources into universal education--up to and including university level--is one of the most important steps we can take to deal with the global climate crisis.

Comments on Q2							
E282	Richard Cellarius	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	1. In the US, public climate chaos awareness is increasing, but the administration is denying it is human caused or even exists-- a major problem. The attitude in the US Congress varies from strong concern that major steps need to be taken to climate deniers. I suggest that the term "Climate change" be changed to "Climate Chaos." 2. Biodiversity awareness is increasing, with concerns related to the impact of climate chaos. 3. & 8. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) and Consumption are also major environmental problems in the US -- with mixed awareness and solutions suggested or implemented. There is still much room for improvement; on hopeful sign is the younger generations (21 years old and younger) are becoming aware of and active on the need to design and protect their environmental future.
E286	David G. Barker	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	6. Population	There are no global problems that would not be alleviated if global human population was reduced.Homo sapiens will mindlessly (and needlessly) destroy all of the macro life on the Earth as it overpopulates the planet. One can only put just so many rats in a box.
E313	Leah Laramee	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate Change must be out first and central task as it will impact all other sectors of life. We have to start taking action now even if it is an inconvenience. The impacts of climate change has shown us it will be much more of a inconvenience if we don't act. Developed nations need to take the brunt of the responsibility and help developing nations to catch up with technological advances. At the same time we need to be looking at nature biased solutions and how we can better incorporate local and cultural knowledge of areas as indicators, adaptations and mitigation against climate change.
E317	Sarah Timpson	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Everything else depends on addressing this.
E323	Erik Assadourian	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	At the root of climate change are too many people consuming too much. Little is being done to address this, therefore addressing climate change or the many other environmental symptoms, isn't effectively happening. At this stage, it may be too late to effectively address climate change--especially as societies promote more consumption and growth and do little to stabilize population growth.
E331	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Loss of Biological diversity is, in my opinion, the biggest threat facing the planet and yet,it continues to get overshadowed by other problems. This will likely have dramatically negative impacts on on the biosphere.
E361	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) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Much of our environmental problems stem from consumption/societal behavior/law and short-sighted capitalism, multiplied by our population.
E372	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Awareness of the seriousness of the situation appears to be growing, but there does not seem to be a sufficient understanding at all levels of society that only dramatic changes to our environmental policies, laws, and to human lifestyles will allow us to maintain a healthy biosphere. Our whole approach towards these issues has to change philosophically - we cannot necessarily use science and technology to save us. That is, it is not enough to have data, we need a reorientation of our attitude towards the environment and our place on the planet. If we continue to see the planet as full of "resources" for our use rather than trying to figure out how to modify our behavior to better support the planet, we will always be in a situation where we are putting the environmental systems that sustain human life at risk.
E380	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is a mistake to put this category in with the others, since social and economic policies and transition to a green economy is the means for overcoming environmental problems such as climate change, water resources and land use change.
E395	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	In the US, while it is easy to get movements going, like banning single use straws or using reusable grocery bags, when it comes to co-existing with animals, there really isn't a push in that direction. In California sea lions use a cove as it protects them and locals want to use it for their children to swim in. Mind you, the California coast is highly developed for human use. If an animal becomes seen as a nuisance or threat, then the response is to remove, whether that be translocation, killed, or placed in a zoological facility. Traditional wildlife conservation has revolved around making national parks for the animals to live, while we create ecotourism so we are still using the land and at some level exploiting the animals within. I think for the US, the education is present, but so is entitlement and the concept the problems are overseas, and not at home.

Comments on Q2							
E398	Susan Lea Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Despite the climate change denial of the trmp administration, the cascade of climate catastrophes has shifted public opinion in the US. In the most conservative rural parts of our region, those close to the land such as ranchers and farmers recognize that the significance of climate change. They do so privately, not publicly, but they know. As the prices of renewable energy have edged below fossil fuels, there is increasingly a shared perception that we should utilize renewables and move toward decarbonization. In our region of the Pacific Northwest, robust markets are developing for carbon-free electricity generation driven by California's cap and trade system. Although Oregon and Washington have pursued other policy devices, investor owned utilities and independent power producers are planning to exceed the decarbonization goals set by Renewable Portfolio Standards because they can sell the decarbonized electricity on the market for more than fossil fuel electricity. The premium for green electricity makes investment in morerenewable generating capacity attractive despite the leveling of demand in Oregon and Washington. Ironically, the massive move of California to solar makes it difficult to fully utilize the exceptionally green electricity of the Columbia River System dams and Columbia gorge wind. Additional investment in storage is necessary to capture this green power and allow its efficient use. In my opinion, we should be developing more pumped hydro capacity, which may be environmentally superior to batteries and more readily meet the balancing needs of the western US power system.
E401	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	6. Population	The single biggest challenge facing the Earth is not actually climate change, it is unchecked human population growth which is the ultimate source of all future challenges facing life on Earth. Human population growth is simply unsustainable.
E407	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change	1. We cannot solve the climate problem until we solve the systemic dependence on fossil fuels in the United States and other petroleum-dependent countries. The entire system must be transformed to sustainable renewable energy. This is almost impossible to achieve in the United States currently, but it must be done soon. 3. Humans must build sustainable cities in harmony with nature, with many greenspaces and wildlife corridors. The rush to build megacities is destroying biodiversity. 6. Increasing human population affects every aspect of the environment. We need to think about what we need to do in order to have sustainable families with net positive effects on the environment. 9. We hope that the US is isolated in destroying its environmental law and policy infrastructure. Policymakers in the US need to think past the current dystopia and develop laws and policies that positively advance environmental restoration and sustainable life for all.
E422	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The November IPCC report shows just how dire the climate change crisis, yet few people fully grasp its urgency, and the Republican Party led by Donald Trump pretends that the crisis doesn't exist at all. Meanwhile, time is running out for actions that will help ameliorate the crisis.
E424	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and	I see Climate Change, Biodiversity Integrity, and Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures as interconnected both in terms of causes and effects.
E426	Ninon Scotto di Uccio	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	20s	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)	Environmental racism.The lack of policies stopping corporate giants from excessively polluting. Protected areas becoming unprotected. Natural parks are getting hurt from too large crows. Car dependency. Climate Change induced fires. Water levels rising affecting cities on the coasts.
E430	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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	We are seeing more climate extremes where I live in southwestern Colorado. We went from a snow-drought winter in 2017-18 to one of the heaviest snow winters in a century in 2018-19. The pattern of snowfall was different than it has been before, with many heavy wet snowfall events in quick succession, triggering a record number of avalanches across the state. Spring has come early, with migratory bird species like hummingbirds arriving well ahead of schedule, and flowering shrubs like lilacs blooming about a month earlier than they used to do. We also had a lot of wildfires burning in forests across Colorado in the summer of 2018. Even though there seems to be a growing awareness about the global environmental crisis, the federal government (Trump administration) is currently doing more harm than good. But at the state level, we have made a lot of progress instituting environmental safeguards like getting rid of coal-fired power plants.
E522	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to change our thinking. We need to go from "more" to "different". We need to listen to the youth and to those who already live using principles of reciprocity with the rest of life on the planet.
E528	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	40s	6. Population	Seems we are experiencing exponential population growth around the world, exacerbating the other environmental issues we face.

Comments on Q2							
E579	Keith Wheeler	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	Resilience thinking is critical for human survival. This is currently not being embraced pertaining to many environmental issues. Awareness is not enough, we must build effective action in each person.
E584	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many of the environmental issues listed above are in my opinion a consequence of wealth inequality and the role of money in politics, at least here in the United States. Our nation's inability to take any meaningful action on climate change (at least at the federal level) seems to be driven by the interests of wealthy individuals and corporations (which profit from the status quo and exert huge influence on our politics) rather than by the interests and concerns of the general public (the majority of which recognizes that climate change, biodiversity loss, and other environmental issues are a serious threat, and desires that our government actually do something about these issues).
E587	Wendy Erb	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I conduct my research in Indonesian Borneo, where I have spent several years living and working in its tropical forests and among its indigenous communities. I am deeply concerned about the high pressures of a developing economy, high rural poverty levels, and climate change on the unique biodiversity, culture, and ecosystems in this region. In particular, deforestation, land conversion, and climate change are creating a perfect storm for massive destruction in the tropical peatlands that comprise much of the island. These habitats house major stocks of below- and above-ground carbon, provide critical ecosystem services, and are home to countless endangered plants and animals. Regular forest fires chip away at these important areas during the dry season with especially devastating consequences during El Niño years. Without rapid and dramatic changes in land use legislation, policy, and enforcement to protect these vulnerable tropical ecosystems, there is little hope for the future of the human and nonhuman residents of Borneo.
E602	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	6. Population	I believe we have to work harder as a species to control our own numbers on this planet. We are utilizing the earth's resources at an unsustainable rate and need to think more about "replacement" than about having large family sizes. I know this is a very complex subject given the role that religion plays in our lives.
E606	Phoebe Barnard	USA & Canada	USA	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	Our environmental problems are a function of a broken western economic system, a rampaging human population, and the arrogance of a self-centered world view which sees life and resources purely as commodities to be exploited for profit. I have lived and worked in southern Africa almost my entire working life. I dream of a society and an economy where people and the planet actually matter, and where we have learned from the terrible mistakes of capitalism and western theological traditions.
E626	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	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)	Youth Engagement
E636	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity	General knowledge of the importance of biodiversity seems to be rising slowly, especially as countries work on the new CBD goals.
E696	Loyal Mehrhoff	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I am sorry to say that I am becoming less and less optimistic that the human race will actually make the changes necessary to coexist with the other animals and plants that we share this Earth with. There is still time to save the majority of our biological diversity, but little effort to undertake game-changing actions.
E719	Charles Walcott	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change is a fundamental problem that can only be resolved by everybody, everywhere working together. I think that public awareness of the issue is increasing, but current governments, especially in the USA, are in denial. It is also true that in many countries, human population is increasing simply adding to the problems of climate, food and a reasonable standard of living. These are all complex issues which need a concerted international effort to resolve.
E725	Bron Taylor	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Ethics & Values are critically important but too little researched and appreciated for their impacts. This includes religious perceptions and values which typically operate against environmental understanding, concern, and thus proenvironmental behavior (research including my own shows)

Comments on Q2							
E739	Thomas Iliffe	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Politics are placed in front of scientific fact and the environment, especially in the US, but as shown by the recent election, in countries such as Australia
E748	Augusta Molnar	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Way too little action being taken way too late with current political systems being very selfishly focused on staying in power and keeping their control to the detriment of countries most vulnerable to climate change and to water and biological systems that are increasingly under greater and greater stress. While there are positive actions/policies, these are small steps in a situation which is needing more and stronger actions/policies. Countries like USA are skirting their responsibilities, and many fragile states are succumbing to the impacts of CC. And becoming more poorly governed.
E756	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. I see no evidence that fundamental changes will occur to offset climate change projections. Changes are so small and people are so selfish (generally) that they will not make either lifestyle changes or changes to the way we function as a nation. 6. Same as 1, for the most part people will not stop having children and earth systems cannot accommodate population growth forever. I travel the world and I see this as a huge problem - less so in the western hemisphere but still a problem. 9. The right wing government of my country (USA) and the people who support it (oligarchs, business interests, and right wing ideologues) have created a false counter narrative about science and environmental impacts such that 1/2 our country is mired in a stupor of ignorance about what needs to be done to reverse course on climate change and environmental impacts. With their unlimited financial resources they have purchased the majority of media in the USA and have therefore brainwashed a large proportion of the population to a narrative that science and scientists are wrong about most things. They have done this over a 50 year period of bombarding the population with false information through many types of media - radio, television, special interest groups, and religious associations in particular. As a scientist who gives talks to the general public, I am often challenged by people who have no specific knowledge that I am wrong because some radio-talk show host, who has no scientific background or training, said the opposite of what I have said.
E762	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and	Very proud on hard people are working on stopping tar oil and fraking in communities that will effect people. And how we american's strive to stop climate change even though our current president refuses to believe it even exists.
E765	John C. Ogden	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	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)	Having spent much of the past 4 decades dealing with human impacts on the environment (pollution, over-fishing, poor land use, wasteful use of resources, and so on)all of which respond to local conservation and management tools, the enlightened nations now see that these issues have been overtaken by concern with the primary global drivers of over-population (and disproportionate resource demands) and climate change. The speed of the changes wrought by these two integrated factors is alarming and has captured the attention of most educated people. The irony is that while the human impacts can be managed locally, regionally, and in some cases globally, population growth and climate change will respond only to globally integrated policy action and the highest level. This leaves the individual, the group or even a nation feeling powerless to do anything positive. We often say that action on these matters will be the sum of individual actions, but while this works for a family, a town or a city it is a fantasy at the level of a nation or the world. In the singular case where all the nations in the world came together around the climate issue as signatories to the Paris Accord COP21, virtually none have held to their CO2 reduction targets and one of them, the United states, withdrew from the Accord citing negative impact on the economy. As COP21 remains is a positive step which is about to become irrelevant, I suggest that we re-visit the COP21 and demand through integrated global activism that the targets be held. If this could be even a partial success, it might give courage to other efforts which will make a difference if integrated across the world.
E766	Natalie Barefoot	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Climate change will exacerbate the inequities which currently exist in our society and systems. The voiceless - the politically disempowered, low-income, minority, indigenous, or other living being populations, such as our living species, must be present and accounted for in policies moving forward and must participate in their design. Profound and sweeping action must be taken at both the collective and individual level by the global community, nations and individuals alike, or we will see exacerbation of the wrongs against the voiceless in our world and the extinction of not just species, but segments of our society that are not included in political processes.
E767	Edward Spevak	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is the cornerstone of life on this planet. Humans have a major impact on the sustainability of biodiversity. What we do or do not do now will have ramifications for all future generations
E768	Barbara Rose Johnston	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Human endeavor and ingenuity has led us to the precipice of dangerous tipping point. Time no longer moves at a glacial pace. It is propelled by ever-increasing forces fueled by the misguided notion that the primary goal in collective life is economic success and all other matters -- the cumulative and synergistic impact of anthropogenic change to our atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere -- are of secondary concern. Yet, the evidence is undeniable. We stand at that pivotal place and time where if factors and forces driving global change are not halted, degenerative conditions will most certainly escalate to the point beyond viability for much of life on this planet. Our only hope rests upon a radical transformation in human governance, economies, and social life to fully embrace biocultural health as the primary indicator of sustainability, the primary goal in governance, and the primary aim in individual and collective human life.
E770	Cymie Payne	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption	Increasingly large numbers of individuals and communities recognize - and experience - the environmental problems identified here. Each of these problems can be addressed through policy informed by science, if supported by the goodwill of the general public. Yet in the last three years, governments have not responded in a sufficiently constructive way - especially in certain countries (the United States, for example). This is most likely because the people who make decisions in the most powerful public institutions believe the existential harms of environmental damage are outweighed by perceived national security threats from other countries and groups, and that the costs of environmental damage are outweighed by the economic benefits of business as usual. Often the economic benefits accrue to those in power. In political systems where the general population has a voice in selecting political leaders, the environment is not prioritized by voters for a number of reasons - the issues are remote in time or place, they are technical and/or complex and difficult to understand, they conflict with deeply held beliefs or social relationships, or accurate information has been withheld through malfeasance.

Comments on Q2							
E771	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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)	Important to consider all holistically
E779	Robert P. Brooks	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	1. Climate change - A critical issue worldwide, and the need to action is immediate. 2. Biodiversity - Pressures of climate change and on human-caused habitat changes are foolishly causing loss of essential genetic diversity we need for food, medicines, life support, and for survival of our fellow inhabitants on Earth. 3. Land-System Change - in addition to habitat degradation and losses, as described above, we are degrading the lands and waters that maintain a healthy biosphere. Conservation and restoration measures are needed immediately.
E780	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Climate change represents the greatest threat to the planet. The two key parts are the temperature rise adn effects of water resources and the second part of climate is sea level change. Nearly all countries will be effected by the loss of water resources as that is a vital factor for human sustenance (drinking) as well as agriculture. The desertification of the planet also leads to changes in biodiversity and spreading of habitable zones for diseases, e.g. malaria. Final factors include increase wildfires and number and magnitude of severe storms, including hurricanes, Typhoons, and tornadoes
E783	David W. Inouye	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Endocrine disruptors are perhaps an underappreciated threat (man-made chemicals in the environment that can have a hormone-like action on vertebrates, including humans.
E806	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The rate increase of CO2 emissions continues and without major reversals in good consumption present human population life is not sustainable.
E816	REED EVANS	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and	Without governments and other entities instituting policies and measures, climate change, biosphere integrity, water integrity and biochemical flows will never be addressed in a meaningful way across all industries and sectors.
E830	Alan Zulch	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change, like most of the other problems, are symptoms of a different underlying problem. That problem is our worldview. We see the world as separate from ourselves, and fail to understand that we are the world, and what we do to the natural environment, and to other people, we do to ourselves. Our existence is akin to living within a parabolic mirror. What we do, and even think, has repercussions that go out from us, and faithfully return to us as an echo. As such, we create our own existence. What we put out we get back. Since our worldview is based on a fundamental flaw in our understanding of the world, a flaw that results in us seeing the world as separation, we act from this worldview and reap the returns in the form of fragmented and fractured psyches, lives, institutions, etc. So long as we simply rearrange the furniture of our situation, we will only kick the can down the road and delay making real progress. Extend and pretend, not maliciously, but because we don't know better. We need to go upstream to gain a broader perspective and properly perceive that everything is interconnected. The Indigenous Peoples have it right. Harmony with nature is not a luxury but a survival tactic honed over millennia. Technology will not insulate us from our actions. It can mitigate, but it cannot solve our fundamental problem with our identity. We are one intrinsic whole system, every one of us. When we learn to make decisions and act from this consciousness, the problems this survey delineates will no longer be such grave threats to our existence. If we can wake up in time from our collective trance state.
E840	Robert Michael Pyle	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	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)	Loss of intimacy between humans and the rest of nature, especially the young. Extreme ecological illiteracy among the public. Very little nature study in the schools. Virtual experience supplanting real experience of the actual physical world.
E845	Jennifer Kirkpatrick	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Human overpopulation is driving all of the catastrophic issues facing this Planet today. Too many humans have caused climate change, loss of Biodiversity, and the beginning of the 6th major extinction of species. The human species is in as much danger of extinction as all the other species that are so rapidly disappearing today. I foresee the collapse of most human civilization within the next century.

Comments on Q2							
E846	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In last year's survey, I focused on lifestyle and consumption patterns from the perspective of an American citizen. In the year since, I see little change in the growing trend of unsustainable consumption and resource depletion. This remains for me a principle concern. Giving this issue more thought, I try to better understand how lifestyle and overconsumption plays out at all levels of human existence - environmentally, economically, psychologically, morally, and philosophically. Our inability to reign in our tendencies and face the situation before us reflects the fundamental challenge of adequately responding to an industrialized, crowded, and capitalistic world. The modern world to which our evolution is poorly adapted. There is no “going back” to another time, to a “state of nature,” or to any imagined kinder, gentler human society. Baring a complete collapse of civilization, returning to a hunter-gatherer species, natural selection’s original “intent,” is not an option. The only path forward is systemic and profound cultural evolution. The problem is one of timescales. Natural climate change vs. anthropogenic climate forcing activities; cosmically-sourced extinction (so long, dinosaurs) vs. humanity paving over any habitat that gets in the way of progress; accepting the mess we’ve made vs. blindly walking off the evolutionary cliff. And this is where we find ourselves today. There is, I believe, some progress in awareness, particularly of climate change, biosphere integrity, and specific issues like ocean plastic pollution. The empirical evidence is before us, waiting to be seen. But we are prone to delusion and short term satiation. But this is the choice: regain our balance and rapidly evolve our way to our role for survival in the Anthropocene, or fall off the tightrope.
E855	Matthew C. Perry	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	I feel human over-population is the basic source of all environmental problems, but we will never change this unless there is strong leadership world wide and religions (especially Christian religions) don't take a stronger position on family planning and stop restrictions for females to decide issues on their bodies. Unfortunately, the human population will eventually solve itself through disease or starvation.
E879	Albert Bates	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	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	About 25% of Earth’s heat storage comes from vegetation (80 W/m2). Increasing vegetative cover just another 3% could cool Earth, provided adequate soil moisture. Carbon provides that, in the forms of humus, mulch, and biochar. Porous carbon gathers, retains and releases moisture. It always comes back to carbon. There is nothing wrong with carbon as an element. It is not a bad actor. It just happens right now to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. It hardly needs to be stated that no new land is being created on Planet Earth with the rare exception of islands created by volcanoes or mountains raised by tectonic plates colliding. In comparison, the rate of land degradation - where formerly healthy, biodiverse and productive land becomes exhausted, toxic or desolate - is increasing exponentially. We need to reverse that trend by placing carbon back in plants, especially trees, that grow to become whole forests, supporting life in countless forms as layers cascade vertically and horizontally. We can finance this conversion by moving more plant carbon into useful products and services, from birds’ nests to eggshells, beaver dams to peat marshes, carbonaceous cement to biopolymers. Frankly, carbon farming is likely not enough to reverse climate change, and agriculture uses alone don’t live up to the nearly miraculous healing potential of carbon, but there is a way. Biochar can be made from a much broader range of materials than crop residues, manures, and wood. Consider the abundance of biosolid wastes, ocean flotsam, and seaweed. These can become activated carbon, carbon black and graphite, or substitute for minerals in cement, styrofoam and fiberglass. Tweaking the production parameters and the feedstock results in widely divergent characteristics that allow biochars to be optimized or designed for specific uses, from aerogels to microbial fuel cells. A new carbon economy could reward us to reverse climate change by providing products and services the world needs.
E885	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At least in the US, concentration of power and wealth must be dealt with in order to address ALL environmental problems, but climate change in particular. We are at a point where despite market demands, the combination of power and wealth are corrupting our policy arena such that fossil fuels remain pervasive and public opinion polarized to the point that it is difficult to make progressive environmental, social, and climate decisions at the national level.
E890	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Resources will always be limited but people, like all other organisms, seem to lack an ability to voluntarily control reproduction; humans are the cause of the problem; we are too many people in too many places; too many people want to survive on this planet and will stop at nothing to achieve this goal; human egocentrism is the problem; life without humans would bounce back from the extinction crisis we experience; the 'healing' earth needs is to finding a way to humanely and morally reduce our numbers, our demands, our crushing footprint on all of life on this planet.
E894	Debra Krol	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is under siege from not only climate change but by loss of habitat, human overpopulation which results in increasing diversion to food and shelter systems, and by pollution. And, some of the countries with the largest carbon footprints are stepping back from enacting policies to address these issues.
E901	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We have a huge disconnect between rising pubic awareness of the ongoing emergency and the policies and behavior changes needed to address it. In the U.S., money is king and nothing else matters to the zealots running our country, who will stop at almost nothing to enrich themselves and their friends. Unfortunately, most of the citizenry has been very slow to act for positive change. People say they want to help solve climate change or biodiversity loss or food waste or plastics pollution, but do little to alter their habits or sacrifice convenience. I find it extremely hard to be optimistic for our species' future. The planet, in the long run, will be fine; it just needs to get rid of us first.
E907	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and	Why does no one address Population as being the major cause of Climate Change? As long as our Economic system is based on continued expansion as its basic model for growth...we are doomed. See these books: The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History by Elizabeth Kolbert. It is happening now! The Uninhabitable Planet by David Wallace-Wells. It is already uninhabitable!
E909	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population with its associated consumption of resources and resulting pollution is the single greatest problem facing imapacting the world

Comments on Q2							
E914	John Kadyszewski	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	1. We have been unable to translate clear science into actionable policies. For example despite our clear data on more intense storms and more uncharacteristically severe rainfall events and rising sea level, we are not changing investment criteria to factor in the greater risks to infrastructure. 2. Biodiversity remains underappreciated and the public continues to be overly focused on megafauna. There has been some increase in public awareness of loss of insects and plants. 3. The amount of undisturbed forest continues to shrink with profound implications for loss of biodiversity never discovered. We do not do a good job evaluating trade-offs between productivity and biodiversity protection. Modest improvements in productivity of small holders will not be sufficient to meet increased demand for food in more fragile food production systems. 4. There has been increased public awareness of growing volumes of plastics including microplastics. Little progress is being made on phosphorous and nitrogen pollution as management systems are increasingly overcome by severe rainfall events. 5. Inadequate planning for water management as the climate changes. 6. Population growth continues to stretch resources and when combined with poverty, climate change and conflict over resources is contributing to increasingly unmanageable migration. I may have underrated its importance because I want to believe technology can continue to find solutions capable of supporting larger populations. 7. While food production systems continue to grow more efficient and resilient and able to meet global food demands, these systems will be increasingly tested by climate change. 8. As food demand grows, disparity between diets of rich and poor will be an increasing source of conflict and destabilization. 9. We have limited ability to value environmental services provide by nature leading to continued degradation of natural assets. This shortcoming will be amplified as climate changes.
S025	Hilda Angel Bencomo	South America	VENEZUELA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Changes happening to the planet noticeably affect both the land and water ecosystems, society, the economy and people's lifestyles. We are becoming increasingly limited in terms of natural resources such as food and water, and deforestation, desertification, mining and contamination of the soil by agrochemicals have a definitive effect on changes to usage patterns, with the rural population and indigenous communities being the most vulnerable. Environmental awareness has some impact but it is insufficient. The role of women is becoming increasingly important as creators of change in the interest of the family and surrounding environment. The environmental issue is still very new on the political agenda, it does not have enough influence to improve behavior or to create positive initiatives for the conservation of the planet.
S027	Fatima Korisha Ali Shah Hosein	South America	VENEZUELA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In spite of the progress which has been made in relation to climate change, food and society, the economy and environment, policies and measures, there are many aspects where no agreement has been reached between the different sectors of society. On many occasions, this creates setbacks rather than the expected progress, however, important changes and progress can be seen in each of the aspects mentioned, making it vital to create new and better strategies, mechanisms and methods that will contribute to the continued progress toward our proposed targets.
S029	[-]	South America	VENEZUELA	Other	60s		It is difficult to generalize when we see significant differences between developed countries and developing countries, where the environmental issues in each case have very different causes. I think that Item 9, which refers to society, economy and the environment, policies and measures, encapsulates what should be the main issue for attention on a global level. In the case of Venezuela, all types of environmental issues have increased in the last 15 years. We are currently in a complex humanitarian emergency in relation to water, health, food and education. Although part of the international community is aware of this issue, no international aid has been received, which is definitely a serious socio-environmental issue. The Arco Minero Megaproject south of the Orinoco River (in the southern part of the country that affects an area of over 100,000 km2) is the worst environmental issue in Venezuela, and also affects other South American countries, because it seeks to exploit mineral resources such as gold and coltan (among others) without the corresponding authorizations or environmental impact studies. Undeniably this affects the ecosystems there as well as the water, biodiversity, land and communities living in the area, especially future generations. For example, fresh water is being destroyed and polluted without care about the serious consequences.
S035	Virgilio Abreu Pestana	South America	VENEZUELA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The solution to environmental issues lies in coming to terms that they exist. I don't believe that people are on top of this issue, because every person is in their own little world and each country behaves in the same way. We must adopt a global commitment to tackle environmental conflict. To achieve this, the role of the UN and environmental bodies organized on a global level are crucial for creating awareness about this issue, acknowledging that there are issues and then knowing how to tackle them globally, instead of each country on its own. We must care for and preserve biodiversity, because this is the basis of human life and life on Earth, and the UN must call the shots. If only that were so!
037	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	[-]		Overall impression is the status of the environment has been worsened, particularly those issues that have a direct impact on peoples' everyday life such as water scarcity/ contamination, pollution such as air, water and solid waste. It is generally conceived that climate change is real concern. Most people are getting wealthier but lifestyle seems to become unhealthy like excessive consumption of food and other resources. It is also observed that positive trend is happening such as public awareness regarding environmental issues, policies and legal system has been adjusted to cope with the situation.
E239	Hoang HO DAC THAI	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Land use change in recent years from natural forest areas to agricultural cultivation land and commercial plantation land cause serious problems of water resources and biodiversity issue. In addition, climate change has been contributing the exhaustion of cultivation soil and ground water that force local poor farmers interfere to natural forest land areas. Those environmental problems should be solve in systematization, that include many parallel solutions such as policies, enhancement capacity of local people in natural resources management, biodiversity conservation with detail activities that strengthening value of agricultural products by good market and value chains. Climate change effect could be mitigated with better land use management, forests (in general meaning include wetland, mangrove, shrubs and natural forests ...).
E492	Tomas Zuklin	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Lifestyle, here understood as consumption habits, is in my opinion the most crucial part of global change. Unless people of all nationalities, socio-economic and religious backgrounds will adjust their consumption habits, decarbonization of society is not possible and ongoing biodiversity-loss will continue unhindered, as well as pollution of both human and natural environments.

Comments on Q2							
E637	Brian Nsofu	Africa	ZAMBIA	Other	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Government of Zambia banned the use of plastic carrier bags and other plastic-related materials below thirty microns in thickness. The ban followed the signing into Zambian law the Environmental Management Regulations Statutory Instrument (SI) number 65 of 2018.The Statutory Instrument (SI) on plastic carrier bags will discourage the public from using plastics which are non-biodegradable.