Comments on Q3

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3	Comment
R085	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Flooding was in the focus the last years but now this is shifting more to discussion of droughts and drought detection and management.
R346	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate and change and land system change are both important environmental issues for the time being.
R314	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Value of biodiversity, ecosystem and ecosystem services are not fully appreciated by governance systems. Too often development grow at the price of lost biodiversity and ecosystem-connectivity. Climate Change is a growing danger to Small Island Development States (SIDS) who have little power to stem the impact as it is primarily driven by developed nations.
R207	Juan Rodrigo Walsh	South America	ARGENTINA	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Land use and urbanisation are proving to be major challenge for sustainable policies in the long term. a change in mainstream thinking is required given the long term problems related to infrastructure, water management and above all social concerns related to living conditions in enormous metropolitan areas with dismal long-term futures
R569	Guillermo Caille	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Extreme weather events (droughts, torrential rains and floods, severe storms, heavy snow, abnormal temperatures, desertification, etc.) are already perceived in my region (South America), and I believe that governments have not yet managed to implement concrete measures to adapt to climate change (AACC).
R578	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	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	the change should be holistic as the main problem resides on global politics and economics
S047	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, in the context of the current economic and demographic paradigm, including the consumption habits of different societies, we are moving towards a situation of high uncertainty in terms of what the environmental conditions will be like, which we shall have to face during the second half of this century. From the environmental point of view, it is clearly unfeasible to think of sustainable development with an economic model that is based on the increasingly greater consumption of natural resources. Policies state countries' increases in GDP as a measure of success but they do not consider the environmental costs that this increase in GDP implies. In countries such as those in Latin America, it is even more serious given that the method of economic growth is at the expense of increasing extractive activities with the consequence of environmental impact (derived from actions such as the advance of the agricultural frontier on natural ecosystems, the advance of the urban frontier, and the over-exploitation of natural resources or open-pit mega-mining). The other serious global problem is the inequality between regions or countries. It is clearly impossible for all of the planet's inhabitants to have a standard of living (based on consumption) like that of Australians or North Americans, which is the model that large corporations and the media promote.
S080	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I notice that although there are many social movements and some political movements that promote actions and policies of change in relation to climate change, pollution, lifestyles and water resources (it is absolutely positive that they exist and it is as a result of these that changes can be seen little by little), I feel that the major decision-makers still cannot really (or do not want to) take account of the critical situation we are in if they do not start to promote the changes that are needed - a comprehensive and not merely economic form of development - with greater social and economic equality, which is truly sustainable. Maybe in a post-pandemic situation, such as COVID-19, the changes that we profoundly need as humans can be analyzed and realized.
S083	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Certain sections of the population are more mindful of the non-use of single-use plastics, the use of eco-friendly bags, waste recycling, and healthy nutrition. But regrettably this points to very specific social sectors, leaving more than half of the population outside of this new thinking of environmental conservation/education.
S087	Renée Hersilia Fortunato	South America	ARGENTINA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Although climate change is spoken of as the misuse of water, pollution and there are local groups that take precautions, there is no real national policy or awareness in much of society.
S100	Pamela Esther Degele	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are currently shown as a complex focus where food contamination (by pesticides and other harmful substances), the lack of respect for the territorial and socio-cultural rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, the loss of cultural landscapes and the extractivism of nature, interrelate and enhance each other, all motivated by a dangerous combination of private interests and state neglect, causing a rapid loss of natural and cultural diversity, and a threat to the health of the entire living system, including humans.
S125	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Currently, around one million species of animals and plants are in danger of extinction at a greater pace than previously recorded, and the cause will no longer be comparable to any meteorite but instead to human action. The five direct drivers of the degradation of nature are, in descending order: (1) changes in land and sea use; (2) direct over-exploitation of organisms (trafficking of species, consumption of bushmeat and overfishing); (3) climate change; (4) pollution; and (5) invasive exotic species. Preserving nature sustainably in view of 2030 and beyond can only be achieved through transformative changes in the economic, social, political and technological sectors. A key element for overcoming this situation is the political will to change the global financial and economic systems to construct a sustainable economy that is distant from the current paradigm of economic growth.
R001	DAVID VERNON	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	We are like a frog in water over a fire. We are refusing to acknowledge the increasing heat. The Australian Government is particularly egregious in its behaviour and policies. I despair for our future.
R015	William Jackson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	The delays to concerted global action on climate change is generating unnecessary risks to people, the economy and ecosystems
R016	Andrew Burbidge	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The federal government of Australia, although it says otherwise, is actively opposing moves towards policies that would mitigate climate change.
R038	Matt Hayward	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The catastrophic fires in Australia have raised awareness, but the coronavirus has diverted the public's attention such that politicians have diverted funding elsewhere.
R115	Haydn Washington	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Endless physical growth cannot work on a finite planet, yet global society still aims for this, hence why the environmental crisis worsens. Society remains locked into an endless growth economy, a key driver of collapse, yet most still argue the way to sustainability is more growth! Denial of reality is thus our greatest problem. Society still denies the reality that the Earth is overpopulated by humans and is way beyond ecological limits. Hence we have a rapidly worsening extinction crisis. Society also remains deeply human supremacist, without an ecological ethics or a commitment to ecojustice. Most nations remain committed to consumerism and Shop till you drop. We continue to live in a fool's paradise, even as things rapidly worsen. Time to wake up. Will we? We stand at a moment of decision.
R117	Sapphire McMullan-Fisher	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Most people and data still just considers vertebrates and some plants. We need to understand the function of the different groups particularly invertebrates, fungi and microbes. We need to moved to a functional ecological monitoring.
R121	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe climate change is finally being discussed by many people within society. What isn't occurring is wide scale change. Measures need to be taken to start slowing down the effects at government levels. Some people within society are becoming more self aware of their carbon emissions and footprint on our planet in regards to lifestyles and consumption. For wide scale change the decision makers need to lead this.
R132	Elliot CONNOR	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	20s	10. Others	Of critical importance is the examination of human-nature relationships and corresponding theories of change as a subset of environmental management practices and change therein contained. These issues above expressed represent the end-product of more inherent factors from our societal upbringing and conditioning over the course of our lives. Awareness is infinitely improved in recent years, however change is confined by the apathy our current human-nature relationship entails from a disconnect and a perceived helplessness that results from it.
R138	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The 9 issues are strongly inter-linked: climate change influences and is influenced by other issues, for example, and 8 and 9 are both the causes of and levers for solutions of issues.

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R145	Sue Gould	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I think we are collectively suffering from a failure to appreciate the seriousness of the issue and reluctance to change the way we live due to a combination of factors. Firstly the general public has a completely inadequate understanding of the issues and about environmental science generally. Second, and more importantly, value systems that place humans and their lifestyles at the centre of all things give us a completely warped perspective on the importance of our individual lives. At the same time 'democratic' institutions are failing us due to corruption and inability to deal with complex issues in a mature and responsible way. Erosion of good quality media makes it difficult to turn anything around.
R192	Martin HAWES	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The planet is almost certainly on the brink of global ecosystem collapse. In ecological terms, climate change and mass extinction are the two most crucial and urgent issues. We may have already past the point where such collapse is unavoidable.
R196	Ross Andrew Alford	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	All environmental issues are interrelated, but one is preeminent at present. We *must* urgently address climate change. All the other problems facing us can wait; that one cannot. For example failing to halt climate change in the very near future will inevitably cause conflict, as populations move and coastal areas become uninhabitable, overuse of remaining land, and possibly cessation of ecological services and global environmental collapse. A sudden increase in sea level caused by melting of major areas of ice could cause this and may happen at any time as the global climate system enters positive feedback loops of warming and ice loss. This will cause humans to completely ignore environmental consequences of their aactions, leading to another set of positive feedbacks that will cause a global environmental collapse. If we can halt climate change and maintain the bioshphere, it is possible that the population will stabilise and shrink with no drastic action. All of the other problems are similar; if the climate and biosphere are stable and healthy, we have lots of time to address them. If climate change causes biosphere integrity to collapes, we will have no opportunity to.
R263	John Veron	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Most countries and most governments are aware of these issues but have no idea of the seriousness of them.
R267	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	While the United Nations is leading on addressing climate change and related issues, a number of significant nations are failing to take these matters seriously enough and in fact, are removing policy and legislative gains.
R273	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human lifestyles are powered by excess consumption and the need to have immediate convenience. This is accelerating climate change, and with numerous political agendas around the world focused on short-term capitalism rather than sustainability, it is difficult to see how certain targets, such as the Paris Agreement and Aichi Targets are likely to be achieved. In Australia, we are on the front line of climate change, with an extending and increasing (both temporally and spatially) bushfire season, repeated coral bleaching, and prolonged and unprecedented drought, action to combat climate change and slow subsequent degradation needs to be immediate, yet is stalled by political inaction and populist divisions in society. Biodiversity is a major casualty in the face of climate change, not only through the loss of habitat from fires and bleaching, but also due to desertification of land as a result of prolonged drought conditions, and the need to relocate agriculture to areas of remaining water resources. The endlessly growing population is exacerbating this issue, with global water and food security a major concern for both present and future generations. We have seen recently the impact that water shortages in South Africa can have on basic societal functions; these issues will only become more widespread and severe.
R328	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The environment and all living things in it needs to be given a value on par with humans and managed accordingly. Humanity has assumed the superior right to take and destroy whatever they want from the earth with no consideration given to the rights of animals sharing the space. I am tired of seeing environmental risk assessments carried out that ALWAYS find a low or acceptable risk the environment when a proponent wants to develop or mine it. The environment and wildlife are very rarely ranked higher than human wants and needs and I think it's time that changed.
R366	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Australia is now experiencing the severe impacts from 1 degree of global warming with unprecedented mega fire events, significant decrease in winter rainfall in southern Australia, and large scale coral bleaching events. With more climate change in the pipeline, we risk impacts exceeding these systems current adaptive capacities.
R418	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss is the greatest threat to environmental security.
R424	Mark Rodrigue	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Challenges to marine and coastal biodiversity continues to be the most pressing issue for me in the 21st century with increasing demands on marine systems for food and other resources, higher level of pollutants reaching the coast from urban and agricultural land, accelerated spread of harmful exotic species, and climate stressors including warming water and changing ocean currents shifting species to new locations.
R443	Hugh Kirkman	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	More than 2 kids /couple is pollution. One never hears of a Save Having Children Fund
R451	Margaret Brocx	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I don't think that initiatives that are agreed to at the international level are as powerful as initiatives take at the community or family level. There is a need for a greater focus on a bottom up approach.
R511	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In Australia, and at a global level, scientists are not being listened to. As a scientist, I believe we need to use language that is easy to understand, use pragmatic examples (percentages and degrees are not understood) to get messages across. Warning of 2 degree change in global temperatures has not brought about political will to shift thinking. It goes against much of scientific training, but we need to say "This will happen" rather than "It may be that this could come about".
R536	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Constant population growth is the cause of most other issues, more people means more carbon use, less water, more pollution, increase in land consumption and impacts on food production. Unfortunately governments have a growth mentality which requires more immigration and support for increased internal population. In many instances first world countries export the pollution, water resource and food problems to third countries but exporting the jobs to cheaper markets. This is a false economy as it doesn't measure the true cost of these products, only the financial. Maybe Covid will get people used to using less, travelling less, buying less and this paradigm will shift.
R543	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	I think the 'elephant in the room' is population growth. I doesn't matter how much we conserve water or change consumption habits we won't get stability if the human population continues to increase.
R661	George CHO	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Water Resources	Federal and State governments have to come to an agreement as to what to do with the water resources needs and the crisis that this topic produces. At present there is great disagreement on how to manage water resources of the major river catchments in Australia. The Environment Protection and Diversity Act in Australia is now more than 20 years old and needs a urgent review. Some of the lessons learnt over the last two decade are now ripe for incorporation into a new Act of Parliament. Yet the debate on this issue is very weak. There is also a need for a global dialogue of addressing environmental crises as well as a global treaty on how to address these issues.
R690	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I have not ticked 'food' because it is a function of the other items
R700	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	1. Climate change is the overarching problem. It can be solved or at least mitigated by improvements in areas of government policy, corporate responsibility, and by reducing pollution & land clearing on a large scale. 2. Biodiversity reduction can stopped & reversed by similar attention to improvements in other categories. 3. Land clearing must be properly managed and mitigated in Australia.
R035	Cristina MUELLER	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The real issue is that while there is quite a bit of technology out there, and it is possible for individuals to make significant lifestyle changes, there is shallow understanding at best of integration between different aspects of environmental management. For example, while the EU27 have approved a number of legally binding instruments to curb deforestation based consumption, these have not translated into appropriate technology exchange and the promotion in tropical forest countries of landscape restoration and management as a path towards an improved standard of living for the population in those countries, i.e. there is an almost stubborn inclination towards command and control and legal enforcement, with an only limited attempt to listen to the challenges on the ground. Western Europe continues to work within a false dichotomy of nature conservancy vs. poverty alleviation, which is incompatible with the challenges verified in tropical countries. It may be a flaw in the education system, where a culture of holistic planning is clearly missing. To achieve real success in any of the listed areas, there must be a greater commitment to bridging research, technology and policy, and to ensuring that voters know the implications of their choices.

Comments on Q3							
R087	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	It worries me that after the Corona virus crisis the world economy will pay attaention to reach the former level regardless of the consequences on climate and environment
R538	CHRISTIAN PLAS	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	core problem lies in the incapability of mankind to anticipate problems which are not directly affecting personal integrity. therefor long-term developments are difficult to trigger (climate crisis, biodiversity loss). changes in behaviour concerning reasonable nutrition, modest consumption and sustainable mobility are therefor very difficult to introduce and politically not attractive (not even conducive) - they don't deliver votes.
R613	MARGARETE KERSCHBAUMER	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need a shift to a "small is beautiful-world" in the meanings of Mr. Schumacher - renewable and humane, a big paradigm shift from too much and too big, from big corporations and institutions and big-scale-technologies back towards appropriate, renewable and for human people oriented technologies, institutions and tools and thinking and goverenmental measures. Especially agriculture and our way of life need a transformation - as if people and the planet mattered. the corona pandemia is a big chance of rethinking everything and making it healthier and sustainable. We need a green new deal for the planet and universal basic income for all people...
R683	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	COVID-19 has shown that different lifestyles are possible. It has also shown that travel is a small component of global carbon emmissions and that there needs to be more focus on the aspects of the economy that cause the most harm.
R687	Martin Hartmann	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Allowing wilderness and unaffected nature ... and deliberately putting human needs and usage demands in favor of natural processes and processes will be understood by future generations as one of the greatest cultural achievements of the 21st century. Allowing no human intervention also means accepting nature conservation that is not aimed at preserving a pleasing current state, but rather allows dynamic - unplanned - processes! Every avalanche or gust of wind can thus initiate a new development ... Nature is one of the basic human needs and yet our natural environment has changed profoundly over the past 50 years. However, giving us humans and especially our children sufficient opportunities to experience nature in the future is one of the central tasks of the protected areas worldwide ... Learn from the wild - based on the feeling of emotional impressions, we can create awareness of our own sustainable actions, learn tolerance and consideration for everything different and take responsibility for nature, the environment and ultimately also our fellow human beings. A society that allows wilderness consciously has to be very developed. It has accepted to give nature its own right and to give it a right to self-determination, which can sometimes lead to unforeseen developments in nature. To put it in Aldo Leopold's words: "A country can only really describe itself as cultivated or civilized if it gives enough importance to its wilderness!"
R736	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In order to engage with the worlds large multi-facetted environmental problems - we need to take into consideration human emotions, drivers, and behaviours. Unless we are able to build policies and influence the public in ways that take into account human drivers, we will never get sustainable change. We also need to take into consideration the fact that across the globe circumstances are very different for different populations, and the wealth disparity plays largely into the challenges we're seeing across the globe. A great deal of the environmental damage and pollution that we're seeing is a result of poor/lower income people struggling to meet basic needs - to feed their families and improve their economic situations. By creating policy and working towards creating better standards of living for people globally - we will go a long way towards reducing the desperate situation many people find themselves im, and also reduce pollution (when people can afford to live closer to their workplaces, cook with clean fuels, have no need to clearcut trees for subsistence farming...). We need to increase funding and research in the humanities - and instead of using this information to encourage and target mass consumptions (which is currently how our advertising systems work), use the big data and power of influence to help people make more informed and healthy choices for themselves and their families.
R214	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	AZERBAIJAN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The past five years have been very challenging for the world, as we have witnessed more alarming environmental trends and the ensuing global challenges. Natural disasters caused by climate change are becoming more frequent and more devastating. They leave a heavy human toll; they harm our biodiversity and food security. Plastic waste is gradually growing and is set to outweigh fish in our oceans and seas by 2050. While only 0.3% of the Earth's water is accessible for all our fresh water needs, people are polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify its rivers and lakes.
R194	Khairul ANAM	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think we (my country) need more care in the topic Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures. We are making progress in making policies but failing to implement those. This maybe because of other social, political and economic condition and also the level of education prevailing. But I believe this topic needs betterment. Our government is trying along with a few other organizations, but mass awareness and people's participation are vital in this regard. Thanks.
R413	Khandakar Mohammad Abdul Qayum	Asia	BANGLADESH	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Extreme events like cyclone and in the coastal region, sea level rise, flood, soil erosion, air pollution, formalin and chemical use in food, lack of political will.
R712	Tapan Ghosal	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	population pressure has been increasing alarmingly. Climate change is a natural phenomena and to some extent man made. Uses of ground water has been increasing every year for crop intensification along with fisheries. land use has been changing drastically due to road, different infrastructures, bridge, industry, etc. Biodiversity habitat has been destroying everyday. apart from, water resources flow from upstream has been reducing every year. In discriminate use of insecticide, pesticide, herbicide, chemical fertilizers and hormones has been destroying soil health. To some extent mobile phone tower has been creating different types hazards for wildlife mainly for birds. Corruption and lack of meaninngful participation from citizens inhibiting the participatory development.
F009	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	Local gevernment	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite the fact that the general public and politicians have become aware of our environmental problems, which are essentially caused by an economic system that has reached its limits (pillaging of natural resources to satisfy consumption that is spurred on by the desire of big economic operators to generate profit), society is struggling to find suitable responses. These responses must be radical and must motivate individuals to adopt a lifestyle that maximally reduces its impact on our environment in general.
R249	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I am not sure how the categories (Environmental issues) have been defined. They are highly interrelated. E.g. land-system change depends on lifestyles, food, climate change. Given that biodiversity is at the heart of all the sustainable development goals, the biodiversity crisis should be top priority alongside climate change (twin crises). Key drivers of biodiversity loss are high-consumption lifestyles in the most developed economies, combined with rising consumption in developing and emerging economies. High and rising per capita consumption, amplified by continued population growth in many parts of the world, also drive unsustainable levels of agricultural expansion, natural resource and mineral extraction, and urbanization (cf. land use/land use change)
R303	Juanita GARCIA-SAQUI	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	BELIZE	Central government	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The need for development in the name of progress is driving our country (Belize) into more deforestation and degradation of both soils and forest. Our country's farming culture is playing a pivotal role in this. For example the environmental community speaks about keeping an intact forest as the emblem of good and viable forest, and deforestation for agriculture is frown upon. However, some farmers believe that the forest is degraded when it is not productive (agriculture) and that the more agriculture products that can be harvested from the same soil the better it is. According to them the soil and land become degraded when it is allowed to revert to forest.
R357	Peter Neuenschwander	Africa	BENIN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the international laws for protecting the environment are in place and signed; but implementation is lagging usually because of lack of funding. At present, effective nature protection activities are mostly executed by local NGOs.

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R285	[-]	Asia	BHUTAN	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Consumption habits of human kind has changed and increased two-three fold by this 21st century. Human habits has exerted immense pressure on the earth's resources causing cascading environmental issues. Ecological foot print has escalated over the years disrupting the whole ecological function. Thus the current environment issue is not a stand alone event rather a cascading issues manned by anthropogenic activities.
R572	[-]	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	50s	5. Water Resources	The Chiquitano region is highly reduced in water supply, the population gets its water from drilled wells, from lagoons 3-5 kms from their homes where they consume animals and wash their clothes. With the fires that occurred in 2019 most of the sources dried up and were not enough for the provision of the population; the authorities had to transport the water to the communities that had difficulty in having vessels to receive the provision. Situations to look for creative solutions.
R627	Carlos Aguirre-Bastos	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	I am concerned that the 2030 Sustainable Development Objectives will not be reached
S032	Natalia Araujo	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are sectors of society and some political spheres that are advancing towards a more sustainable policy and way of life. However, we need more accelerated and dramatic changes in global consumption habits, toward land-use planning in developing countries, and a significant reduction in the use of plastics and polluting products from the household level to the industrial level. Ultimately, with the amount of humans on the planet, we must place great emphasis on seeking more equal societies (this way we can also tackle crises), fewer consumerist societies and societies that are more caring to each other and the planet in general. Education must be a topic of priority for the planet, the generation of decent sources of employment and without doubt clear and integral policies that promote a
SP001	[-]	South America	BOLIVIA	[-]	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. The land is what sustains us, but it is what is being mercilessly deteriorated and nothing is done for the common good! Extraction and extraction... the agroindustry requires earnings while it is eroding and polluting more and more. 2. Water resources are closely linked to the above, voracious deforestation, monoculture fields, agrochemicals, transgenics and their agrotoxic package. Freshwater is increasingly scarcer and of poor quality while populational demand is unsustainable. Added to this, there is no base for replenishment and a less natural cycle of purification. This reality is unsustainable and terrifying; many parts of the world no longer have water and others have not even had access to a drinking water network in the 21st century. 3. The population is demanding, pretentious, lazier, orders and demands its rights and does not like to be demanded to fulfill its obligations, and much less its obligations toward nature. There is no link and less sensitivity toward an attitude of caring for and respecting nature while thinking about the future. The population is only interested in today and the now. 4. Nowadays, food is scarcer, more expensive, and of poor quality. The agroindustry produces processed foods and basic, synthetic packages for the market. The food industry, which has now invaded all four corners of the world (thanks to commercial and alienating marketing), convinces populations that these packages are the best foods, that local foods are and/or can be harmful to health, and that industrial food packages ensure good nutrition, cost less and do not require work. Nowadays, the food industry allows people to not get their hands dirty, not spend time on preparing and cleaning dishes. In this way, disposability has invaded the planet and we are now facing the huge problems of pollution and mortality of wild animals and inhabitability of natural spaces like never before in the history of nature, which is so bad that our foods now contain micro plastics. 5. Lifestyles and globalization have made the whole world see itself in the mirror where it wants to be and at any time, in order to copy, imitate, and demand, not caring where and to what extent they want and demand the same comforts of a superfluous, banal life without personality. We have depersonalized our cultures, traditions and ways of life, while globalization and the global market are leading us toward a loss of diverse identities and cultures worldwide. 6. Our society, economy, environment and policies have adapted little by little to the interests of the world's owners, large consortia, banking, the industry of nature, supported by excessive and thoughtless global extraction and exploitation policies. We are living through a time of unprecedented, unequal exploitation (of natural resources and the workforce).
R028	Mphemelang J Ketlhoilwe	Africa	BOTSWANA	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	Well people have reduced nuclear family sizes generally. It may be due to urbanisation/modernization but it seems they now appreciate the importance of reducing family sizes
R051	James Maradza	Africa	BOTSWANA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	i think people should take the natural environment serious and safe guard it to conserve both nature and humans. green technology and sustainable innovations and inventions should be a prime focus for each and every nation.
R084	Andre Francisco Pilon	South America	BRAZIL	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Public policies, communication, advocacy, research and teaching programmes should define and deal with the problems in view of the "general phenomenon", not as isolated issues, object of segmented projects, reduced academic formats, mass media headlines or market-place's interests. To change the paradigms of growth, power, wealth, work and freedom embedded into the political, technological, economic and educational institutions, we must develop institutional capacity, judicial neutrality, informational transparency and social spaces for civic engagement. An "ecological civilization" includes environments, health, education, equity, ethics, safety, justice and beauty. Recovery of natural and built environments depends on the recovery of men, as recovery of men depends on the recovery of natural and built environments. This goes beyond "social inclusion", it requires ethically interpreted experiences, a capacity to develop morally relevant interests as the bases of rights-bearing, a broad cultural knowledge. "Development policies", "technological solutions", often ignore social, cultural and environmental impacts, binding nature to financial domains; demanding even more resources, increasing pollution and waste without changing the irrational system of production, transport and consumption that plagues the world. Quoted from PILON, A. F.: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340254251_People_Environments_Inequality_and_Disease_An_Ecosystem_Approach
R170	Charles Roland Clement	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In Brazil during 2019, the fires across southern Amazonia inspired by President Jair Bolsonaro raised awareness in the country about land use change and how this impacts climate and biodiversity. The Bolsonaro government weakened Brazil's reasonably good environmental protection laws (which were seldom enforced adequately in previous governments, but did provide guidence for responsible people). This weakening was questioned both by 80-90 % of civil society and by the major agribusiness conglomerates. This unusual alliance is important, even though it did not change the Bolsonaro government policies to any major extent by itself. The fact that major agribusiness conglomerates are concerned was mirrored by their trading partners in Europe, as well as a little bit in North America and East Asia. These major businesses did pressure the Bolsonaro government more successfully, so that at least the rhetoric is slightly less inflaming. The COVID-19 may cause less deforestation this year, hence fewer fires, but this is not yet a certainty. Even if it does, the Bolsonaro government is unlikely to take advantage of changes in social awareness of global problemas to make changes in Brazilian policies that favor growth over sustainable development. Even at the global level, I fear that governments will race to reestablish the status quo ante instead of changing the way global industrial
R220	Roberto E. Reis	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Freshwater habitats and their biodiversity are in need of extreme attention by the mankind. Please look the just publishes article "Arbet et al 2020 Scientists' warning to humanity on the freshwater biodiversity crisis" on Ambio.
R291	Alexandre Reis Percequillo	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Brazil we are facing threats in all environmental issues, as the current federal government is favoring relaxation on the environmental laws, favoring mining in Amazon, favoring transgenic crops in lowlands around Amazon and within the Amazon forest, discussing the use of native-american reserves for mining.
R327	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The issues are all related. For the case of Brazil, the Lad-system change, that was already far from fair and not environmentaly planned, is even more challenging now, due to the President of the country, who is desmantling the environmental structures and inducing people to occupy public forested lands and indigenous land as well. Due to that the country contribution to climate change will increase, being the land use change the most significant contributor to the countrie's emissions. Regarding, water not only Climate chage will and is affecting its disponability, but also the land use change is contributing to the destruction of the water sources, iand s increasing the freshwater polution with agrochemicals. Besides that the country/states and municipalities didn't develop and didn't implement a minimal sewage system plan for the country needs.
R343	RICARDO ROCHA DE SOUSA	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	10. Others	The pandemic caused by the COVID19, like climatic emergency, is not just a single crisis that will pass. Is a multiple crisis linked to each other; all at once. Humanity as part of the planetary system is subject to virus mutations to eliminate entire populations. Environmental degradation can also lead to hunger and death for entire populations, as has already been happening in some parts of the planet. The health system of the world population is being compromised due to the lack of control of certain diseases that impact the economy and health care that afflict the poorest. Forest fires, catastrophes in various parts of the world, high temperatures are also hampering food production. It would be wise for society to remain aware of the danger of COVID19 and learn to mitigate the climate crisis over the next few years or decades. Both are symptoms of an unsustainable world
R386	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	One of the worst environmental problems concerns water resources. In Brazil it's a real problem now. People are not aware of this and this resource might end. The consumption habits are much better than before, but it has a lot to improve. Biodiversity is a big issue, mainly in Amazonian Forest, with a growing deforestation. The environmental awareness is getting better, but it is not yet in a good level, a lot of things might be done, mainly a bigger police. We haver a very good legal system, but not effective laws.

Comments on Q3							
R469	Nicholas John Locke	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The Atlantic Rainforest near Rio de Janeiro has seen minor climate change as a result of its privileged geographical location. Over the last 3 decades, Brazil has become richer, and money has permeated into all of society, resulting in a positive social mobilization. A historical lack of financial security in Brazil fuels investments in the construction of second homes and leisure, which impacts negatively the region's land use, especially remaining forest fragments. This process is impacting negatively remaining biodiversity and puts pressure on water security. Most regions lack long term territorial planning and the necessary enforcement that can effectively establish and protect existing green areas, promote connectivity, establish riparian forests on river courses that would contribute to increase resilience of the Atlantic Rainforest to the benefit of the diversity of species and soft benefits such as eco services, water, clean air and leisure.
R479	Cassio Bernardino	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Even if we can see advances in Europe towards a green and descarbonized economy, in the Americas we are going in the opposite side. Deforestation rates in Brazil are rising, and international commitments, like the Paris Agreement are being put aside. There is a shirking space for civil society engagement, and also a movement to weakening the legal framework. In the prospect of estate interventions to create more jobs in a post covid world, it is important to channel this resources towards a green economy.
R486	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I see some small improvements in public awareness, in knowledge and in some policies, but these are still too shy to counteract the rapid expansion of deforestation, land-use change, pollution, and increased consumption of energy, so in general, the environmental problems are only becoming worse.
R648	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Biodiversity crisis should be specifically taken into account.
R677	Beatriz Souza Costa	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Brazil the government is destructing all policies that was built in the past. They put de economy first.
R680	Rosangela Simao Bianchini	South America	BRAZIL	Local gevernment	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Government needs to invest in research and accept the results. Disclosure by the media must be wide and in accessible language to convince people of the needs of the environment.
R699	Heline Sivini Ferreira	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Environmental problems are interconnected. There is no way to think about global warming, for example, without relating it to the loss of biodiversity, food insecurity, diminution of usable fresh water, among other aspects. In this process of intense degradation of environmental quality, populations of various species, including the human species, are vulnerable and neglected. The international community has the duty to adopt tougher and more efficient measures. Countries, especially those that pollute more, must have their actions regulated by effective mitigation and adaptation measures. Brazil played a leading role among Latin American countries by voluntarily adopting targets for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions (COP15). This commitment has become a public policy, in force since 2009. The results achieved show that the country could have committed itself to much more - the actions were essentially focused on controlling the processes of land use change in the Amazon Forest (PPCDAm). Currently, however, this and other public environmental policies have undergone significant setbacks, showing that maintaining environmental quality is not a priority for the Brazilian government. The sustainability of the planet depends on concrete and proactive actions - national and international decisions. Humanity needs to rethink its values and the way it wants to continue interacting with nature. On this depends the life and contunity of the planet as we still know it.
R719	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	I checke the all the boxes that were not checked in my first answer because I believe things are connected. Therefore, to reduce or to try to avoid climate change, all the topics are essential. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures was picked as the most important since there is no possibility of acting to protect the environment if the society is not willing to do that. We can see this situation quite clear in Brazil and in the United States.
R724	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	By supporting traditional peoples and communities, we are able to contribute to making social equity and environmental balance viable, by strengthening sustainable livelihoods and strategies for adapting to climate change. The articulation of public policies and innovative opportunities for the sustainability of communitiesis another important frontline on which we must focus at this critical moment for the planet.
R731	Roberto Cavalcanti	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The threats to human society as a consequence of biodiversity loss are poorly understood and publicly denied or ignored by those that are better able to influence decisions
S035	Ricardo Francisco Freitas Filho	South America	BRAZIL	Corporation	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a lack of public policy and concern about sewage and waste treatment, as well as a lack of basic sanitation. In Brazil, there is real environmental neglect, both in relation to biodiversity and natural resources. The extinction of species reflects the speed of this neglect, as well as the quality of life of the Brazilian population, which is subject to consumption of polluted water and exposure to sewage and waste dumped in nature. There is no political investment or concern for reversing the environmental situation in which we find ourselves.
S055	JULIO CESAR MEYER JUNIOR	South America	BRAZIL	Local gevernment	40s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that everything happens through a change in consumption habits. However, despite some progress in the environmental awareness among society, little or no progress has been made in consumer relations. I believe this is a mandatory step for humanity, but a lot remains to be done. The certification of forest products only works for a very small public audience, for example. I believe we need to communicate a lot more about the value and appreciation of nature.
S056	Pâmella Alves Nogueira Paes	South America	BRAZIL	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are little more than reflections of a model of society that no longer works. Earth's vital signs are in constant oscillation, showing that something is wrong. Today we have heard the scream of these signs in the form of a pandemic. Jane Goodall reflected that "(...) As we destroy forests, for example, the different animal species that live in them are forced to move and diseases pass from one animal onto another. And this other animal, which is forced to be in closer proximity to humans, will probably infect them." At the same time, we are facing volcanic eruptions throughout the world and climate change is getting closer to home. It is no longer about tomorrow, it is about today. We must re-think our socioeconomic models by understanding that nature must be central in the planning. Of the recent economic models that I have studied, the doughnut of Kate Raworth brings a new perspective. Amsterdam is currently working on this model together with a British researcher to make it applicable in the city. We have numerous studies, cases of success and space for the new, but while we continue on a petty path toward egoism, power and status, we will not go on our journey as a global society. We all live on a single planet and the ecological processes are not restricted to the imaginary lines of countries. We must act together, building truly sustainable bridges.
S066	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Governments with merely capitalist ideals are accelerating and intensifying the environmental problems, solely incentivizing economic growth at any cost.
S069	Jose Mauricio Barbanti Duarte	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	If there are no changes in the lifestyle of the seven billion people on this planet, natural resources will run out in a few years. The problem is that the economy needs consumption, so that we have employment, work and money for sustenance. I believe the great key for change in the world's situation of conservation is how we are going to reduce consumption without having a negative impact on
S071	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Brazil, the situation is one of calamity. The small progress achieved in recent years on environmental matters is being lost in the name of capitalism and in service to agribusiness.

Comments on Q3							
R053	Daniele Cicuzza	Asia	BRUNEI	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change without question is the major issue for biodiversity therefore for nature ecosystem services and human society. Therefore it is need to take draconian act in order to reduce the climate change effect on our planet way more important of what was agreed in the Paris meeting. I also believe that this need to pass trough a change of political and economic measurement. The business as usual clearly can not too. However the covid-19 can be an example on how we should fight the climate change maintain a stable population and reforest the area that has been deforested. There is a large area in our planet which was covered with forest at early 20th century and are now considered as degraded land, all these areas can be reforested mitigating the impact of our pollution. Otherwise the consequences will be radical much more of what we are experiencing now on the second of April 2020.
R532	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	BULGARIA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	Population growth is the biggest issue that bring most of the other problems
R604	SAVADOGO Soumaila	Africa	BURKINA FASO	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Climate change, which is real, associated with changes in the Earth's system has a negative impact on the environment. The consequences are among other things the insufficiency of food. Man being the most cruel species, must sensitize in order to awaken the wisdom which is in him. By the quality of wisdom is that it soothes, balances and values everything.
R674	Arsène Alain SANON	Africa	BURKINA FASO	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	New emerging challenges with th example of the Covid-19 pandemic you're experiencing question how humanity is making use of the nature!
R495	Nick Marx	Asia	CAMBODIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	1: Climate change is of Global importance. In Cambodia there is little taking place within the government or industry to curb this. One or two companies are environmental and there are private solar companies and organic food shops here now. 2 and 3 result in the same problem. There is continued deforestation for agriculture and industry and creation of roads through National Parks, which results in loss of biodiversity, which is the reason I listed #3 before #2.4: There is absolutely no control over pollution, from effluents from factories to roadside jettisoning of rubbish.
F004	Ulrich Joel Felicien Bilounga	Africa	CAMEROON	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	Currently, our society is characterized by a method of production and consumption that still does not make it possible to clearly consider the effect on climate. In fact, large-scale production to meet the needs of the ever-growing population on the planet that is hungry for better living conditions also requires the establishment of industries that are heavy consumers of the fossil fuels, which are responsible for climate change. The current technological advancements in terms of clean energy do not always result in the same level of energy yield as fossil fuels. For the most part, these new technologies also remain out of reach for most people and are exclusive to developed countres. Furthermore, products that use technologies that cause less pollution are more expensive than regular products. That is the case with clean cars and clean ships. The real challenge to bringing all the nations of the world to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions lies in arriving at a model of production or non-fossil energy that is capable of producing the same yield as the current system and is accessible to everybody or by totally changing our lifestyle and consumption practices.
F014	[-]	Africa	CAMEROON	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	There is still a lot to be done to correct past errors.
F016	[-]	Africa	CAMEROON	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	No opinion for now.
F045	Cyrille Aramand WASSOUO	Africa	CAMEROON	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water, hygiene and sanitation: Problems due to water and sanitation represent almost half of the factors related to the environment in the Sub-Saharan region. The lack of sanitation and adequate sanitary infrastructure increases the sanitary risks on the health of the population, particularly that of vulnerable populations and those displaced by internal and external armed conflicts (various camps for refugees and migrants). In our humble opinion, taking this environmental problem into consideration as one of the global environmental problems could be pertinent.
002	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	This relates to all the other problems, but is the only one about which nothing is being done! We need to 1. stop (perhaps decrease) population growth. 2. Become kinder, better people. Needs research, effort, and less emphasis on technology development.
014	IAN BURTON	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Some positive actions = Paris agreement but these are exceeded and outweighed by continuation of negative actions = subsidies for fossil fuels.
F017	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The whole environmental milieu needs to find better ways to help translate the will of the people for a change in fiscal and regulatory instruments.
R082	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	I attended the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. The most important issue at Stockholm was "Population Growth". As a result, my wife and I limited our children to 2 even though we had planned to have 4. At some point the planet's population must reach a sustainable steady state level but this topic is no longer talked about to any extent. Maybe COVID-19 is a first step to reigning in the population explosion. While Canada can use more people, we should be encouaging the immigrants who come here and our existing population to limit their families to a maximum of 3 children. One way to encourage this would be to only give the baby bonus for 3 children rather than as many as you want. Just a thought!
R104	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	I think I'm seeing more efforts from some private companies to achieve more efficient and less carbon dependant products (such as hybrid cars), while also seeing that people are more concerned and aware of climate change (at least in Canada). Nonetheless, I don't think this is being matched with national or regional policies by government authorities. It seems that authorities are more afraid of change or breaking the economic status quo than businesses and citizens are.
R109	Rick Baydack	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Covid-19 will undoubtedly affect our future environment, and society will need to cope with this global dilemma - hopefully we can accomplish this.
R118	Jeffrey Sayer	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am really worried that there is a disconnect between the social and especially the political rhetoric and peoples' real behavior - people talk the talk but do not walk the walk. In addition the disconnect between the realities of people in the rich world and those in the poor world is deepening and is unsustainable
R161	Francois Anctil	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In my region, people are now well aware of climate change and are beginning to experience it in their day to day life. But none of this had a direct impact on them since it was easy to adapt to warmer temperatures. As for the other issues, most people are unaware of them, besides maybe "lifestyle" but very few are ready to act on the latter. May I suggest adding air quality to the liste of issues. It does not impact much my immediate region, but it is a serious problem in many areas around the world.
R174	LAWRENCE ONISTO	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The overarching and fundamental issue facing humanity is the unsustainable growth of human population and corresponding unabated excessive level of consumption. All other issues are symptoms of this dynamic and serve as dangerous distractions diverting our attention from identifying and attacking the root cause. The lack of public awareness of this fact is the biggest impediment to moving forward to create meaningful policy and workable solutions. Climate Change, biodiversity, land use, water resources, pollution, food, global pandemic, global competition and warfare are all fall from too many people with too large a footprint for the planet to sustain. These "environmental issues" are all inter-related and serve to fragment public attention and rob us of our ability to recognize and deal with the root cause. Humanity has lost situational awareness of the fundamental dynamic in which we live with a human population growing exponentially beyond the capacity of the host -our planet - to sustain destroying the very basis of our continued existence. We have become a global pandemic on this planet. If the current global pandemic does anything positive for us, it will be to snap us out of this collective
R251	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human population size is the unspoken, underlying cause of environmental degradation, loss of biosphere integrity and biochemical flows. All other problems will continue and get worse and the human population grows.

Comments on Q3							
R259	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Tackling climate change is society's greatest challenge. However, technological changes and fixes will be insufficient without addressing growth of and size of the human population.
R266	Andrew E Derocher	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change policy has been too slow to react. In part, climate change deniers have been too effective in confusing the public and politicians.
R287	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Considering the pandemic, these issues may exacerbate the way the planet will be exploited once the world come back to a somewhat normalcy. All countries have now promised billions to "bring back jobs" but the main concern is that it will mean more infrastructure (road, highway, etc.) and construction, i.e. even more pressure on the environment, natural resources than before. We need to push for more green infrastructure and sustainable way of living.
R290	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are seeing considerable increase in public awareness of the environmental changes that threaten our future, and a realization that we need to change behaviour and consumption. Governments are moving on policies and economic incentives, but too slowly to avoid very serious climate change and general environmental degradation.
R300	George Hamilton	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Human society is being deeply challenged to establish equitable and sustainable social and economic systems. These need to be fully integrated with an underlying commitment to sustaining environmental quality. I don't see much sign that we will be successful.
R304	Dan Kraus	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The 2019 IPBES report and 2020 World Economic Forum on global risks have helped to increase awareness of global extinctions/ biodiversity loss, but efforts are still needed to keep biodiversity and climate change in the forefront of decision-making. Our challenge is often not finding the solutions we need, it's implementing solutions we know.
R331	Cliff Wallis	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Everything stems from Population and Consumption Habits. We need to right size our lifestyles or our population (or both) in order to fight Climate Change, ensure Biosphere Integrity, regulate to achieve sustainable land use to produce all the values society needs, ensure sustainable biochemical flows, reduce pollution, allow use of water resources without taxing aquatic ecosystems, achieve long-term food security without undermining biosphere integrity, water resources etc. In order to get to where we need to go we need strong institutions, societies that are on board with needed change and policies and implementation that will positively affect environmental outcomes while having a sustainable economy focused on growth in quality of life not quantity.
R352	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These issues are highly connected and there are also connections with the other issues. The has been a growing public awareness and concern about climate change and some, but not all governments are responding. Issues like covid-19 distract attention from these issues and we need to have an integrated approach across the issues.
R365	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All issues are environmental issues because we are all related and connected I am a member of the St'at'imc tribal group in the BC lower mainland and I have learned that a lifestyle of entitlement and privilege will destroy the world for many species, including human beings. The corona virus and its outward manifestation covid-19 are powerful teachers and if we return to the earliest wisdom of each of our cultures, it will tell us that everything is a teacher if we choose to place ourselves into the position of being a learner. Our buying habits shape the earth at the local level and globally. Globalization is the main driver of climate change, including unregulated transnational corporate capitalism. As with the corona virus, our continuity rests with RNA and DNA-we are related at every level of being and becoming. we need to return to gratitude and humility and respect for everything - these are our original instructions do not harm prayer and song and ceremony are ways of continuing the conversations that our ancestors had with all of creation every day it is important to be grateful and show gratitude for what we have and look after all of creation incluidng one another ongoingly
R422	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is not easily observable that the world's population is truly aware that the life support systems of the planet are imperiled due to human behaviours related to rates of consumer consumption, which in turn is driving habitat loss for development purposes which in turn is fueling climate change. It appears to me there is a failure in understanding fundamental ecological principles generally around the world.
R475	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From what I can see, there is a serious disconnect between different levels of legislation and how they are executed on the ground. The best example is legislation around Environmental Impact Assessments. Each level of government from federal all the way down to regional have their own interpretation of an EIA and what the requirements are for an acceptable document. There does not appear to be a consistent way for a consultant to produce an EIA and there seems to be no one checking scientific protocols and methodologies to ensure they are conducting such studies under an unbiased view. This is a big problem since our landscape is changing so drastically, and approvals to destroy wetland features for more housing development is ultimately terrorizing our biodiversity, wetland function (i.e. water filtration and attenuation!) etc. There are very few trained professionals actually making this legislation and it is a huge problem in my country! (Ontario specifically...).
R476	Karen F Beazley	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) is the most critical issue. Not only is it our life support system, but we do not have any ethical basis upon which to exterminate other species and populations. Even the taking of individuals of other species should only be done to support basic necessities (food). Across much of the globe(and especially so in Canada and the USA) too many people are consuming too much, well beyond basic necessities. In doing so, we are changing the climate and changing the lands and seas in ways that can no longer support much of biological diversity, to their tragic loss and our
R485	Hasrat Arjjumend	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the West, human society is getting education and awareness about the environmental issues and policy needs. Public mobilization is pressurizing governments to make policies and laws to make wasteful economy more sustainable and accountable.
R487	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water is an issue in Canada specially for indigenous peoples and people living outside of urban centers. The issue is related to water availability, water quality and quantity. All issues are related to SDG6 and its indicateors. Addittionnally, actually the laws regarding protection and conservation are not existing at the federal level. Regarrding conservation of biodiversity Canada is far away of global targets, specially in reason of the mining sector in Canada and outside. The problem continue to affect the quality of live of people and the integrity of biodiversity and ecosystems. Contamination and pollution continue to put lives at risk and degradating the quality of life of people, and continue to threat the welfare of species. Oceans, rivers, watersheds, lakes are contaminated by industries that use them to put their waste. Inequality, poverty are another kind of problems that put stress out on the environment.
R526	Yoko Lu	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Industrial use (or consumer/business use). Business/industry can be separated from everyday use or general use in urban areas, for example.
R570	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	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	I am very worried about plastic pollution in the water.
R579	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my country there are land-use and environmental issues that are tied to social justice issues and concerns about Indigenous rights. Despite progressive government action on several large-scale issues, provincial and federal governments continue to try and solve conflicts with First Nations using a Western approach. This unfortunately doesn't leave room for other types of resolution or communication, and forces Indigenous people to abide by federal government laws that have not been updated in a long time. Common topics that cause conflict seem to be environmental, land-use, climate change and sustainable energy, and water resources.
R585	Arthur Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Our municipal government has recently proposed expansion of its urban boundaries in order to facilitate more suburban sub divisions. This is the most significant negative response to current environmental problems, as it will increase demand for car-oriented land use, consumption and population growth. Decisions like these at the local level are the fodder for actual policies nationally, and mitigate against rationale responses to environmental degradation.
R586	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Public awareness of Climate Change is real but disconnected from action. We need massive investment in transitioning away from coal plan to natural gas or nuclear Biodiversity crisis is massive but silent.
R603	Karine Pigeon	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	we need real transformational changes in governments and at the levels of policies. All these issues are related and can be solved with a move away from the perceptions and beliefs that we need to grow economies. We need stable economies that put people first, not money. We need economies that favor the health of the masses, not the elite rich. Environmental health will follow people's health.
R688	Kathy Fedori	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are producing a feature film on climate restoration. Our intent is to change the conversation on solutions and possibilities. Please feel free to contact the producers at Starcastle Projects in Canada. kathy@starcastleprojects.com

Comments on Q3							
S004	JUAN CARLOS ARAYA	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Unfortunately, the changes are negative and are not those that need to be implemented, not even from the Paris Agreement or the held COPs under the pressure of some economies of emerging or hyper-developed countries, which do not accept the restrictions that must be imposed and above all, RESPECT, while not making or seeking harmful resources or subterfuge with legal vacuums to continue polluting, not reducing the planet's temperature, and continuing to emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
S044	[-]	South America	CHILE	NGO/NPO	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A lot is said about climate change, a term which has turned into the enemy that is to blame for almost all environmental problems, whereas the culprit is the lifestyle that promotes consumerism and its violent and ruthless publicity, which does not take responsibility for the damage. Most of humanity does not have access to good sex education and birth control methods, in addition to conservative policies that prohibit legal abortions, enormous food waste, a culture of ignorance, the superficial, luxury and disposability, exploitation of resources while ignoring environmental impacts, mainly due to the distancing of people from nature. We are in urgent need of benefits and incentives for humanity to return to the rural world and take advantage of socially appropriate technologies, local resources, and restore and regenerate its lands, forests, wetlands and other ecosystems.
S051	Jaime R. Rau	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is over-population: Many more people are being born than are dying. The distribution of this population throughout the planet is not homogenous: A few live at the expense of the exploitation of others. Due to the prevailing global neoliberalism and capitalism, the large mass of this exploited over-population is forced, through the hegemonic media (with great help of advertisers and businesspeople) to gather in shopping malls and consume things that are unnecessary (theory of Manfred Max-Neef). The other problem is globalization and, on the other hand, the little help that the anarcho-primitivist philosophy has had. We are not in the Anthropocene, we live in the Capitalocene. We are reclaiming a new neo-Malthusianism for global society.
S073	Esteban Delgado Altamirano	South America	CHILE	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have problems and challenges in many aspects relating to conservation and improvement of the environment at the global level. One of them, which is enormous, is to stop seeing and addressing the environmental problems as if they were separate from one another and as if they were merely technical problems, without political or ethical connotations. Ensuring a pollution-free environment in which different human (and non-human) groups can co-exist respectfully necessarily implies a profound cultural transformation, and only from this perspective will it be possible to think of a different world and design political, economic and technological solutions in line with this vision.
C004	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 10. Others	Climate change is the greatest challenge for survival and development, but we are still short on international action toward global climate change.
C009	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	It requires the cooperation of all countries to cope with the widespread issues affecting the environment.
C013	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues feature systematic complexity, and humans need to change their mode of production and lifestyles, however it is a long process.
C016	[-]	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 10. Others	Environmental issues are the biggest constraint for human development, requiring the whole world to work together for co-governance.
C022	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	I have an indirect understanding that environmental issues are the distribution of benefits between today and tomorrow, which should be solved through discussion and negotiation by both sides, but people tomorrow are not being considered.
C024	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	Climate change is increasingly becoming the greatest challenge for survival and development, for which the international community is inadequately prepared.
C027	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Since industrialization, economic development has increasingly put pressure on the environment, making it important to change economic patterns and major countries should play a leading role.
C034	Li Yiyi	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Overall, the improvement in China's environmental situation is closely related to the Chinese government's policies and measures.
C040	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The most important factor causing environmental issues is population pressure.
C047	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As the population continues to grow, food security will become a major issue if environmental issues are not effectively addressed.
C054	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Water pollution is the biggest challenge for survival, because it requires a huge investment that many developing countries cannot afford.
C066	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	To preserve biosphere integrity is to preserve humanity.

Comments on Q3							
C080	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Pollution from manufacturing and living threatens water resources and destroys biodiversity. These destructive activities will lead to irreversible damage that must be addressed through global and social collaboration.
C090	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	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 10. Others	The key to environmental governance is whether the government can play its role. Environmental awareness is also crucial.
C100	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The global population is getting larger and larger, and environmental pollution is aggravating the pressure of the population on resource demands.
C109	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Environmental governance in the final analysis aims to change lifestyles.
C123	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Lifestyle changes are fundamental to environmental governance and require many details, such as reducing the use of disposable items.
C125	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 10. Others	Climate change and water pollution are the two major environmental challenges at present, and both governments and civil societies have a role to play.
C131	[-]	Asia	CHINA	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental issues are ubiquitous and extremely complicated as the most challenging field for wisdom, but cannot be entirely solved by advances in science and technology.
C139	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental governance consists of resource conservation and pollution reduction, especially in relation to garbage disposal.
C151	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Environmental issues are no longer a country's development issue, especially when global climate change highlights the need for cooperation in global environmental governance. Nonetheless, the current international development mechanism fails to meet this requirement.
C163	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The environmental awareness of society is a foundation for environmental protection, which requires the public to have a deep understanding of the importance of environmental issues through publicity and education, and practice in daily life.
C177	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The environment is the largest development issue.
C186	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 10. Others	China has made sizable improvements on environmental issues over the years, especially regarding air pollution. However, great pressure remains over environmental pollution and people are still dissatisfied. The government should continue to strengthen environmental protection.
C192	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Ideologically, people have acknowledged that to protect the environment is to protect ourselves, but actions still need to be intensified.
C273	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With a large population, China is under great pressure to protect the environment. Not only does the government need to strengthen governance, society needs to raise awareness.
C281	[-]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	As General Secretary Xi Jinping said, lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. To protect the environment is to protect the ecological wealth on which we rely for survival.
C290	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Environmental issues are caused by human activity. To protect the environment is to change people's lifestyles.

Comments on Q3							
C295	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	30s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Since the beginning of industrialized society, with the increase in population and the improvement of living standards, environmental pollution has become increasingly serious. If the trend of environmental degradation is not reversed, it will endanger survival and development, and developing countries in particular will suffer.
C309	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental pollution is also becoming more international. Developed countries should help developing countries in environmental governance, especially in the field of climate change, and should play a major role.
C321	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 10. Others	Environmental pollution, especially water pollution, is a threat to food security. Many developing countries are still facing food shortages, and developed countries should help developing countries boost food production.
C327	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	The more the economy develops, the higher the demand for environmental quality, while there is a contradiction between economic development and environmental protection for developing countries. Therefore, the role of the government is essential to put environmental protection ahead of economic development.
C336	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Survival and development are closely connected with the environment.
C339	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Water resources and air quality have a direct impact on health, and the influence of climate change is sweeping. The international community should strengthen cooperation on environmental protection, and developed countries should play an important role in financing and technology.
C353	Liu Enyu	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The government's success in environmental protection can win support, so environmental protection itself is a political issue.
C367	Liu Lu	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Climate change is becoming more and more important. China has done a lot, while the United States seems to be getting more and more irresponsible.
C378	[-]	Asia	CHINA	[-]	[-]	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Population and the environment are important development issues, and population is also the greatest pressure on the environment, requiring lifestyle changes.
C382	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	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 10. Others	Considering the issue of space junk, should the definition of the environment include the spherical orbiting environment of the earth?
C383	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With increasing activities in space exploration, more attention should be paid to space junk and whether it will have negative effects on the environment.
C384	Guo Weilin	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	20s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Ecology tells us that no one creature in nature exists in isolation, but as a link in the eco-chain or ecological network, having direct or indirect dependence relationships with other creatures. The reduction or disappearance of any kind of creature will result in the butterfly effect. Only rich biodiversity can ensure the integrity of the biosphere. With insufficient attention paid to this aspect, people should strengthen relevant publicity and education, calling on others to love, protect and cultivate biodiversity.
C385	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s		People have paid a lot of attention to environmental issues, but they are unclear about the positive effects of their anti-pollution measures on environmental protection. On the contrary, some indicators of environmental damage have been well established. The measures people take to improve the environment should be quantified so they can see the positive effects of environmental protection.
C386	[-]	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With regard to areas contaminated by nuclear radiation, is technology available to completely purify or remove its effects?
C387	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	[-]	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	When dealing with trans-regional environmental issues, environmental governance often cannot be effectively addressed at the boundary where two administrative regions meet. Even if the corresponding incentive and punishment mechanism is adopted, little improvement is gained. Are there any other influencing factors?
C388	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Rural environmental optimization can often achieve relatively obvious results, but for urban environmental manipulation, the results are often unclear and the progress is slow. Can rural acquaintance society play a role in environmental optimization? If yes, how to promote rural environmental optimization in face of the increasingly prominent mobility of today's rural areas?

Comments on Q3							
C389	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	[-]	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Large office buildings generally use central air conditioners, which are turned off on weekends. Personal small fans are used when working overtime or on weekends. Does this cause an unnecessary waste of resources?
C390	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	The government's green GDP, which is unclear, should not only be limited to API and corresponding consumption of energy-consumption resources. For other green industries and corresponding alternative industries, the development should also be taken as an important reference index.
C391	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	To some extent, the emphasis on environmental protection has led to a downward trend in the development of publishing and printing enterprises and others. Is environmental protection, such as the Industrial Revolution, having a devastating impact on some industries and even their employees?
C392	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	[-]	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	What is the environmental hazard index of military simulation exercises around the world and military equipment experiments in various countries?
C393	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s		Be kind to animals. In particular do not provoke them, do not mistreat them, be gentle, do not restrict them with a cage or rope, and do not separate their families (I did this with dogs, so communication is very successful). Do not pull up weeds or break branches at will. Do not use electricity as much as possible (Earth Hour), and do the same thing for other resources, because the earth's resources are exhausted due to people. Smoke less, drive less and take the bus more frequently. Riding a bicycle is also good for health. Scientists do fewer chemical experiments.
C394	Zhai Donghui	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past few decades, global climate change has led to great shifts in living environments, and extreme weather has become more frequent. Water resources in many areas have been largely polluted, and even after reasonable purification, there are still lots of heavy metals in industrial wastewater.
C395	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Are there national laws and regulations governing the disposal of garbage on Mt. Everest, especially in border areas?
C396	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Media	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Is relevant progress in the currently popular carbon emission trading scheme positive or negative for environmental protection?
C397	Meng Jianjun	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The earth's environmental changes are largely affected by mass production activities and lifestyle sof excessive consumption, which should be changed comprehensively.
R156	Fei XU	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We should actively carry out the construction of smart cities.Call on the public to carry out water conservation activities.Make full use of some environmental protection days for afforestation and water conservation.
R339	Ma Ming	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Politicians are just a bunch of hooligans. The government, including international institutions and large organizations, has to say one thing and do the other. They say it well, but they do it badly. It has certain deception, reflecting human's stupidity, greed, prejudice, selfishness, predatory and boundless.
R399	Jiang ZHOU	Asia	CHINA	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The economic and development get most concern in the world, especially in the developing countries, seldom consider how to protect the environment and biodiversity. So I can not see there are most changes at the present time.
R083	Dexter Dombro	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Climate change is affecting all other aspects, for example climate change is already impacting seed production in trees, food production in rural farms, and water resources due to extreme dryness or unprecedented flooding.Funding is still based on "sustainable social development theories", but not on the pressing needs of reforestation, land use or biodiversity protection.
R483	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In our country these are the main issues to my mind.
R507	Sandra Constantino Chuaire	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Besides the illegal forest clearance to introduce cattle and coca plantations, another serious problem we have is water pollution with mercury due to illegal gold mining.
R514	Jose F. Gonzalez-Maya	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We continue on a critical and accelerated path towards mass extinction of species and populations and degradation of the world´s ecosystems. Sadly, the global COVID-19 pandemic evidenced the problem that ecosystem´s destruction and global ilegal traffic will bring terrible consequences por humans.
R571	Camila Pizano	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world. However, it is also in the top 20 countries with the highest rates of deforestation. Land-cover change is not only directly related to agriculture and animal production, but also the expansion of illegal plantations for drug production. In fact, Colombia has reached a historical record in coca and other ilegal crop area. Given the world demand, and extremely high prices of illegal drugs, there is no hope that deforestation, habitat destruction, and species extinction will decrease in the coming decades.
S042	Andrés GIRALDO	South America	COLOMBIA	Corporation	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	2. Biodiversity continues to be an element of vital importance for ecosystems and humans. Without a doubt, although reductions have been seen in some species, a recovery has also been seen in others. There are still many species in crisis, but the positive thing is that there continues to be good practices and initiatives to protect them. 3. I feel that good land-use management and, in relation to Item 8, habits and customs can have a positive impact on biodiversity and relationships with ecosystems. 9. Lastly, policies continue to be a starting point for many companies and government initiatives can be the key to a good relationship with ecosystems.
S068	Elsa Matilde Escobar	South America	COLOMBIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Loss of biodiversity, poverty, inequality, climate change, consumerism, and models of development.
S076	German Arturo CORZO MORA	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although there is a clear increase in the social appreciation of Biodiversity and in the level of awareness regarding vulnerability to climate change, the levels of consumption and the relationship between society and the environment. What is true is that the change in trends is very limited, in light of the requirements of the future well-being of civilization. Greater change is required.

Comments on Q3							
S089	Edna Maria Carolina Jarro Fajardo	South America	COLOMBIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	A society better committed to environmental conservation is needed, which understands that not all resources are renewable and has the awareness and sensitivity to reduce consumption, re-use and have better practices for use. Likewise, one that also respects the areas that should not to be transformed is needed, since they ensure the sustainability not just of life but also of the development of a country's production base. Great attention is required toward social inequality, since in territories where there is a population with unsatisfied basic needs, there will always be a pursuit to satisfy them at the expense of natural resources. The implementation of policies must be more efficient for the territory, generating opportunities, but also making citizens aware.
S095	FERNANDO CASTRO-HERRERA	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A global society indolent to the drama of deterioration, with economic systems that correspond to models of over-exploitation, without halting the impact on the environment and its ecosystems, with a political organization intent on achieving wealth and power. A society nestled in conformism for the stability of a comfortable life at the expense of the impact of pollution and contamination. All sources of water are impacted by overuse, deforestation or polluted with liquid and solid waste.
S099	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	‣The issues of pollution of the oceans (by plastic, mercury, chemicals, and other pollutants) and the major decrease of marine species are very concerning, as well as food issues, in light of maintaining biodiversity in the seas, addressing over-exploitation and other causes. ‣Additionally, continental waters and continental wetlands suffer serious damage due to pollution, desiccation, and destruction of water courses, jeopardizing the supply of drinking water and the biodiversity of these habitats. ‣In my country, there are serious problems with pollution linked to the disposal of solid and liquid waste: very few municipalities have systems for the treatment of water before being discharged into the sources and very few have adequate systems for the re-collection, management and final disposal of solid waste. Municipalities who have systems for the management of hazardous and hospital waste - with the consequences that this can have for the population's health and the pollution of land and water resources - are even fewer.
S119	César A. Franco Laverde	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Connectedness can be established among all processes, territories and problems of the environment. For our organization, environmental problems essentially derive from cultural factors, that is, we are culture separated from nature, the world. We have lost sensitivity, reverence and respect for the beauty of our cosmos and nature. Local and indigenous cultures have had a key role in the planet's conservation from time immemorial and they must be protected in their environments. Local communities and organizations have an effective role in the solving of the environmental problems that afflict us. The territories' own local economies, cultures and lifestyles must be re-valued. The local processes and communities must be articulated with a global perspective, a perspective of co-responsibility and brotherhood within our common planetary home. In matters of legal policies and systems, severe criminal penalties must be created within a suitable framework of Climate Justice for the ecocide attributable to companies, dominating political and economic powers. A suitable framework must also be created for the rights of nature, which defends life in all its forms, the common and collective heritage, cultural landscapes and the beauty of our blue
S120	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	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	Although the response is at the planetary level, I prefer to focus on my country. Since Colombia is one of the world's megadiverse countries, the Colombian state is unaware of it (or it does not want to be due to political and economic interests), therefore it promotes economic and social legislation and strategies that increase the inappropriate use of natural resources, resulting in the loss of biodiversity, increase in environmental degradation and pollution, generating poverty and health problems among the rural and vulnerable population.
R032	Felix Zumbado Morales	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	The major emitters are doing little to reduce their impact. Those responsible for the problem contribute very little to generating solutions. There is too much politics involved in environmental issues—we need more action and less politics that never leads to concrete results. We already know the solutions to these problems, but as a society, we are simply not willing to change our consumption or production habits. This ties directly into the issue of social inequality and its connection to environmental matters. The poorest populations have less access to information or to environmentally friendly options. Discrimination exists, and there is no equal opportunity for everyone to contribute to improving the planet. With growing populations struggling just to survive, the environment has become a secondary concern. We cannot save the planet in the face of hunger and ignorance. We must invest in fighting inequality and democratizing knowledge.
R187	GERARDO HUERTAS	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	Over-population is being neglected, ignored and denied, like the elephant in the room, why? It beats me!
R203	Julian Monge-Najera	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	My lookout is from Costa Rica, so I mostly answer from the Costa Rican point of view, but Costa Rica is an exception in Latin America. Elsewhere environmental awareness and protection are many years behind.
R265	Vivienne Solis Rivera	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	We are seeing that other issues as values and solidarity are important also with the example of this pandemic virus. Human beings in solidarity and changing combustion habits can change the situation fast.
S023	CARLOS LUIS SANDI CHINCHILLA	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my years of experience discussing these matters, that which reflects the progress and deterioration of any matter is Governance, that is the policies of each country or nation. As NGOs, we can do what we can, but nothing or almost nothing comes to good use if the action is not backed by laws, decrees and oversight. Secondly, the current lifestyles are for mass consumption and they often do not measure the deterioration of raw materials, minerals, water, air and the workforce of the same affected communities, and lastly, all the discussed matters are based on land use, from which human and wild fauna and flora populations obtain sustenance, sustainability, quality of life, and mineral and water resources.
S025	Gabriel RODRÍGUEZ BENAVIDES	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Costa Rica is making effort to establish national projects to reduce the levels of pollution in terms of organic waste that goes to municipal landfills. A populational culture to separate organic waste and compost it from home or within the industry is sought to be generated. Another aspect is the improvement of sewage systems and their treatment with the aim of discharging said waste into water bodies.
S043	Pablo Julian ARIAS VARELA	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Society, especially in terms of consumption, is becoming aware of its patterns, which are directly affecting our planet. The above means that companies must start to develop cleaner technologies, environmentally friendlier products and be responsible for their supply and production chain. Now, we know that consumers demand responsibility for products even when it is with a shared responsibility in terms of final management. As a result of the foregoing, but in a somewhat slower manner, there is new legislation seeking to oblige those who do not want to make this jump toward a sustainable development to be respectful of its three components.
S049	Jose Luis Fournier Rodriguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With regard to the planet's environmental problems, there has certainly been progress in some aspects. However, there has been slow progress with regard to the situation's urgency. The loss of species and ecosystems throughout the entire planet particularly concerns me. This is closely related to the poor governance of our ecosystems. Decisions continue to be taken where the economy is prioritized, under a development model that considers resources to be unlimited. For as long as this perception does not change, progress is going to be small. Furthermore, there is a high percentage of the world population that lives precariously and for whom care for the environment is not a priority because they survive from day to day. As long as this does not change, the scopes of the environmental policies are going to be limited. Another major problem is climate change. Despite becoming an important topic in discussions in world forums, when it comes to action, the progress is small. This shall be the case as long as the world's polluting powers do not commit to action.
S063	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Ultimately, the manifestations of climate change and its effects on biodiversity, water and agriculture increase the pre-existing social and economic divides. In Central America and the Caribbean, this situation is very evident. COVID-19 has highlighted that access to water is the key to ensuring a minimal quality of life for people.
S072	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I really responded as a Costa Rican and in this country many favorable things have been achieved for the conservation of nature. However, one can always see things that are not in line with the realities of conservation. The greatest problem that I see depends on the economic and political interests of people with an interest in natural resources. I feel that although there have been many improvements, there is still room for improvement.
S111	Roge Villalobos Soto	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The deforestation in Latin America is continuing and we lose irreplacable forests throughout the Neotropics. In some regions of Central America, the rates of deforestation are staggering - in Guatemala for example - and the policies in this regard in most countries vary between non-existent or unsuccessful, if not perverse. In countries where the negative balance of cover has decelerated or stopped, it has largely been due to macroeconomic trends, more than to the effectiveness of policies to avoid change in use.
S115	Juan Carlos Sainz Borgo	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The planet's rate of consumption is the most serious problem, because of our pace with inequality that characterizes global relationships, all of the above problems are being reduced. This problem is so large and complex that it encompasses educational, economic, social and communication models. Great inter-generational efforts are required to find a common discourse, where different societies can discover how to work together.
F026	Diomande Dro Hyacinthe	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Africa is the continent that is most vulnerable to climate change, a situation that is aggravated by the interaction of multiple constraints, coupled with a low ability to adapt. The vulnerability factors include its great dependence on seasonal agriculture, widespread poverty and weak capabilities. Extreme climatic phenomena often reduce years of investments in national development to nothing, and oblige numerous African countries to redirect their scarce resources budgeted for other national development activities towards disaster response. This is responsible for the perennial scarcity of financial resources. Potable water is becoming difficult to come by and the concentration of greenhouse gases has increased on the continent. Unfortunately, African populations are the most vulnerable to this issue. This is why it would be expedient for African decision-makers to tackle this issue in order to play their part in the enactment of relevant laws, especially by ensuring that there are control measures, so that all these laws and texts that have been ratified at the international level for the fight against global warming and are really implemented. The constitutional rights of the present and future generations to a healthy
F028	KOFFI Kouao Jean	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Côte d'Ivoire, agricultural practices are the main causes of deforestation, which affects biodiversity. Special-status species (rare and endemic) are disappearing from the natural environment, whereas some of these species are important for the population in terms of medicine and nutrition. It is therefore imperative that policies take protective measures so that better sustainable management can be achieved.

Comments on Q3							
F039	[-]	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food	In some regions of the world, it can be seen that there is a lack of awareness about the global phenomenon of climate change. This situation seems to be related to the problem of poverty, which is itself related to population growth in these areas. The scramble to grab arable land is one of the consequences of this situation.
R233	Toni NIKOLIC	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	CROATIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	lifestyle with population growth and capital as a measure of value leads to global ecosystem erosion
R656	Alberto SAURI	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The dangers faced by Caribbean island states due to climate change are imminent, posing serious threats to their economies, populations, and natural resources. Water resources are particularly at risk, due to pollution and a lack of financial and technological means.
S104	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In general, both the population and the government have become aware of environmental problems, and initiatives for the improvement of these problems have been developed. However, they are still insufficient. Many of the possible solutions need material resources, which we do not have.
R022	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	EU funded projects (LIFE programme) are being implemented that could shift the balance towards improvement of public awareness/ policies/ funds and human resources.
R356	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	Central government	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is an international problem so I believe that the changes have to occur with international policies and effort. Especially for small countries they can definitely do their part in reducing the rate of climate change and its effects however if countries that are big pollutants don't adjust their ways then the problem will still persist. Regarding Society, Economy and the Environment, Measures even though it is an international problem the solutions must be localized or at a national level since different population backgrounds need a different approach according to the needs and problems of the local populace. General guidelines would be good however it is an effort that has to be by the governing body of each country with probably help and resources from more experienced countries
R588	Philippe C. Charrier	Middle East	CYPRUS	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Althougt there are some progresses notably on public awareness and on the policies and discourses of institutional bodies and personnalities (political or not), most people are noy willing to really and significantly act on those matters and the political measures that are taken usually have a very low impact and are not compulsory for most of them and won't be seen or impact most people.
R033	Jeffrey Nekola	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	CZECH	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Without elimination of population expansion all other issues are impossible to resolve
F043	Alain Bashizi	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issue of poaching and logging is a major problem, especially in Africa. Therefore, it is important to rethink these polices in order to safeguard both plant and animal species. Such is the major problem in my country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is important to develop communication tools for indigenous communities to be able to participate in the management of protected areas. For example, the success of Kahuzi-Biega National Park with the establishment of the very first environmental radio station, called Gorilla FM, which tries to act as an intermediary between the local populations and the state authorities for better protection of the environment.
R044	Dominique Bikaba	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is less investment in activities that do not provide monetary benefits.
R067	[-]	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The dominant economic thinking still "aim for growth" and also suggesting that devleopment = growth, neither of which is correct nor feasible. There are no serious attempts to reorientate economies to accept this.
R548	MOSES MENGU	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Public opinion has emerged as the most important factor in climate change issues. Increased public awareness in the developed countries is driving public policy towards improvements. The direct opposite is hapenning in the developing countries, especialy in Africa, where endangered savannah trees are increasing being illegally harvestd for export and charcoal burning. Coupled with poor landuse practices, this is leading to degraded soils and increasing desertification. Donor organisations and nations can help bring pressure on African governments to bring a halt to these practices by placing bans on the export of endangered savannah trees such as shea, rosewood, ebony and mahogany. Research shouls be intensified to find alternative fuel sources for rural dwellers and the poor urban dwellers.
S024	Lemuel Familia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Central government	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although it is true that awareness of the environment has grown in the general population, it does not translate into an improvement in environmental conditions, at least not on the macro level. It is necessary to strengthen and improve the policies and measures that ensure environmental conservation and halt the loss in biodiversity and reduce GHGs.
R310	Abogada Diana Rubiht Bueno Mejía	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In reality, we see that institutions like the UN—specifically the UNFCCC—claim to be organizations that support or promote projects to curb global warming, but in fact, they often do the opposite. To such an extent that, when we at COCARAE proposed to hold the 4th World Environmental Meeting in Australia, they refused to support us. I never asked them for any financial assistance—on the contrary, I have the support of 175 countries around the world. We believe that the entire UN system is a business run by the global order. In the most recent Latin American congress, we came to the conclusion that the UN is a scam, and all of its secretariats are part of that scam.
R470	Álvaro Vallejo Rendon	South America	ECUADOR	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We are now living an extreme biodiversity crisis, unprecedented for the past 65 million years. Society is not aware at all, but even worse, does not want to be aware of it. We are electing the worst possible leaders and extremely busy with fake news and things that are not urgent at all such as music, sports, irresponsible consumption. We carefully chose our beliefs and elections so as not to feel guilty about doing what we want, despite the unique value of nature. Education is the key, but our societies are not able to educate new generations upon values different to those we already have.
R601	Marco Antonio Encalada	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	At present times, the survival of all mandkind is in danger due to climate change, and the first way to reach to such a situation is the lack of food, chich is severelly affected by global warming; yet excesive population growth over the the entire Earth will worse the situation. So it is important to take into account these issues alltogether. The planning of national and international development should change to have those issues as the center of the problem.
S034	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	It very much depends on the region, in our case water resources and changes in land use are unstoppable, and they are strongly empowered by climate change.

Comments on Q3							
S036	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	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	The lack of awareness of multinationals and governments - due to economic interests, to seek reasonable mechanisms for reduction of the use of fossil materials to generate energy - is a great problem in the matter of climate change, which goes hand in hand with other problems of pollution, damage and changes in the land-use system. Furthermore, the lack of social policies for global improvement due to economic pressure and benefit of the few has caused the displacement of communities, and egocentric lifestyles affecting the integrity of humans and their habitat.
S041	Daniel BARRAGAN TERAN	South America	ECUADOR	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current COVID-19 pandemic does not force us to re-consider humans' relationship with the planet, although it can certainly be an opportunity to re-think the development model and environmental and climatic priorities.
S037	Rubén Quintanilla	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies,	If changes in society do not occur, mainly in the economic and political sectors that lead us to consumerist and extractive lifestyles of natural resources, then the environmental problems will increase.
S053	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change: Although it is true that there has been progress in technologies to tackle greenhouse gas emissions and the use of suitable energies (electric vehicles, solar panels and other), there needs to be more investment to drive replacement by technologies oriented toward environmental protection. Lifestyles: Global consumption habits are inappropriate and promote waste in material goods and foods, generating high amounts of solid waste and consequently pollution. The human perspective is oriented toward consumption and not conservation and re-use. Most people do not consider the repercussions of each action.
S054	Oscar Antonio Osegueda Chicas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In El Salvador, there is a clear deficiency in the protection of water resources, and a large part of the population doesn't have a drinking water supply due to problems in the distribution system. On the other hand, the government doesn't have sufficient power to implement improvements in the water treatment system of industries and households.
R706	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Our planet and its ecosystems are really on a knife-edge and are in grave danger unless the majority of nations, in particular the most advanced and affluent show much more commitment and determination in terms of both policies and resource allocation. The developing nations face great constraints and challenges and their ability to make a real impact and therefore difference, is heavily constrained.
R074	Tero Sipilä	Western Europe	FINLAND	Central government	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land use - planning- quite slowly follow other issues
R675	Helena Telkanranta	Western Europe	FINLAND	Corporation	50s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It would be very welcome if the concept of sustainable development were to be broadened to also include minimising the pain and other forms of suffering that humankind is causing in various ways to sentient animals, including both wild and domestic animals. The largest group of animals that this pertains to are those used for food: fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, bushmeat etc. Some steps are already being taken re. bushmeat, but for the others, it would mean e.g. policy measures and technology for methods of fishing, aquaculture and agriculture that would inflict less pain than the currently common methods. There is a growing body of scientific research that could be utilised to inform such developments in policy and technology: both for assessing the level of suffering involved and for developing improved alternatives.
F008	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Society is governed by money and banks. Even if the general public becomes aware of environmental problems, it would be insufficient to change things. The policies do not take adequate measures. We should also change our lifestyle and reduce our consumption.
F013	Ndzengue Amoa Sabine	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is taken into consideration by everybody and efforts are made by the population to modify their consumption habits. However, that is still very little! There is a need for overall change, from large industries to the smallest part of the population, everyone must play a part (use of less plastic wrappers, because even the use of recycled plastic is problematic; especially recycling methods that cause even more pollution and lead to further climate change).
F024	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Depending on the country, social class and level of education, there are great differences with respect to the awareness about environmental problems. In the Centre-Val de Loire region, there is awareness about the environment in several sectors such as transportation (very large and efficient bus network), waste (used items are easily sold), organic agriculture (a diversity of farms which sell their produce directly to individual customers). However, the quantity of generated waste sent to the landfill is still very high, the water quality is often poor (polluted rivers, widespread pollution caused by obsolete septic tanks) as well as the destruction of the forest for agricultural purposes. According to my observations, these are the main environmental problems in the region where I live (Centre-Val de Loire, France).
F042	Frederic BOUIN	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Travel has a direct impact on several of the environmental issues mentioned. Movements of people during tourism and recreation must be specifically taken into consideration. The issue of sustainable tourism is an emerging issue because more than 1 billion people travel every year.
F046	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Our energy consumption on the planet is too high and exceeds the capacity for the renewal of resources. We have two solutions: to reduce our energy consumption or to reduce the global population. These solutions will come willingly (birth control and reduction of our carbon footprint) or by force (exhaustion of fossil fuels, famine, war and disease). As long as we believe that growth can be infinite in a finite world, then the solutions will have to come by force because we are pushing against the physical limitations of the planet. If growth is no longer an end in and of itself and people accept living with less (especially in developed countries), then perhaps we have a chance at avoiding these limitations. Is happiness calculated in terms of money earned? Time spent with others? The feeling of being useful to the society?
F047	Philippe J. Dubois	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	These environmental issues are in fact critical. The recent COVID-19 crisis has revealed the fragility of the ecosystems and the abusive exploitation of the wealth and resources of nature as factors responsible for the spread of this type of virus. Although part of public opinion has been sensitized to this problem, the great majority of people are unaware of it or do not want to be made aware of it. Public authorities still have a myopic vision, which does not embark on (difficult) structural reforms to reverse the trend. This is why the time is quickly running out...
F048	Corenthin Guinault	Western Europe	FRANCE	Other	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The global and - very often - local environmental problems that we now encounter seem to result mainly from the economic and societal concepts that have been dominant since the 19th century. It would seem hardly conceivable that new, more responsible practices could be put in place over the medium and long term without a deep-seated change in individuals, communities and policies. The idea of such a change inevitably comes up against great inequalities that persist amid a rapidly-growing global population. The driver of this change must be scientific in nature, guided by a better understanding of the way our environment works and the natural and man-made phenomena that can affect it, helping us to choose to modify our lifestyle in relation to the identified medium or long-term effects. This understanding of the environment is still imperfect: We must remain sober and acknowledge this while we continue to make efforts towards acquiring a better understanding. Finally, it seems important to promote a holistic approach to the environment that rests on all the scientific disciplines that interact with one another on one level or the other. Therefore, the problem should not be reduced to increasingly targeted priority areas, which has practical implications in terms of operation and financing.

Comments on Q3							
F051	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Les Eco Maires (Eco-Mayors) Organization considers the erosion of biodiversity as the main environmental issue. Of course, that is in addition to climate change and political and social problems, especially in relation to resilience and inclusion. These three environmental issues appear to be the major problems that may be addressed by bringing them to the awareness of the general public, especially through the efforts of local regions, for the sensitization of their population and to take action in favor of sustainable development.
FP001	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	[-]	70s and above	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main problem is population growth in developing countries. There is a code of silence in the United Nations and also among researchers and scientists, which prevents this demographic problem from being addressed and highlighted!
R144	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	They are all important because they are all part of the same global system, one that is a social-ecological system. If not treated at the system level, it will be hard to effectuate change.
R721	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Major problem facing the planet is the increasing adoption of 'western' style consumption and lifestyle among the human population. The capacity of the planet to sustain 8 billion people using these consumption habits is doubtful regardless of improvements to biochemical flows, land use, etc.
001	UDO E SIMONIS	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A global ecological turn-around is highly needed, including three strategic issues: 1. de-carbonization, 2. de-materialization, 3. re-naturalization.
003	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Media	30s		My opinion is that there is the capacity to move to a nearly carbon-neutral economy but powerful political and economic interests actively prevent the transition.
005	Wolfgang Scheffler	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	60s	10. Others	The human society needs to be very careful with the implementation of artificial intelligence.
006	Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above		On table 1, I have marked E or D for categories 6, 7, 8, 9. Of course, there have been big economic progress (which is what the G77 countries wanted) but exactly that has deteriorated SDGs 13, 14, 15. Tragic master example: Brazil
R039	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss cannot be reversed: if a species is gone, it will be gone forever Climate is changing and will be forever
R068	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Biodiversity in our food systems is usually an overlooked topic. It deserves protection and can be used to make food systems more sustainable and resilient. As such it deserves much greater recognition as a topic of concern for the survival of humanity.
R140	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	With continuing population growth and hardl any change in lifestyle demands on resources increase. As the economy keeps being based on the quantitative growth idea, sustainability suffers. As a result, climate change and loss of biodiversity continue and land use becomes more and more land abuse leading to increasing pollution of water resources as well.
R146	Thomas Döring	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 10. Others	Currently the threats to biodiversity are underestimated by too many people. Further, threats to soil quality are severe and most people are not aware of these.
R154	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Local gevernment	40s	6. Population	All environmental problems facing one origin: human over Population of the world. In fact there is not a single Policy, accept China one-child-doctrin, who really pick up the Problem of the increase of humans. The rule "education helps decreasing the birth rate" is a fake: The capacity Building increase the knowlegde of the People and yes it effects an decrease of the birth rate: But the education is western orientated education, which means it increases the desire of more comfort in live. More consuming, more material. Western orientated education doens´t solve the problems it increase it.
R169	Simon Bruslund	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are experiencing a erosion on species knowledge, particularly in society but also in research circles. This is concerning as it leads to biodiversity loss not being acknowledged and that an environment missing certain species and missing volume in terms of biomass becomes a "new normal" in public perception.
R181	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Biodiversity loss is the major threat to human survival. The restoration of ecosystem and single species are too complex in order to be conducted on a large scale and in the needed time frame to secure survival. Even technologies on hand will not be able to cushion a massive loss. Especially crucial is the biodiversity supporting food production in soils. Thus a major shift in land use systems has to take place. Also reforms to our economies and political systems are urgently needed in order to take sustainability and ecology seriously into account.
R217	Iris Ziegler	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of biodiversity has not yet made it really into the awareness of people and especially not what the impacts and consequences will be! Unfortunately NGOs have so far not really insisted on concrete measures to stop this loss either and politics are still debating any legislation or changes based on economic impacts rather than on how it will impact the survival of mankind if we don't stop this. Despite the shocking IPBES report last year NO significant actions have been taken and nothing at a global level and especially when looking to fisheries and the clearly stated impact these have been having for the last 50 years on the loss of marine biodiversity there are still no significant improvements to be seen. We are still discussing whether to introduce "Fins Naturally Attached" policies in the various RFMOs instead of outright banning the complete trade of fins at a global level! We are still discussing best practices about FAD management and by catch reduction instead of reviewing which fishing gear should be used in the future at all and banning all non selective and/or destructive fishing gear like long lines, bottom trawl and FAD associated purse seine fishing. We have to stop making economic excuses for not taking action since if we don't take action now it will be too late soon with unprecedented impacts on mankind. And indeed Covid-19 now already shows us what may happen, but if the Oceans collapse there will be even more dramatic effects for all of us!
R236	Thomas Schaaf	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Environmental awareness is relatively high in Western Europe, but needs improvement in other world regions.
R567	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	There is some concern about climate change in Germany, much less about declining biodiversity, but people don't make the connection between the ever growing population with more and more demands on the environment(even here in Germany) and if a measure costs money or reduces growth, politicians don't dare to take it.
R489	[-]	Western Europe	GREECE	Other	40s	6. Population	The key problem that needs to be solved is population increase. From this arise all the environmental problems. I don't know how countries can be convinced to have some population control like China
R539	[-]	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	To combat climate change a dramatic land-use change towards road development and increase of artificial land is planned for planting wind farms in the most ecologically sensitive areas of Greece, including nature 2000 sites, and roadless areas in most pristine nature and remote mountains.
R653	[-]	Western Europe	GREECE	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I see imporvements in all categories perhaps excluding category 1 and 8
R360	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GRENADA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although SIDS are very vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and have been very vocal and lobbied at the international level for climate financing, we face many challenges to effectively build our resilience. This is because as small economies that have limited resources it is difficult to achieve sustainable economic development with so many competing immediate needs, such as a dependable healthcare system, job creation for the youth, education, food security, limited employable human resources and capacity, and conserving our limited natural resources. Climate change exacerbates these challenges especially when a single event (in a matter of hours) has the potential to 'wipe out' our economy and devastate vulnerable sectors. We are a resilient people and determined to 'build back' but, we must secure funding to 'build back better & more resilient' in an effort to reduce the impact. Our ecosystems are fragile, so we also have to learn to change the way we use our natural resources so that nature directs and shapes the way we build as opposed to us clearing nature away to satisfy our selfish demands. We also need to be more creative and innovative in our approach to public awareness for the platforms that we use and the way we 'package' our message is just as important as the message itself so that it would resonate and sensitize our people. We must also listen to their concerns and the traditional knowledge they can offer, so that we could work together.

Comments on Q3							
R338	JORGE ALBERTO LEMUS DE LE	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	New approaches must be find in order to reduce population growth rate, to reduce growth of cities and to keep humans more in touch with nature. In order to humans to love nature they need to sense it. New ways of labor and learning must be addressed.
S019	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The accelerated change in land use for monocultures and demographic growth is one of the main threats occurring in my country. This has a direct consequence on the loss of biological diversity, and in turn the pollution of ground water and land. The levels of extreme poverty, ignorance, and lack of services increase the gap in terms of care and improvement of the environment. Furthermore, investment and policies for the safeguarding of the environment are few and almost non-existent. Therefore, the magnitude of the national problem of the environment has not yet been conceived.
S021	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Some Latin American countries are showing progress in terms of improvement in the matter of land maintenance and management through different national programs for land-use planning and surveillance. However, this does not apply to other countries - above all those in Central America - who, despite showing their commitments based on the best intentions, are overcome by organized crime (drug trafficking, illegal trade of threatened species of flora and fauna, and illegal mining) as well as the economic investment and growth that this represents. In these Central American countries, there is almost no progress in the generation of policies and in the legal system. On the other hand, in these same countries, there is a perception of delay or stagnation in the creation of new protected natural areas, thus delaying the pursuit for application of the law and environmental justice. And indirectly, but clearly, it affects the formulation (or the updating) of laws and regulations for the sustainable
S048	Rosa María CHAN	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Corruption in governments allows environmental exploitation to disrespect human rights. Decisions cause displacements of human populations and foster extreme poverty, deforestation, changes in land use and exploitation of water sources, not to mention environmental catastrophes such as natural disasters. Guatemala is in a multi-threat territory.
S124	Elisa Colom de Moran	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Alteration of the water cycle, disappearance of species, unsustainable use of water; increase in intensity of more severe hydrological events; however, governance seems to be one of the biggest problems, with the lack of an agreement between actors and the persistence of social problems such as poverty, concentration of wealth, and gender inequality, which also impacts and halts the progress in environmental management.
F044	OULARE Aboubacar	Africa	GUINEA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	It is a fact that climate change impacts the sources of livelihood of 85% of our rural population. Biodiversity suffers from this, even though it forms the basis of our existence. Although policies, programs and strategies have been elaborated at the national level, the mobilization of financial resources to implement them is lagging behind due to the failure of technical and financial partners to fulfill their commitments.
R463	[-]	South America	GUYANA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The failure to realize the important of balance and sustainable utilization is at the core of most of the environmental issues and it has been constructed on the fact that people are not cognizant of the fact that it is legislation that dictates utilization and utilization determines the status of our natural resources .
S105	Dina Morel	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HONDURAS	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global warming, acceleration of species extinction, effects of pollution, increase in the pollution of rivers, seas, oceans and land caused by eutrophication, accelerated population growth, and reduction in usable freshwater resources (depletion, decline in land and marine food resources, inequality in society in terms of education, access to food and basic needs). Non-compliance with environmental licensing measures and scarce application of the subscribed protocols. Wealthy countries extract natural resources and pay for environmental services to countries with natural capital. Loss of biological corridors due to a change in land use to develop extractive industries such as open-pit mining and other. Incoherence of public policy toward the environment, lack of government commitment to comply with national and international environmental legislation. A weak formal and informal education system on environmental matters.
R279	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	Corporation	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	This will be drastically affected by the COVID-19 outbreak.
R523	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Certainly there are more education provided about various environmental issues, but this does not translate into changes in people habits. In fact, there are increasing green washing but those do not translate into real positive changes. In the past decade or so, massive reports about climate change have been produced, but global gas emission are continuously increasing (with 2020 an exception but independently of country policies). Increasing records of entire groups of organisms, among the most diverse and important in ecosystems are showing massive decline, however, even conservation agencies and NGOs burn most resources in a handful of charismatic species which are largely irrelevant to address the broader biodiversity crisis.
R707	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	Central government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is urgent need of improvement and shift towards a circular economy / bioeconomy together with a profound change of consumption habits and a value-based education.
R019	[-]	Western Europe	ICELAND	Central government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is an interesting factor that the current COVID-19 measures lead to reduced GHG emissions and that these are measures that would have been difficult to implement in order to fight Climate Change. But I wonder if future measurements to fight Climate Change will be as readily implemented by governments in the future.
028	R. V. VERMA	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	70s and above		The growing number of homo sapiens constantly ravaging the ecosystem for their survival has been responsible for present human and ecological pandemic on this planet.
R052	VINAY SWARUP MEHROTRA	Asia	INDIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	More than climate change, ecological imbalances and micorbial threat can affect human health and networking. A lesson that we have learnt from the pandemic Corona Virus, which has not only affected people health, but also the networking and economy. We need to revisit the policies, procedures, protocols and practices for lifestyles, health and food habits. There is a need to work on public health crisis management plan and practices. There should be a greater focus on the surveillance, detection technologies and the ability to develop vaccines to deal with such emergent situations in future.
R128	M. M. SHEIKH	Asia	INDIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues have not received priority attention, apparently due to our preoccupation with economic development. The relationship between population growth, resource depletion and environmental degradation has been a matter of debate for decades. The argument has been between those who view population numbers per se as the main culprit in increasing pressure on the environment and those who place more blame on economic development, non-sustainable agricultural and industrial practices, and excessive and wasteful consumption. In fact, both population growth and no sustainable development are cause for concern in India. Though the relationship is complex, population size and growth tend to expand and accelerate these human impacts on the environment. What is a more, concern, the population rise will increase to such an extent in future that it will cause overall scarcity for resources. Decades of economic expansion and population growth have degraded
R133	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change	Global warming has become a world wide issue and an issue that is causing great controversy. It is an increase in the earth's atmospheric and oceanic temperatures widely predicted to occur due to an increase in the greenhouse effect resulting especially from pollution. Global warming is a natural process, but because of increase in certain activities this process is taking a faster and more dangerous route creating global problems.
R190	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is probably the biggest challenge facing humanity today, especially in the case of rivers. River biodiversity is being lost, pollution continues unabated, and the policies/measures to protect these ecosystems seem to fall grossly inadequate at the regional and global scales (e.g. extent of effective protection, problems of pollution and dams, unregulated use, inefficient and wasteful water use, etc.). In my country, water policy is still yet to embrace the magnitude of the challenge - as river water is still treated by most people and policymakers as just a commodity and conduit for development projects, not as an essential life-force that needs its own space. In India, public awareness about rivers, esp. their biodiversity, is fairly poor and the dominant opinion is that rivers flow "waste" into the sea. These are scary concerns for securing the future of freshwater ecosystems, in terms of their quantity and quality, and sustainability.
R193	Hit Kishore GOSWAMI	Asia	INDIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	CLIMATE CHANGE-- Governments are progressing very fast to ruin the environment by installing referigerating monumental growth ; they talk but do not work to check the gas emissions on the war footings FRESH WATER RESOURCES Governments due to political conflicts have ruined rivers and still go on wasting huge water during rainy season and are minting money on the name of rain-disasters. There shall never be shortage of Fresh water if India wuld be able to save FLOODING AND DIVERTING water to "NEW RIVER AREAS". But politicians want to earn money ; do not want to serve NATION with honest dedication and
R215	D P S VERMA	Asia	INDIA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 10. Others	Biodiversity is the base of food security for mankind. The rate the biodiversity is being decimated, it would soon compromise the ability of man to produce food for its subsistence needs. Biodiversity loss is an irrecoverable process. Climate change is also a threat to mankind but it can be reversed once adverse factors are remedied. Man has the capacity to take corrective action on climate change. The population is fundamental to all environmental problems. There are already more men than this earth can be afforded in a sustainable manner. In other categories, I would like to include the " Involvement of affected stakeholders" in decision making.
R218	Xavier BENEDICT	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Vernacular-Thinking linked with Climate-Adaptation should be given more importance. Local knowledge and cultural-heritage should be the policy-making strategy.
R219	Sudeep Budhaditya Deb	Asia	INDIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss is one of the major cause of concern in terms of environment and its resilience. Loss of habitat, over use of biodiversity and rapid change in land use pattern is causing serious problem for conserving and managing the biodiversity resources. A coherent and holistic approach involving market based and policy instruments need to be appropriately devised to tackle this issue. Indigenous perspectives through the involvement of the Indigenous communities and their Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK) also needs to be explored further by addressing their rights to the resources as well.

Comments on Q3							
R228	Kailash Hariharan IYER	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The world population has grown to unsustainable levels in the past five decades. Hence the need for more food, clothing shelter is increasing rapidly, which is eating into the natural resources at speeding rates. Further, greed for more resources (Other issues) is also creating unprecedented stress on existing resources.Consumption habits, especially in the global north are poor. The extravagant and unnecessary misuse of resources that can be equitably shared with the poorer sections of our society is unashamedly increasing. The political will to deal with this situation is very poor because of a strong business lobby and forced by a bad economic system that lends support to GDP growth rather than looking at alternatives. It is time we looked at a systemic change and started looking at alternate economic models and give credibility to economies that reduce consumption and greed rather than the other way round.
R335	Anil Kumar Rajvanshi	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biggest crisis is in our unsustainable lifestyle. As overly consumptive societies have evolved we are using resources very inefficiently. I feel that spirituality should be practised so that it caps our greed and then use the technology to use it for our needs. Hence the mantra for sustainable development should be spirituality + Technology = Happiness. This is one of my latest books (https://nariphaltan.org/STHbook.pdf)
R341	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	As result of development like roads, dams, railway and increase in human population the land use is changing rapidly. We are losing the biodiversity in alarming rate. There are policy and legal system in place, however it is not much helping protection of biodiversity. This leads increase in human wildlife conflicts, decline in water sources. All these factors are eventually leading to climate change.
R370	Arvind Kumar	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Climate Change is the defining issue of our time, one of the main driving forces affecting demographic, economic, environmental, social and technological forces. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding or scanty rainfall. Impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Links between Environmental commons and climate change have for a long time been ignored in international climate summits. Without drastic actions today, adapting to these consequences is becoming difficult. We need integrated initiative embracing a bottom-up approach through integrated water resource management and community participation towards strengthening climate-led ambitions. This is because water is not a mere sector but a socio-economic indicator & key component of sustainable development as ecosystems are linked with water. With the last decade of action to realise Sustainable Development Goals (2020-30), these three sectors need much focus where action must involve nature & science based solutions, community empowerment, climate resilience, climate finance. For implementation of SDGs, strengthening our financial capabilities is needed as well. Renewed commitments, ambitions and actions towards efforts for counter climate change at various levels local/national/regional/international among stakeholders shall go a long way to address the inter-connected SDGs
R384	Jyotirmoy Shankar Deb	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	It is the most important issue as I think. It is happening very fast and affecting the global ecosystem a lot. Extreme heat, drought, flood are affecting the living system. The seasonal variations are vanishing rapidly throughout the globe. It is deteriorating the food production, biodiversity values as well as the economy. Within the next decade, we will face serious food scarcity. The sea food productions are being decreased due to increasing heat, changes of reproductive behaviour of the organisms and pollution. In a word we are going towards sixth global extinction due to climate change. Increasing population pressure results into water and land loss that will subsequently result into food and water crisis. The drinking water crisis will be a major problem in the next decade. Over exploitation, forest loss, industrialization and unplanned urbanization are affecting balance of biosphere and causing biodiversity
R388	RAVIRAJA SHETTY G	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	6. Population	In countries like India, unless we take care of population growth, we cannot solve environmental problems
R390	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is important to understand that much of the environmental issues faced by us today cannot be understood in a holistic manner or treated properly if we continue to work along disciplinary lines. In this context, having a framework that can integrate the different dimensions of any environmental concern-social, economic, cultural, political or institutional- is the only way ahead. We need to urgently focus on the micro-settings and then build our way upwards rather than having pan-targets which cannot accommodate for ground realities that can make or break the deal.
R392	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The scale of efforts required to address climate change is missing from Government's response. Biosphere integrity continues to be fragmented through infrastructure development and disruptions to the flow of ecosystem services. There is a complete lack of inter-departmental coordination in doing developmental planning. Land systems continue to be under pressure to produce more. A shift of more sustainable, climate-smart and organic farming is only piecemeal.
R393	Oindrila Basu	Asia	INDIA	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	A new economy considering natural resources as asset need to emerge, reconnecting human back to their roots and only then human would survive.
R502	Virag R Vyas	Asia	INDIA	Other	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In a developing country like India, the land-use pattern change is one of the biggest concerns as per my opinion. More and more land is being converted to either industrial areas or residential areas. Coastal habitats are being converted to salt pans and other salt based industries.
R529	Mayank Trivedi	Asia	INDIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The environmental problems our present is facing cannot be analysed and mitigated in isolation. As the causes of such catastrophe are all interlinked, hence the mitigation measures must be inter-related and comprehensive. Holistic addressing of issues is thus indispensable. Community mobilization for adoption of innovative technologies, technological concordance interlinking it with the traditional knowledge, land use pattern change to reduce undue pressure on forests and adoption of healthy forestry activities like community forestry, restoration forestry, agro-forestry and social forestry, maintaining the diverse nature of biodiversity, and training and skill building of the local communities to make them more accountable, and responsible for the micro-environment and giving them a sense of ownership for the same. This will not only ensure increasing the community's stake in the environmental conservation but shall also enable addressing all the inter-related drivers of environmental degradation in totality.
R620	POP TSHERING BHUTIA	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is certainly causing a series of adverse effects in this region from severe cyclonic storms to unprecedented incidence of erratic and extreme weather that is directly affecting not only the human communities but also wildlife.
R625	ELAVALAGAN.V.A.	Asia	INDIA	Media	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Public awareness and involvement is very scanty. Rapid industrialisation leads to environmental pollution. Pollution causing developed countries may be fined. Food habits are characteristic phenomenon of each country and hence the customs and conventions. One cannot intrude and meddle with the NATURE and it's etiquecy. Actions and reactions ate equal and opposite which is lauded by the classical Tamil literature " Theethum Nanum Pirar thara vaara" . In turn the moral epic Thirukural says Pakuthundu pal uyir ombuthal millor thokuthi arul ellam thalai. i.e. Biodivarsity should be cherished and relished. And it is further stressed by the Tamil grammar,Tholkopium some 5000 years ago, which is brought into lime light by the Japanese historian Movie Kara shims, which is further strengthened by the latest archeological survey conducted at Keezhadi, Madurai, TamilNadu.
R629	Manisha Agarwal Garg	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	As we have seen now during COVID-19 lockdown, condition of environment improved a somewhat. Thus, if people and government work on policies favourable to shift climate change. Then target of UNFCCC of 1.5c can be met. But we all need to work very hard to implement those policies through changing our lifestyle and living for sustainable future.
R732	Justice Palanichamy Jyothimani	Asia	INDIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 10. Others	In India, particularly in the North the strubble burning I.e.,the burning of the agricultural remains after crop, causes severe air pollution. The Indian Government and various directions of the Supreme Court of India from time to time helps to reduce the pollution. As this happens at the starting of winter, the fumes which travel towards south remain in the atmosphere till the winter abates causing health problem.A policy is required to provide sufficient space in common to the farmers to dump those agricultural waste in order to avoid burning. The Government of India is working for a solution and the impediment appears to be shortage of space.The preservation and protection of the plants on the eastern side and the western ghats which are the natural barriers will help the improvement of bio diversity.
R002	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There need to take more integrated problem solution, engaging socio-cultural, religious and youth player
R199	Satyawan PUDYATMOKO	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	The use of fossil energy is still very dominant in Indonesia. We can not expect to shift to clean energy, like sun, wind or water energy, in the near future. The use of bioenergy, especially from palm oil is not a solution.
R197	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unfortunately, the disappearance of biodiversity in Iran is at an alarming rate. Population growth coupled with the expansion of human settlements has led to extensive habitat destruction,especially in coastal areas and in the vicinity of forests. Illegal waste disposal and plastic waste put a lot of pressure on biodiversity and it threatens domestic animals in addition to wildlife. In addition to the lack of regulation and lack of legal mechanisms to combat climate change,the environment of Iran seems to face far more serious and severe threats than ever before.

Comments on Q3							
R412	[-]	Western Europe	IRELAND	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The balance of the measures taken is so far outweighed by increasing world population, relentless consumerism, world movement of food from places that are at risk from producing it to people that don't need it. We need international legislation to require the full environmental cost of fossil fuels and irrigation on every package of food we are offered in the supermarket.
R081	Dotan ROTEM	Middle East	ISRAEL	Central government	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The population of Israel is about to double in the next 20 years not including the Palestinian population that share the same piece of landscape. today we are already facing the consequences of over populated region with traffic jams, air pollution, exceeding the carrying capacity of visitors in natural and cultural sites. add to that the intensification of agricultural landscape that once considered open-landscape and now days becomes 'plasticated' landscape due to inflation in greenhouses due to the fact that water for irrigation (recycled waste water) is no longer a limiting factor. the need for apartments put in risk many of the open landscape in the muddle and north of the country. the main problem is the luck of good planing. transportation and industrial zones are planed sometimes after the neighborhoods are constructed causing more tolls on the open landscape.
R240	Yariv Malihi	Middle East	ISRAEL	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In small and highly populated countries where no wilderness is available, biodiversity depends on the planning committees, land use and public awareness.
R441	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Except for climate change, which requires coordinated global actions to fight, all other problems are, mostly, handled at the local (country/region) level. These problems also differ greatly in their significance and level of improvement among countries, sometimes among neighboring countries. While one problem may not be significant at all in one country, it might be the most significant in a neighboring one, and while one problem could be well handled and improving greatly in one country, it could be completely untreated in a neighboring one. This fact, of the level of influence of the various problems and the treatment in those, make if difficult to make decisions, or initiate actions, in a global scope.
R583	MICHAEL GRABER	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate Change: It is the most pressing environmental problem and it does receive, in some sectors of the public, the awareness that it requires. There are some signes that the necessary suitable policies and legal systems are being pushed forward, but they are not enough and not implimented fast enough. There are great pressures on Governments to slow the move to renewable energy and to continue the reliance on traditional fossil energy, mostly from the fossil energy sector. Biochemical Flows: In addition to all the biochemical flows that the public is aware of, and have been widely discussed in the last 29 years since you began with your questionnaire, there is a retavily new problem of the pollution by plastic materials that affects mostly the oceans but also land waste disposal sites. Land System Change: The destruction of tropical forests in Brazil and Indonesia has a huge impact on the issue of climate change, and even more so on Biosphere Integrity. Others: THe brand new issue that began a few month ago, namely covid-19, will certainly have tremendously effects on our environment, effects which are, as of now, quite unknown to us.
R611	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	30s	5. Water Resources	A major environmental issue in the larger Middle-east region is the availability of fresh water. I think it is interesting to note that Israel is somewhat an exception in this regard as relying on desalination plants which allow to avoid water shortages, although these are highly energy-intensive plants. The use of purified waste water as a source of water for agriculture is another distinctive character of the Israeli water management which offers a potential solution in many water-scarce countries, as well as in countries where fresh water sources are under stress and need recovery. Still, there are some uncertainties regarding the effects of such techniques, on human health as well as on soil quality, energy consumption etc. Their controlled adoption at a wider scale could hopefully allow a better scientific understanding of these aspects.
R641	Eliezer Frankenberg	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	10. Others	The present Corona Pandemic decreased control and public awareness on environmental damage caused by industry and other projects or neglects. The may have a future influence on climate change, biochemical flows, water resource and biodiversity.
R126	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Impact of new technologies on environmental matters.
R143	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most important crisis is the lack of human consciousness. We say that we want live better, but we won't fight for that. People think that environmental problems doesn't concern is own vital sphere and so doesn't care about environment. For people is better to believe in politics and conspiracy rather the scientists. Scientists are and will remain the doomsday preecher or the hired.
R168	Elham Firouznia	Western Europe	ITALY	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my idea, while nowadays there are a lot of NGOs, individuals, activists, ... that consistently are working for different environmental issues, this question crosses my mind that how much all would be good enough efficient? Indeed, we have to look around how much all these efforts led to improving the current issues? somehow they had some results by they could not compete with the velocity of degradation of the environment. We all need to reconstruct some new frameworks of working which are more efficient in order to tackle environmental obstacles.
R726	Ettore Randi	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We need to strongly improve communicating risks and possible solutions
J001	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	True collaboration between the natural sciences and society is essential. Evidence-based policymaking must be implemented.
J003	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The cooperation of the mass media is needed to accurately inform people about the current state of the global environment. What's important is to report accurately—not to produce programs aimed solely at boosting ratings. Accuracy means creating a forum where experts with diverse perspectives can discuss matters in a balanced way.
J004	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	10. Others	I am deeply concerned that, should a nuclear war occur, it would rapidly accelerate the destruction of the global environment.
J006	Kotaro Takemura	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change	No effective energy policy has been put in place.
J007	Hikaru Machida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		The national CO_2 reduction targets presented at the Paris Conference were far too low—particularly those of the United States, Japan, and China. If no action is taken now, global temperatures will rise more than 1.5°C, leading to irreversible consequences.
J009	Shin Hidaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The ecological deterioration in Inner Mongolia, China—including degradation of grassland vegetation, soil depletion, and the drying up of water sources—appears to be a major crisis.
J010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	It seems that in the U.S., reducing CO_2 emissions has become a political challenge. With the strain on public finances from dealing with COVID-19, there may be little capacity left to focus on emission reductions.
J011	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The May 2019 report regarding biological conservation of IPBES (an organization in which the governments of 132 countries including Japan participate) that one million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction was shocking all over again. Serious discussion and actions are needed more than ever before on the five drivers that endanger organisms: (1) the shrinking habitat; 2) overexploitation; 3) global warming; 4) pollution; and 5) invasion of alien species.
J012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is progressing gradually each year. Even incremental reductions in environmental pollutants such as exhaust gases in the atmosphere should be pursued.
J013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Among environmental issues, I am particularly concerned about disasters caused by climate change. This is deeply connected to the food issue. Japan currently depends heavily on other countries for food, a situation that must be corrected. Strong national policies are needed to ensure domestic food security. At the same time, we should immediately eliminate dependence on nuclear power and revise individual lifestyles.
J014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The world has no time to spare regarding greenhouse gas reductions linked to climate change. All countries must make efforts to avoid climate catastrophe.

Comments on Q3							
J015	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above		Although it is a fact that human egotism is harming the environment, it seems that government leaders and public administrators are completely unaware or indifferent to this reality.
J016	Chizuko Morita	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The impacts of climate change are serious. I feel that it is a crisis. Each and every country in the world should employ policies for sustainability. People around the world should change their lifestyles. I think that education (not just of children) is important, which will be the foundation for it.
J018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The issue of global environmental change is a matter of complex systems, and more logical explanation is needed regarding the risk of phase transitions occurring.
J019	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Artificial toxins continue to pollute the Earth, and humanity, consuming these toxins, faces risks to health and life. Electromagnetic radiation continues to intensify—how long can the human body endure it? 5G appears extremely dangerous. We keep burning oil and coal without stopping. Aircraft and automobile numbers keep growing, seemingly unstoppable. This leaves no room for hope. Nuclear plants continue to produce radiation, and Japan, unable to quit them, feels like a country I no longer wish to live in.
J020	Tadakatsu Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past three years, we have seen abnormal weather patterns that closely resemble the predictions made some 30 years ago by meteorologist Syukuro Manabe's atmospheric-oceanic circulation model. Although public awareness is rising, efforts to research renewable energy are still being obstructed (by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and certain corporations). Meanwhile, nuclear energy promotion continues with numerous lies.
J021	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change	I live in an area known as a snow country, but the global warming has reduced snowfall and made it possible to commute by bicycle, which has increased convenience. I see a possibility that there may be benefits from the global warming.
J022	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As seen in the outbreak of new infectious diseases, humanity exists within an extremely delicate balance. Conservation efforts for endangered species must also be directed at humanity itself.
J023	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	It is disappointing that Japan failed to take a step forward when revising its 2030 target under the Paris Agreement. I'm disheartened that the government hasn't even made it a topic of public discussion. Japan should be a model for other developed nations.
J024	Kazushi Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Regarding global warming, perhaps it is time to organize a council of wise leaders—like the Club of Rome—to clearly and accessibly summarize:① current situation, ② problems and challenges, and ③ countermeasures and implementation steps. This should be shared by all global citizens and serve to urge national governments into action.
J026	Hiroaki Wasada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s		Despite the accelerating pace of climate change, legal and institutional frameworks appear to be falling behind.
J027	Kenji Oheta	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to discuss the accelerating "winner-takes-all capitalism" that has emerged from IT and globalization.
J028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As you can tell from the reports of IPCC and IPBES, the global environment is in a critical condition. Without social change, we might find ourselves in an irreversible situation. Unless each of us reconsiders our lifestyles and works on the issues as our own, we will impose heavy burdens on our future generations. To avoid it, we may have to accept a certain amount of pain and burdens.
J029	Nobuyoshi Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s		The society has become a "low desire society" and the trends of not producing things unnecessary and not consuming more than necessary are spreading in the younger generations in Japan. It is positive for solving environmental issues, but it is negative for economic growth measured by economic indicators. Indicators statistically measurable for economic growth will deteriorate if we are environmentally friendly. Policy makers cannot take measures to shrink the economy.
J030	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I hope that the spread of COVID-19 will end up influencing our response to environmental issues in a positive way.
J031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	People are beginning to recognize climate change as a visible and tangible crisis and are becoming aware of it as a global environmental issue. I believe the SDGs and ESG initiatives are efforts to channel that awareness into action.
J032	Takeo Terahata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Food	We must consider ways to redirect surplus and discarded food from wealthy nations to developing countries suffering from food insecurity.
J033	Takeshi Hara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution, NGO/NPO, Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	① reflects the unfolding of scientifically sound natural processes (damage), ⑧ and ⑨ remain in a zone of uncertainty, and even when confronted with ①'s progression (into a danger zone), transformation remains impossible—suggesting we must prepare for a second pandemic.
J034	Kazue Tazaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	Isn't the COVID-19 pandemic the foremost global environmental issue today? Changes labeled ① to ⑨ have become stagnant. COVID-19 is a global crisis that directly threatens human survival.
J035	Susumu Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	10. Others	It is the season of cherry blossoms, yet due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, we remain in an abnormal state. As I age, I've come to realize that what we consider "normal daily life" may in fact be the exception. I feel strongly the importance of living in alignment with the Earth's environment and continuing such efforts humbly on a daily basis. I deeply respect your organization's ongoing efforts.
J037	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Society seems structured around resource consumption. Devices and machines should be designed to be more durable. The annual retreat of glaciers is particularly worrying.
J039	Satoru Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	It's encouraging that awareness of microplastic pollution has rapidly increased over the past two years.
J040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Clear and firm commitments are needed from corporate leadership.
J041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s		One major issue is that many of these problems have not been widely communicated to the public.
J042	Shingo Taniguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In recent years, I've noticed particularly large changes in the area of subtropical forests due to land use on land masses. We must establish a strong legal framework that prohibits the conversion of forest land into farmland or residential areas.
J043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think in responding to climate change, the society is no longer in the phase of raising awareness, but is in the phase of developing laws.
J044	Satoru Katsuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental changes that take place over long periods are difficult to address, even if there is a temporary surge in public awareness. Long-term efforts and value shifts are necessary.
J045	Harutoshi Yamamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	・Global warming appears to be causing an increase in natural disasters. ・Quality education and guidance for developing countries is essential. ・Generous assistance and support are needed for regions and countries unable to secure safe drinking water.
J046	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The water and the atmosphere have become clean due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has proved that human activities lay burdens on nature. Humankind should bear this in mind.
J047	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	Considering the economic losses caused by climate change, I believe it is urgent that countries invest in countermeasures on a national scale.
J048	Yukihisa Takei	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Just as the COVID-19 pandemic symbolizes, destructive forces are approaching from the environment toward "the human organism." Climate change, too, has advanced to a level that we can physically feel. In Western countries, we see radical leftist movements described as "rebellions against extinction," but overall, the activities of "humans as organisms" only seem to increase pressure on the environment. Fear and sorrow are growing stronger.
J049	Isoya Shinji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I served as the chairman of the government policy committee for the SATOYAMA Initiative at COP10 (Biodiversity) in 2010. Since then, I have led the Satoyama, Satoumi, and Lake Research Institute in Fukui Prefecture, working to promote biodiversity and the SDGs. In addition to biodiversity, I argue that we must also advance Economy Diversity, Lifestyle Diversity, and Landscape Diversity. These are all essential to the sustainability of our economy, society, and culture. I believe we should pursue all four types of diversity in a well-balanced manner.
J052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental education should begin in childhood (elementary and middle school), as most people rarely study such issues once they become adults.
J053	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	6. Population	The spread of the novel coronavirus has reduced economic activities, which has led to many environmental improvements. It is clear that the root cause of global environmental issues lies in overpopulation and human activities. Are there solutions to overpopulation and improvement of the global environment?
J055	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	To maintain sustainable food resources, it is vital to protect biodiversity and create environmental systems capable of diverse responses even under the influence of climate change. Similarly, in the face of unpredictable disasters caused by climate change, we must build a society that ensures both biodiversity and the safety of our food and physical wellbeing.
J056	Masayuki Omori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The implementation of a carbon tax is not progressing, and dependence on coal-fired power plants continues. Introducing such a tax is essential.
J057	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am paying attention to how the COVID-19 infection has become a pandemic. While some speculate it spread due to mishandling of chemical weapons, it can also be seen as a backlash against human arrogance.
J060	Yoji Natori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although transformative change is said to be necessary, our actions remain completely unchanged. In response to COVID-19, we should not aim for a V-shaped recovery, but rather an L-shaped reform—a wholly new and better vision for the world.
J061	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With more urgent and immediate crises looming, responses to environmental problems are at risk of falling significantly behind.

Comments on Q3							
J062	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Although not commonly considered part of “environmental issues,” I feel that infectious disease control—like the response to COVID-19—is also a major crisis threatening human survival. It challenges us to reconsider our highly mobile, globally interconnected lifestyles.
J064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	The way the United States approaches these issues is worrisome.
J065	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	[-]	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	4.On marine pollution: The sight of plastic waste overflowing onto coastlines is unbearable. While international treaties must address this issue, perhaps Japan should take early action as part of its duty as a leading nation. 5.On society, economy, environment, and policy: The differences in national responses to COVID-19 became evident. While prioritizing one’s own country may be politically unavoidable, I believe international solidarity is also necessary to address global challenges like environmental degradation caused by widespread infectious disease.
J066	Teruhisa Umezaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	This time, the overwhelming impact of COVID-19 has made it difficult to see the fundamental environmental problems clearly. I believe we must distinguish between long-term, ongoing issues and temporary disruptions.
J067	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Typhoons and torrential rains—believed to be caused by global warming—have caused house collapses, flooding, loss of farmland, and forest landslides, with serious consequences for both society and the environment. Conservation policies are now an urgent priority.
J068	Hisao Tome	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While individual countries are making progress, it does not seem that the international community is moving forward in a coordinated way—especially as long as leaders like former President Trump of the U.S., who show no understanding of scientific knowledge, remain in power.
J069	Michimasa Ohgushi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	While individual countries are making progress, it does not seem that the international community is moving forward in a coordinated way—especially as long as leaders like former President Trump of the U.S., who show no understanding of scientific knowledge, remain in power.
J070	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While we see individual changes in awareness, the overall environmental situation is deteriorating, making it necessary to reconsider our consciousness and implement more effective improvements.
J071	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	People have begun to notice that extreme weather such as droughts in the summer and heavy rains and floods is imminent. However, people continue to turn their backs on the fact that our lives and business activities are the main causes of the increasing global greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere and the resulting drastic climate change. People place priorities on economy and national interests and are reluctant to change their lifestyles. It seems that though they have started to realize the need to take measures, it has not led to actions yet.
J072	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Significant progress has been made globally, but the direction of the U.S. federal government remains a major obstacle.
J073	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	In recent years, we’ve seen extreme weather events that far exceed predictions, causing widespread damage across the country. This is deeply concerning.
J074	Naohiko Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	No.1 cannot be changed in a short period. No.5 is a critical condition. No.9 is an important means to counteract 1. There is concern that 5. will become more prominent as the world shifts from cooperation to division.
J075	Takayuki Mori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is hoped that lifestyles standardized in the American model will be adapted to better suit local contexts, fostering an appreciation for diversity and cultivating shared aesthetic and value systems. The COVID-19 pandemic presents a good opportunity for such a shift.
J076	Mr. Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is intensifying, leading to an increasing number of wind and flood disasters. While flood control measures are being advanced, rivers managed by local governments, apart from major rivers, are lagging. As we move toward realizing smart cities, it's urgent to widely disseminate information about wind and flood risks and explore diverse models of smart urban development.
J077	Masuo Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		With regard to global environmental issues, I would highlight the following two areas: ・The post-Fukushima nuclear accident response and broader energy-related issues. ・The challenges of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although we have the WHO, there is a growing need for more reliable international sharing of information and cooperative frameworks based on internationally agreed rules.
J078	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Following the COVID-19 crisis, we will likely need a paradigm shift in how we address environmental issues. This may require revising or expanding the questions in this survey, though I also recognize the value of continuity.
J080	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Japan’s recent abnormal weather patterns have caused more severe disasters than anticipated, and atmospheric CO_2 levels have reached around 400 ppm. If this trend continues, we may see spring temperatures around 28°C and summer temperatures near 42°C by 2030. Coal-fired power should be immediately stopped. Furthermore, nuclear power plants, which cannot safely handle high-level radioactive waste, should be phased out, and we should urgently transition to renewable energy.
J082	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	40s		Due to concentration of the population in cities and dependence on imported goods, we are living life that casts large burdens on the environment of the planet as a whole without making the most of the potential of the natural resources in the respective country each of us belongs to.
J083	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The global changes caused by the coronavirus pandemic seem to have had a significant impact on the environment.
J085	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting global economic slowdown, energy consumption temporarily declined, and changes in living and production patterns reduced environmental impacts.
J089	Takao Goto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If outbreaks like the current coronavirus pandemic continue, it will require a reassessment of the past 160 years of modernization. It is important to learn from how our ancestors lived—from the Jomon, Heian, Warring States, and Edo periods.
J092	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Public awareness of the term "biodiversity" is still low, and understanding of its importance has not deepened among the general public. Increased budgets and funding for conservation of the biosphere are needed.
R274	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At the time that I am writing this, the world is grappling with the COVID19 epidemic. I believe that this situation has brought out certain realities that are related to several of the environmental issues under considerations. Our increasing population must be taken into account. As our population increases, we are increasingly encroaching on areas which should be conserved for the benefit of biodiversity. We also need to increasingly consider access to clean water and nutritious food. The pandemic has also brought to the fore what globalization entails and the need to revisit our policies that are implemented around the globe and the effect of errors we make in decision-making and how they affect society at large and the economy. The pandemic as has occurred with the Ebloa outbreak before, points to the consumption of wild and exotic animals as sources of these outbreaks which means that we need to consider our consumption habits.
R710	Masaharu Nagai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	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	Significant global environmental problems are interlinked, though responses to those problems are fragmented thus proved ineffective.
W002	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Thanks to the efforts of relevant actors and the media, public awareness is gradually increasing. However, many issues will emerge for which countermeasures are too slow or insufficient.
W003	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The planet had never experienced the explosive increase in population in its history and is facing a crisis. I think we should take COVID-19 as a warning to humankind.
W008	Seisyu Tojo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The Japanese government must take a more committed stance in developing and implementing environmental policies. A shift away from prioritizing economic growth is needed.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe large-scale weather changes on a global scale are accelerating the occurrence of major natural disasters. While disaster preparedness seems to be improving in Japan, I suspect this is not the case in many other countries. The spread of COVID-19 has also made me realize how rapidly globalization of lifestyle has progressed. The severe impact of the pandemic on the global economy must serve as a lesson. Given the lockdowns in medically underdeveloped countries like India, international support is also vital. Marine pollution from microplastics should be addressed as a shared challenge for

Comments on Q3							
W010	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Effective responses to climate change cannot be achieved overnight; gradual progress is necessary. However, it takes time to change public perception. Therefore, we must pursue both mitigation and adaptation strategies. Rather than viewing the issue as a zero-sum game, we should see it as a problem that ultimately affects us all and approach it with cooperation and solidarity. From this perspective, evaluating international policies is important, but rather than engaging in mutual criticism, we should focus on what we can do together.
W012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	We need to strengthen awareness that without achieving zero emissions, global warming cannot be stopped.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Hidden environmental pollution is one of the most critical environmental issues. Therefore, we must address chemical substances, air pollution, and water contamination. On top of that, economic activities driven by the pursuit of short-term profits are exacerbating the crises of biodiversity loss and climate change.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Awareness among working adults in their 20s to 40s is low. Although there seems to be some improvement among elementary school students, there is a clear need for education that emphasizes environmental conservation.
W015	Junpei Kubota	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Due to the global spread of COVID-19, we may face enormous social and economic disruptions, but the scale remains highly uncertain. Environmental issues are usually discussed separately from social and economic issues, but under certain circumstances, they may become closely linked—for example, natural disasters triggered by environmental degradation may significantly impact already fragile social and economic systems.
W017	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although not yet reflected in policies, it seems public awareness of environmental issues is progressing. I hope this growing awareness will eventually be properly reflected in action.
W018	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Though we are making progress step by step against climate change, it will take time for us to see the effects. Meanwhile, I feel that we have lost our direction due to the media's sensational coverage of statements such as those made by Greta Thunberg. As mass media have significant responsibilities, I hope they will take proper actions. Yet, if we are to take the current issue of COVID-19 originating in China as environmental pollution, I did not realize that it would become such a serious issue. At present, we are in a situation in which it looks as if the virus has destroyed all the social and economic mechanisms and functions of the world, and it is the most critical issue. It is important to formulate policies of rebuilding or reestablishing the social systems such as the economy in response to this issue.
W020	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As biodiversity is closely related to forests including tropical forests, it is necessary to understand that deforestation, reduction/loss of wild hosts, and development by humankind in the depths of the forest resulted in the spread of COVID-19. I think that the time has come for us to realize that a healthy global environment is a prerequisite to the survival of humankind and social and economic activities are made possible only if this vital prerequisite is met.
W022	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	10. Others	We must examine, on a global scale, measures to prevent the further spread of COVID-19.
W023	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am deeply concerned about the current situation. Despite the frequent occurrence of climate hazards in various parts of the world, our progress is very slow in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement with intertwined interests of countries. Against this backdrop, the spread of COVID-19 has exhausted the world and efforts to tackle climate change are unavoidably stagnant. At the moment (April 2020), stopping the spread of the infection should be given the highest priority, but it is possible that CO2 emissions will later increase sharply in the name of economic revitalization. It is also expected that efforts in developing countries will recede. I think that the climate change issue and the COVID-19 pandemic have been caused fundamentally by excessive globalization and insatiable desires of humankind. In the face of the climate crisis and the current infection crisis, we, humankind, should reconsider our values, lifestyles, society, and economic systems now. I think human wisdom is being challenged.
W025	Michio Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Right now, the entire world is focused on COVID-19, and there may be little room to respond to anything else.
W026	Tatsuyoshi Saijo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Perhaps the time has come to fundamentally transform our democratic and market systems, which currently fail to represent future generations.
W027	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To solve global environmental issues, people must change their lifestyles. But first, we must change the social atmosphere—otherwise, individuals will not change. For that, environmental and economic policies that steer society in this direction are vital. While the SDGs are now included in both national and local government policies, they remain just buzzwords and have yet to resonate with the public. We need major public campaigns or subtle, long-term strategies (e.g., with subliminal effects) to gradually shift people's mindsets.
W028	Hiroshige Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I think that the COVID-19 pandemic is a new environmental challenge that global society has brought about.
W030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Phenomena once described as abnormal weather are becoming the new normal. Is the cause of global warming solely the excessive use of fossil fuels? Aren't there other measures we should also be taking beyond just decarbonization?
W031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The threat and scale of impact brought by COVID-19 has reminded us how vulnerable we are. Moving forward, we must fundamentally reconsider the nature of the Earth's biosphere, including viruses.
W033	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The initial response by governments, administrative bodies, and organizations such as the WHO to the spread of COVID-19 appeared to prioritize economic considerations. This may have been a primary cause of the pandemic. Climate change, while operating on a different time scale than a viral outbreak, now seems to be reaching a point where effective control is no longer possible. It may be time for humanity to make a major effort and financial investment to solve environmental problems. We need to fundamentally shift from the conventional human activities centered around economic growth.
W034	Shinichiro Namiki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The increasing prominence of leaders who pursue only their own national or personal interests is deeply unsettling. Organizations that should be tackling global environmental issues in unison are not functioning, and established frameworks have collapsed. The United Nations in particular seems powerless and in decline, and neither the G7 nor G20 can be relied upon—we have no choice but to seek a new framework.
W035	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Though you can see some lifestyle changes, the population continues to increase, and we are in a situation where we cannot reduce our energy consumption after all. If the recent spread of the novel coronavirus leads to reduction in human activities, the global environment may be improved.
W036	Tomoharu Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The globally homogenized ideology of economic growth, which has accompanied globalization, is deeply troubling. I believe we must reexamine local climates, cultures, and environments and redefine what prosperity means in each region, or else the future of the Earth looks bleak. Rather than defining globalization as the free movement of people, goods, and money, we should reconstruct locally rooted ways of living and build a globally cooperative society where regions help one another in times of need. Rethinking the concept of prosperity and respecting not only biological but also cultural diversity is key to determining the future of our planet.
W037	Hidenori Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Despite growing calls for a decarbonized society, progress seems limited on a global scale, partly due to the complications of nuclear energy. It is especially concerning that Japan remains passive in realizing a decarbonized society, even as natural disasters believed to be caused by climate change intensify. The issue of microplastics is also likely to grow in significance. By the time the effects on living organisms become clear, it may be too late. We must reexamine our current lifestyles and address these challenges seriously.
W039	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The world's population has tripled in the 75 years since World War II, yet there is insufficient awareness that we must rethink how we interact with nature to avoid warming and biodiversity loss. Policy responses remain stalled. Governments continue to prioritize the economy, and energy policies remain outdated, causing them to lag far behind global advancements.
W040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change	I've become aware that severe rainstorms, massive typhoons, cool summers, and warm winters—once rare and disregarded—now occur in some form every year.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that in order to improve the global environment, aspiration and passion are indispensable and that it is important to for countries, corporations/organizations, citizens/individuals, etc. to pursue their ideals on their respective platforms.
W042	Osamu Nishishita	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	As long as you live in Japan, you do not have to be very conscious of water resources. If you look around the world, however, it is clear that water resources will be exhausted in the future. It is necessary to secure water resources (including maintaining forests) as an effort of the entire world. As for food, things are unbalanced as a large amount of food is thrown away and a lot of resources are wasted while some areas have growing hunger issues. It is necessary to think globally.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Issues such as nuclear waste disposal and radioactive leakage should be explicitly mentioned as observed examples.
W044	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Public awareness of climate change and other environmental issues is clearly growing. However, politically, strong nationalism and economic prioritization—as exemplified by the U.S. president—are overshadowing the still-disjointed environmental movement and seem to be closing the path to international cooperation.
W045	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Due to global warming, Lake Biwa's full circulation—which had occurred annually—did not happen for two consecutive years starting in 2019. If global warming progresses further, the lake's full circulation may become even less likely. This raises concerns about the deterioration of water quality in Lake Biwa's deep layers.

Comments on Q3							
W046	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There has been a definite increase in people who are becoming more aware of SDGs and climate change. However, individuals like former President Trump who remain indifferent still exist, making the future uncertain.
W048	Kotaro Shibuya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	I think that there is a growing risk that food issues and water resource issues will be evident as meteorological phenomena become more drastic.
W049	Takahiko Hiraishi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The signing of the Paris Agreement in 2015 was a positive step, but it was essentially a voluntary agreement without enforcement power. Afterward, Trump's election—marked by his rejection of climate science—caused the sense of responsibility among developed countries to dissipate. (While EU countries maintained a proactive stance, Japan seemed to follow the U.S. lead.) Although China, the world's largest GHG emitter, shows nominal commitment to climate action, real progress on emissions reduction has been slow. As a result, global warming continues unchecked, and the goal of limiting temperature rise to 2°C by the end of the 21st century appears unattainable. This will likely lead to more frequent extreme weather events, unstable water resources, rising sea levels, and severe damage to ecosystems, particularly affecting the world's poor.
W050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	As emissions of CO2 is related to every aspect of human life, reducing them will lead to economic stagnation. If technological innovation improves the energy efficiency in the use of resources, it will certainly be possible to reduce emissions. I think, however, that we will barely be able to maintain the productivity close to its current level and be unable to increase it further. They say that if the world population continues to grow as it is, it will rise above ten billion in the near future. Meanwhile, if food production declines due to less CO2 and lower temperatures, there will be a higher possibility that hunger issues will arise. A food crisis will become an issue that is directly linked to international conflicts and global wars as well. Therefore, I think that the biggest challenge in the environmental issues is the population. As the economy is currently stagnant due to the novel coronavirus, I assume that CO2 emissions have decreased significantly. In the current situation, reducing CO2 means a condition where our activities are stopped like this. As campaigns against global warming caused by CO2 involve a variety of activities, I think they will result in an increase in CO2 despite their intention. (excerpted)
W051	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Extreme weather.
W052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	While it may be categorized under "other" environmental issues, COVID-19 clearly became an urgent and personal issue for humanity. Alongside long-term challenges like climate change, we must also account for short-term, globally impactful threats such as pandemics.
W053	Hideki Ishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	We are now facing two unprecedented limits: one is the "global environmental crisis," and the other is "financial capitalism (or global/liberal capitalism)." The environmental crisis is undeniably caused by the overexpansion of human activity—in fact, that is what defines the environmental crisis. It is the result of endless pursuit of comfort and convenience. The baton we must pass to future generations is not about endurance, but about halting and reversing the expansion of human activity. We must envision exciting, emotionally rich lifestyles, and create the technologies and services to support them—not just extend the past. In other words, we must adopt a backcasting approach to envision prosperity within strict environmental limits, and take a new step forward before it's too late. Although the current COVID-19 crisis is severe, it has led to a roughly 30% reduction in energy and resource consumption compared to pre-pandemic levels. In other words, we are now seeing a preview of a world with 30% less consumption. This should be taken as a valuable learning opportunity. Global warming, biodiversity loss, and ocean plastic pollution are all critical issues, and treating each individually will inevitably lead to trade-offs. The most important thing is to transform our way of living.
W054	Kiyoshi Kuwahara	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are currently preoccupied with the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental issues are almost forgotten. Though the environmental impacts are becoming lower due to the stagnation of economic activities, it is not clear at present how economic activities will recover when the infectious disease comes to an end and what its environmental impacts will be. It is uncertain whether this issue will become a trigger to go in a direction where we will place importance on international cooperation or in a direction toward nationalism where we will restrict the movement of people and goods. Such a change will have impacts on how environmental measures will progress in the future as well.
W056	Hiroshi Kaneko	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Current government policy focuses more on finding alternatives to plastic products—the source of microplastics—rather than directly reducing plastic production and usage. As such, the measures remain insufficient.
W057	Hidenori Kusakari	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	COVID-19 has made it clear that global issues like climate change can be mitigated by avoiding unnecessary travel. The same goes for biodiversity: if we wish to restore healthy ecosystems, we must avoid needless development. Coastal and ocean issues are also likely to become increasingly serious and must be addressed earnestly. Additionally, we must prepare for the challenges of an aging society.
W058	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Interest in SDGs is growing among businesspeople. The SDGs promote efforts not only to solve environmental issues, but also in a wide range of fields that have impacts on survival and development of humankind such as poverty, equality, education, gender, and water resources. My understanding is that a wide range of people including not only those in large corporations but also those in SMEs have started to participate in efforts such as policies of the governments as well as ESG investment and corporate information disclosure in the finance field, reform of the mindset of the general public, etc. When it comes to environmental issues, by positioning them as part of the SDGs' efforts and working on them, we are able to grasp and consider the issues from multiple perspectives, which help us to make progress in desired directions. I hope that trade-off risks will be evaluated from multiple and comprehensive perspectives and better efforts for the entire society will be made and progress.
W059	Toshihiko Goto	Asia	JAPAN	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 10. Others	The world's population has grown from 1.6 billion in 1900 to 7.7 billion in 2019. This expansion, driven by industrial civilization and especially the overuse of fossil resources, has caused environmental degradation such as climate change and marine plastic pollution. We may be approaching a tipping point in climate change, where temperature rises 2–3°C could become irreversible. While Europe moves to legally commit to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, Japan remains largely indifferent. Global temperatures have already risen more than 1.1°C since pre-industrial times, and could reach 1.5°C as early as 2030. Climate change threatens to impact every aspect of life, including food security, and is becoming a true climate crisis. We must shift from a paradigm of "progress" and "growth" to one of sustainable development. To achieve this, we must overhaul our economic and social systems and fundamentally change our lifestyles. Efforts to increase food production and develop resources in response to population growth—especially in tropical rainforests—have caused severe biodiversity loss and nitrogen pollution, and increased the risk of pandemics by exposing unknown viruses. Environmental rights are being violated, and globalization has intensified inequality to the point where it has become a human rights issue. Despite the urgency, the Japanese government has been slow to implement meaningful policies due to prolonged negotiations over vested interests. Particularly for renewable energy, difficulties in grid connection threaten to stall progress, potentially increasing electricity costs and prompting industry relocation and economic hollowing. All these issues are interconnected, and climate change—at the root of them—is said to be in its decisive decade. While we hope for government action, it is essential for businesses and citizens to act proactively without waiting.
W060	Masayuki Hori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	I believe public awareness of global environmental issues is declining.
W061	Hiroshi Nagano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As this issue would not have arisen without humans, nothing would start without changing our lifestyles. Why wouldn't there be a movement around us that urges us to change our lifestyles despite the issues such as the natural disasters that occurred frequently last year and the widely reported marine plastic debris? I think it is probably because there is a widespread belief that even though you change your lifestyle, if other people do not, nothing will change. As some people started to abede by the coronavirus-induced restrictions on going out, in order to change our lifestyles, it is necessary to issue strong directives, if not of the same strength as the coronavirus-induced ones.
W063	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food	Food security is now an urgent issue, including for Japan.
W064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	I suspect that natural disasters such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and landslides are ultimately consequences of climate change, ecosystem disruption, and increased entropy. Global warming—the root cause—shows no sign of slowing, and from environmental, social, and economic perspectives, the situation appears increasingly apocalyptic. A fundamental overhaul of our lifestyle is urgently needed.

Comments on Q3							
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are at a point where we must abandon the industrial-age paradigm of infinite growth and a linear process of production, consumption, and disposal. Unless we adopt a completely different way of thinking about environmental and economic issues, we will not be able to protect the planet.
W067	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I hope the development of IoT and AI will allow for more efficient use of human mobility, product distribution, and energy consumption. With the advancement of technologies like 5G, virtual reality may also become more widespread, further reducing the need for physical movement.
W068	Youichi Kawashima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The pandemic of the novel coronavirus, which they say occurs once every 100 years, is seriously threatening the peaceful survival of humankind. The issue of medical technology is important, but I have to admit that I was surprised that invisible organisms can easily destroy the lifestyles of modern times and the social systems that support them, i.e., the way everything works including production, policies, and economies. The limits of modern science in this context are parallel to those of modernism, and we are being challenged by the natural world to rise above modernism through a paradigm
W069	Yuko Arayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Rather than dismissing recent extreme weather events (now becoming commonplace despite being described as “once in 100 years”) simply as “global warming,” I believe we need scientific investigation and policy responses.
W071	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	After experiencing disasters like typhoons and torrential rain-induced flooding, I believe public awareness of climate change has significantly increased.
W072	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Former U.S. President Trump’s disregard for environmental issues, especially his withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, has severely undermined global climate efforts. Worsening climate change triggered massive wildfires last year in Brazil, Australia, Indonesia, and California, resulting in great loss of biodiversity. Although the COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily slowed economic activity, there are fears that a rush to economic recovery could spike fossil fuel use and accelerate global warming, worsening climate change.
W073	Yukihiko Asaoka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I think it is almost certain that the issue of climate change is the highest priority. Reduction of CO2, etc. is a pressing issue, and some countries are trying to deal with it unflinchingly. On the other hand, it is a big issue that there are countries that barely have effective policies and countries/governments that adopt retrograde policies. Shifts in policies of these countries including Japan are required in the first place. In 2020, the global pandemic of COVID-19 has become an urgent issue. I think there is no doubt that the globalization of society and the increasingly serious global environmental issues are behind the
W074	Yushi Sakuragi	Asia	JAPAN	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	The pressure created by economic disparity makes it difficult for people to think clearly, leading them to live passively just to get by. This mindset cannot be resolved unless the pressure is lifted. The global interconnectedness—driven by economic efficiency—also contributed to the rapid spread of the virus. Nation-centered thinking has reached its limits. We must shift to a worldview-based philosophy and localized living—this is our last chance for a paradigm shift.
W075	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	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) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There has been almost no discussion about the ultimate form of a sustainable society. Debates tend to focus only on interim processes. If intergenerational ethics only functions for a limited time, then reducing the issue to merely a matter of duration makes current environmental efforts meaningless.
W076	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The worsening of the environment is largely due to the expansion of capitalist economies, and lack of progress in environmental policy is because economic rationality is being prioritized. Moving forward, public awareness and lifestyle changes must drive policy and corporate behavior. As the SDGs indicate, environmental degradation especially harms the vulnerable. And anyone can become vulnerable at any time due to climate-induced disasters or economic decline. We must build various safety nets as adaptation measures.
W077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	The world is currently paralyzed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Clear differences are emerging between countries with many infections and those with few. Nations that had not invested in healthcare are now spending massive budgets to fight the virus, with uncertain results. Eventually it will end, but by then many lives will have been lost, and cultural figures and small businesses will have disappeared. We may be facing a completely different world.
W080	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There has been no real progress in climate change mitigation policies in recent years, despite it being the most urgent environmental issue. This year’s U.S. presidential election in November will be critical.
W082	Mika Ohbayashi	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental measures that have favorable impacts on the economy, such as the ones against climate change, easily attract the attention of the people. However, in the areas where environmental measures at a regional level are required, such as conservation of ecosystems and maintenance of water resources, measures are implemented very slowly due to the lack of human resources, lack of knowledge, inability to change old customs, and other reason. In particular, I have a strong sense of danger as no policies or measures have been implemented at all for the issue of biodiversity despite its extreme urgency.
W083	Yasuo Ozaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It’s essential to recognize the current situation and actively take steps, starting with what individuals can do, to reuse and recycle energy and resources.
W084	Yoshiki Teramoto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the emergence of Greta Thunberg—a distinctive figure—the environmental debate has begun to take on a generational conflict tone. This shift has caused a regression in lifestyle and policy trends. I consider this a major negative change for the planet.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because the ratio of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries differs between developed and developing countries depending on the era, it seems fair that each country should be assigned specific reduction targets for global CO_2 emissions. However, deciding on the target values and ensuring all countries agree on them is extremely difficult. Nonetheless, unless this is done—developing countries included—environmental issues will not improve.
W088	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although I originally wanted to write about environmental pollution caused by chemical substances (including plastic issues), the COVID-19 crisis has rapidly changed everything. The extent of these changes was unforeseeable. I did not expect the world to change so drastically, and we cannot make assumptions about the future. Although I hope for more active political engagement, the government’s attitude on this issue is questionable. And even more so when it comes to environmental pollution and chemical regulation. I see no sign that public awareness is improving, which is concerning.
W090	Kunio Omi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	People around the world are beginning to recognize changes in the global environment. This may be due to an increase in people who have personally experienced disasters caused by abnormal weather.
W092	Akira Morishima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan has paid a heavy price through pollution incidents and nuclear accidents. Yet policy and corporate behavior still prioritize economic interests. From these experiences, we should have learned that economic growth alone does not bring happiness or a fulfilling life. A society that prioritizes economic growth while consuming limited resources not only risks resource depletion but also creates social problems. Japan, having experienced unique hardships, should become a model for pursuing prosperity and happiness without relying solely on economic growth. If Japan continues to pursue coal-fired power generation, it will fall to the status of a third-rate country.
W093	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Natural disasters driven by climate change are advancing more rapidly than expected. Rising sea temperatures are intensifying rainstorms and typhoons. Dry regions are experiencing wildfires. Melting permafrost is releasing methane gas and sparking fires. These are clearly the direct and indirect effects of climate change. Additionally, sea temperature rise and methane emissions may trigger a positive feedback loop that accelerates greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Global population growth is likely to continue for the time being. In regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, infrastructure development for economic growth—such as power plants and roads—will continue, making GHG reductions unlikely. While breakthrough technologies like CCS, CCU, and nuclear fusion are being discussed, their implementation remains uncertain. Even if CCS/CCU becomes technically feasible, it must be implemented as part of a comprehensive policy package, including carbon taxes. Despite the importance of steadily implementing national mid- and long-term strategies under the Paris Agreement and ensuring global cooperation, even achieving consensus at COP meetings remains difficult. Solving global environmental problems is becoming increasingly challenging.

Comments on Q3							
W095	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In the midst of an explosive spread of COVID-19, I feel that our perspectives in the discussions on environmental issues, social safety and security, international cooperation, and other issues might have been fixed. Young people have quickly begun their activities in an online space regardless of distance and time, ignoring companies and elder people that are flurried with telework. From their point of view, refraining from going out, social distancing, and buying things up probably are all actions of the old people, who cannot change lifestyles they have had. I believe that the realization of Society 5.0 is a major factor that determines the development and direction of the measures for environmental issues and strongly hope that the vision of Society 5.0 will be drawn by young people who are able to think without viewing time and distance as obstacles.
W096	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Measures to address ocean plastic pollution have finally begun to progress, but it is vital that they do not end as temporary initiatives.
W097	Hiroaki Somiya	Asia	JAPAN	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)	The world is currently in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. While various measures are being implemented, I believe the real cause lies in excessive environmental destruction. Unless we reflect on this destruction and take concrete steps, we cannot build a prosperous, safe, and secure society. A sustainable society is one where the next generation can grow freely. Such a society can only be created through collective human wisdom. It is the responsibility of the current generation to ensure that we do not leave behind a legacy of climate change, biodiversity loss, and marine plastic pollution. I am currently attempting small-scale actions to contribute to societal improvement, and I look forward to your foundation's efforts as well.
W100	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, public awareness of environmental issues cannot be said to have significantly deepened. Around ten years ago, there seemed to be more media coverage and public interest in the environment. Even now, the industrial sector is advancing coal power, and the government turns a blind eye. Efforts to improve and preserve water resources are inadequate, and few policies are being promoted with environmental concerns in mind. Unless the media increases its focus on environmental issues, it will be difficult to foster public awareness toward environmental protection and improvement.
W101	Kaori Shoda	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As society rapidly changes due to various disasters, and lifestyles shift drastically, we are now being called to transition toward more sustainable ways of living.
W102	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	10. Others	Japanese people—especially politicians—lack the ability to view major trends like environmental issues from a broad perspective. They only panic after things fall apart. We can only hope for external pressure.
W104	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The COVID-19 crisis has triggered dramatic changes in the global economy and people's lifestyles. Although such issues had been pointed out before, I believe few people took them seriously. The key now is how we link this issue to the creation of a sustainable society. What is being questioned is whether this crisis can lead people to transform their awareness and lifestyles toward a sustainable and resilient society, and whether corporate ethics can be significantly reformed. Some say that interest in climate change has declined because of COVID-19, but I believe the opposite should be true. I hope that COVID-19 can be utilized as a unique opportunity for everyone to reconsider what a sustainable and resilient society—including climate change responses—really means. Moreover, COVID-19 can be seen as a litmus test of whether the world can cooperate in building a sustainable society. Rather than blaming each other, how quickly we can support countries like those in Africa—which are likely to face the most difficulties—will provide crucial lessons when we face future crises such as climate change and water issues.
W107	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	International cooperation and collaboration on environmental and social issues have been declining, and effective solutions are not being implemented. This is also true of the response to COVID-19: without international cooperation based on the One Health approach and principles, we will be unable to respond to similar future zoonotic infections.
W108	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In recent years, disasters due to large typhoons and heavy rains have occurred almost every year and the continuing global warming is considered to be one of the reasons. Awareness of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, coupled with issues including microplastics, has led to the increasing global use of alternative materials for plastics such as biomass plastics. With regard to energy use, expectations for the use of renewable energy instead of fossil fuel energy are growing and introduction of renewable energy is increasing gradually. However, due to issues such as cost and time required for introduction, large-scale introduction has not progressed. To prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus, countries around the world have declared a state of emergency and are working to prevent the spread of the infection, as it is a life-threatening issue. As global warming will create inhabitable areas due to large typhoons, heavy rain disasters, the rise in the seawater temperatures, etc., and impact on food production, and so on, it is necessary to take more measures globally. I hope the lessons learned from the efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 will be utilized when taking measures against global warming.
W109	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	The concerns I have expressed since 2017 (quoted below) have not only failed to improve but have worsened. In addition, I am increasingly alarmed by Japan's extremely passive stance on pressing global issues such as plastic use and disposal, and the revision of national targets under the Paris Agreement. I am also concerned about the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is thought to have been indirectly caused by ecosystem destruction. I am disturbed that the current Liberal Democratic Party administration continues to prioritize economic development while neglecting environmental conservation, and that the mass media has gone along with it. For example: ・Restarting nuclear power plants even though no solution has been found for spent fuel disposal ・Promoting coal-fired power as supplementary energy ・Praising resource- and energy-intensive tourism industries ・Promoting food cultures that encourage excessive resource consumption, such as gourmet trends ・Accelerated overdevelopment and population concentration in the Tokyo metropolitan area, further fueled by the 2018 Tokyo Olympics bid To this must be added the fear of the U.S. Trump administration's policies that prioritize short-sighted economic stimulus and ignore environmental crises such as the increase in extreme weather, global coral bleaching, and rapid Arctic sea ice retreat.
W110	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When we think about global environmental issues, I believe there are three levels: "the global scale," "national-level awareness and measures suited to local conditions," and "individual empathy and action." However, progress at all levels is inconsistent, and sometimes actions are even contradictory. Although both companies and individuals recognize that "continuing as we are will lead to disaster," their actions are weak and few, and do not generate momentum. To change public awareness, we need a major movement or strong top-down policies. From my position and knowledge, I can only feel a sense of crisis regarding climate change and other issues—I don't have effective means to act—but I believe the key to solving problems lies in people taking proactive initiative. If the environment deteriorates, any economic activity becomes meaningless—yet this reality is often overlooked. It takes a long time to restore the nature that creates clean air, water, and soil, but we prioritize immediate material concerns and put long-term issues off. There seems to be a tendency to ignore or pretend not to see them. The world is horizontally connected, and nature continues vertically beyond the span of a human lifetime. Therefore, I believe we must push forward with imagination and strength on behalf of people in other countries we've never met, and people in the past and future we will never know. In disaster-prone Japan, I hope the government will not only focus on post-disaster support but also expand policies to build a sound and disaster-resilient land. I also hope that capable companies will not operate in isolation but instead unite across Japan, using their resources and funds for the common good.
W111	Keiichi Uchida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	This coronavirus crisis has reminded us of humanity's vulnerability. Humans have acted as though they sit at the top of the biological hierarchy, believing they can behave as they please and modify nature to suit their own needs. While this is not the first pandemic, despite today's unprecedented scientific and technological progress, our activities remain significantly affected. Humankind needs to become more humble. We must re-recognize that we are simply one part of the great web of nature. It is time to reconsider the kind of development that presumes altering the natural environment and consuming the Earth's resources unnecessarily for human convenience. Issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution are the result of increased human activity. To address them, we need to change our mindset and lifestyles. This pandemic has provided us with a valuable opportunity to rethink our future actions.
W113	Chuzo Nishizaki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	With some optimism, I believe the world will continue to democratize. However, at this stage, we do not have effective means for population control within democratic systems. Whether a country's population increases drastically or decreases sharply, this is a major global issue. Problems will continue to expand, from food shortages to water scarcity.

Comments on Q3							
W114	Yasunobu Okada	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world is now under siege from the coronavirus and is struggling to combat it. COVID-19 knows no borders, spreading throughout both developed and developing countries. Meanwhile, abnormal weather caused by global warming is also having a major impact worldwide. Addressing both COVID-19 and climate change requires strong international cooperation among nations. The COP26 conference, originally scheduled for November in the UK, has been postponed to next year. The Paris Agreement aims to keep the global average temperature rise below 2°C—and preferably below 1.5°C—compared to pre-industrial levels, and asks countries to submit significantly enhanced GHG reduction targets. The EU is adjusting its target from a 40% reduction by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) to 50–55%, but Japan has submitted its unchanged low target of a 26% reduction from 2013 levels by 2030, leading to widespread disappointment. Ahead of COP26 next year, Japan must set bold new targets in its revised climate action plan this year, revise its basic energy plan, expand renewable energy, and reduce fossil fuel use to present a more ambitious GHG reduction target. The United States, which unilaterally withdrew from the Paris Agreement, is out of the question, but Japan should align with the EU and lead the effort to stop global warming. Although COVID-19 has severely impacted the global economy, economic recovery must not simply return to the previous model. We should use this as a god-given opportunity to break away from a fossil-fuel-intensive, GHG-emitting economy and shift to a new economy based on renewable energy and drastic GHG reductions. To achieve this, we must reassess the entire structure of human society, including consumption, production, and lifestyles. Efforts to realize the 17 SDGs already agreed upon internationally are essential. I have long argued that it is wrong to treat GHG emissions from military sectors as off-limits when considering climate change. Even in peacetime, military activities emit enormous GHGs, and in wartime emissions skyrocket due to weapon use and the burning of cities, forests, and oil fields. As part of the SDGs, the world must include military GHG emissions as a shared issue. COVID-19 and global warming are common enemies humanity faces in the 21st century. Japan must overcome them through cooperation with other countries.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Shouldn't we place stronger restrictions on treating valuable organisms as commodities? Even while advocating biodiversity conservation and the importance of life, we still keep animals as pets. There may be a disconnect between personal hobbyist pet ownership and the global challenge of environmental conservation.
W117	Takanori Sato	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Most of today's environmental issues around the world can be seen as the "negative side" of science and technology created by human society. They are the result of our selfish production and consumption activities, reflecting humanity's "negative mindset." In other words, environmental problems reflect our inner negativity mirrored in the world itself—indeed, "the world is a mirror." Typical examples include global warming, biodiversity loss, and the depletion of quality water resources. Environmental issues are both local and global problems. The two are inextricably linked—like two sides of the same coin. Thus, we need a way of thinking that combines the global and the local—the "glocal" perspective. For example, the issue of plastic waste in daily life is linked to marine microplastics, and ocean resource depletion is connected to deforestation upstream of nearby rivers. All of these can be seen through the lens of "glocal" thinking. Ultimately, solving today's environmental problems depends on how we shift the "negative mindset" behind our actions into a "positive mindset"—namely, altruistic behavior that shows compassion for others. And "others" must include non-human creatures. From an evolutionary perspective, they are our brothers and sisters. For over 30 years, I have studied the ecology of small salamanders in the Kushiro Wetlands of Hokkaido. My research spanned the 20th and 21st centuries. In the 20th century, their activity stopped around October as they prepared for hibernation, but in the 21st century, activity extended into November—nearly a one-month increase. This is clear evidence of rising temperatures in the wetlands due to global warming. The fact that such small animals' behavior is being affected by human-induced climate change tells us that we must adopt a glocal perspective and act as if "the Earth is a mirror."
W118	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe the severity of climate change and environmental pollution is greater than most people realize. Take CO_2 concentration measurements as an example—the numbers continue to rise year after year, with no sign of improvement. A new paradigm is needed across industry, households, and business sectors. This is not a problem that can be solved without serious, society-wide engagement. We need a shift in public awareness and the implementation of strict regulations.
W119	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	The most pressing factor driving Earth to its limits is population growth. Countries like Japan, which have already experienced peak population, should unite their voices to issue a warning and help link this effort to UN initiatives.
W120	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Just a few years ago, the term "global warming" was commonly used, but more recently, it seems to have been replaced by "climate change." While there may be various reasons, the biggest one seems to be that the Earth hasn't warmed as much as initially estimated. However, large-scale climate change is undoubtedly happening. While CO_2 is often cited as the cause, I personally believe it is due to the movement of water resources driven by the transfer of virtual water. Whatever the cause, environmental activities have become commercialized, and the topics that attract the most funding—rather than the most accurate information or discussions—take center stage. As a result, there is almost no sign of improvement in the global environment. In fact, the spread of misinformation may be causing considerable harm.
W124	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	This field requires urgent action, yet fundamental improvements have been slow to take shape. Which sector is actually holding up climate negotiations? Even though environmental education is considered important, I am perplexed that it has produced so few tangible results in this area.
W125	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In particular, Japan's efforts regarding energy policy have been extremely inadequate. Depending on nuclear power while claiming to ensure safety in a country like Japan, which is prone to earthquakes and volcanic disasters, seems utterly irrational. For example, imagine if Mount Aso in Kyushu were to erupt today in the same way it did 90,000 years ago—what would happen? Many nuclear power plants would become uncontrollable. Ultimately, even without a nuclear accident, such a disaster would likely wipe out around 100 million Japanese people. So is the logic perhaps, "Even if nuclear plants go out of control and cause catastrophic explosions, Japan would cease to exist anyway, so it doesn't matter"?
W126	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is necessary to promote systems to conserve local nature and realize a circular economy, not only by government policies but also by education that fosters understanding of the general public, reform of the mindset of corporations, and other effort.
W127	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food	The biggest challenge in global environmental issues is the population. There is no future for the planet unless the population is reduced. However, no country is making an effort to reduce it. Improvement in healthcare is also accelerating the aging of society. Humans may force themselves to fall down by advancing medical technology further.
W128	Naonori Okada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When issues like the recent COVID-19 pandemic arise and directly affect people's lives, we suddenly become hypersensitive, and the media starts making noise. But if one has been paying attention, it becomes clear that such events were bound to happen. I feel we need to develop the ability to calmly read and understand these broader trends.
W129	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	As long as populations continue to grow in developing countries and people seek a better standard of living, we cannot expect reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Although the spread of COVID-19 has somewhat slowed this momentum, reversing the overall trend will be difficult.
W130	Masahiro Amano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	At present, society sees the prevention of COVID-19 spread as its top priority. However, in this effort, there is insufficient attention to bridging generational divides between younger and older people—just like with climate change. In today's globalized world, where people and goods move across borders, combating COVID-19 requires a global effort, just as climate change does. Leadership from international institutions and coordination among countries are essential. For this reason, the COVID-19 crisis should be taken as an opportunity to establish governance based on the concept of human security, where civil society—not national governments—takes the lead in addressing global challenges.
W132	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	As one response to global warming, we need to promote the production of materials using biomass, and support research for their practical use. In particular, it is essential to accelerate the spread of biodegradable plastics made from biomass rather than petroleum, through policies and legal reforms.

Comments on Q3							
W133	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The issue of marine plastic waste was prominently addressed at last year's G20, and serious efforts have begun in Europe, Africa, and Japan—this was a rare success in recent years. However, due to the prolonged COVID-19 crisis, people's values have shifted toward prioritizing safety over the environment, leading to increased plastic use. While this may be inevitable, it is still regrettable. However, plastic itself is not inherently bad—what matters is strict management. Therefore, I believe that both the public and private sectors must continue to address the issue from whatever starting points are possible.
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	If extreme weather events coincide with the current pandemic, it could lead to an unimaginably severe crisis.
W135	Fumiko Nakao	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While the COVID-19 pandemic has stalled social and economic activity, CO_2 emissions have decreased. In previously impacted pristine natural areas, wildlife activity is resurging due to reduced human interference. Even after the pandemic ends, we need to search for new models of society and economy that can maintain this reduced environmental impact.
W136	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because it remains unclear in what new form economic activity will resume after its temporary halt due to COVID-19, it is currently difficult to predict its environmental impact.
W137	Keiichiro Iguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Global warming caused by climate change is already negatively affecting Japan's biodiversity—especially in lower latitude regions. The general public has not yet shared a concrete image of the future that biodiversity loss will bring, so the sense of urgency appears low. Since conservation is something each citizen should undertake in their own capacity, I find this situation deeply concerning.
W139	Takashi Saito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The burden on the environment is determined by population and consumption. I think it is important to reconsider lifestyles in developed countries and address population issues in developing countries.
W140	Kaoru Yoshida	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe the sustainability of mineral resources is crucial. As for food, we have an adequate supply.
W141	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	Japan's population continues to decline, but it is unclear what the government ultimately expects Japan's population size to be. Although the government speaks of countermeasures against the declining birthrate, the policies in practice are effectively promoting it. It is time to consider what Japan's appropriate population should be based on its future outlook.
W142	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	There is still no clear roadmap toward a carbon-neutral society by 2050. While some new developments—such as the sharing economy—are underway, institutional and policy responses are lagging. It is concerning that interest in decarbonization appears to be fading due to the focus on the COVID-19 response.
W143	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When it comes to climate change, policies continue to prioritize the economy, and effective environmental measures are hardly being implemented. I believe that bold social system reform initiated by political leadership could shift awareness among citizens, companies, and local governments—similar to the case of COVID-19 response. While some consumers and younger people show signs of change, I think it will still take time before it becomes a major movement.
W144	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It feels as though the momentum driven by the United Nations to tackle global environmental issues is weakening. Each country lacks unified direction in concentrating both public and private human resources and expertise to advance policy, and enthusiasm and energy seem to be fading. I hope that the spread of infectious diseases can serve to strengthen international cooperation. In particular, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, it has long been understood that escaping poverty and hunger will positively impact environmental issues. However, amid worsening hygiene conditions due to the spread of infectious diseases, the situation is deteriorating to the point that environmental concerns can no longer even be addressed—which I find deeply worrying.
W145	Shinji Ide	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I'm interested in how our lifestyles will change in the post-COVID era. I hope they change for the better.
W146	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Although climate change is clearly occurring, our response is still very slow. While part of the cause is clearly our dependence on carbon-based society, our response remains insufficient.
W147	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is unfortunate for both Japan and the world that Japanese industry irrationally opposes the introduction of fundamental policies like carbon pricing. Even China and ASEAN countries have already introduced or are considering such policies, yet Japan continues to say, "It's unfair if only we adopt them."
W148	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Although we are in a situation where immediate action is needed to address climate change, governments and industries agree only in theory and are reluctant to take concrete steps. A symbolic example of this is the sluggish progress in phasing out coal-fired power plants. We can no longer justify passing the cost on to future generations.
W149	Masafumi Kitatsuji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	In Japan, extreme weather events such as sudden downpours are occurring frequently, and unprecedented disasters are increasing.
W150	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	Due to the coronavirus, economic activity has stagnated, which has temporarily improved global warming conditions. At the same time, the emergency has forced changes in lifestyle to take root. Some national leaders, however, have failed to recognize this threat and have instead prioritized economic activity. Seeing these extremes side by side, I can't help but feel how difficult it is to improve the global environmental situation.
W152	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	The issue of global warming is becoming a tool in international political disputes.
W154	Keiichi Miyamori	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	What I fear most as a challenge indicating changes in the global environment is the explosive population growth predicted to exceed 9.8 billion by 2050. Climate change—the most pressing global environmental issue today—has seen some of its post-action scenarios partly realized due to the emergence of COVID-19. Through this experience, I've started to feel a little hopeful that we may move in a more positive direction on climate change. Next, we need to consider what steps can be taken against the population explosion. It would be ideal if we could address both population growth and climate change in parallel.
W155	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	I believe the COVID-19 pandemic is changing lifestyles around the world. In this survey, I was unsure how to categorize the coronavirus issue in the first question. In the end, I placed it under population because so many people have died. But I feel that the global approach going forward must now include new conditions that force changes in how people interact and communicate. I hope we can turn this into an opportunity to build a better world, but it feels like negative outcomes are more likely. I hope we can bring together various forms of wisdom to create a new post-COVID world.
W158	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The core of the environmental issues is the question of how humans live. It becomes difficult to solve them if we focus on individual environmental issues. We humans are being asked a question of how we live, and it is closely related to ethics, morality, and values. Unless values are changed, it will be difficult to solve global environmental issues. The question now is how to change the values of humans, but the answer has not been found yet.
W159	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Regarding marine debris—especially plastic—future countermeasures are crucial. However, solving the issue will compete with others, like global warming and food problems. Without bold steps, achieving targets such as those in the Plastic Resource Circulation Strategy will be extremely difficult.
W160	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	In order to achieve the 2050 goal of carbon neutrality, dramatic transformations must begin immediately. Yet that sense of urgency is not shared across society.
W162	Hirofumi Aritani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	The recent spread of COVID-19 is a very unfortunate reality for humankind. However, it also presents a great opportunity to see signs of improvement (as side effects) from the environmental aspect. With the ongoing economic stagnation, I hope it will become an extremely good opportunity to reexamine the widespread environmental pollution caused by inefficient mass consumption thus far and scrutinize the current environmental situation.
W163	Satoshi Fujioka	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Awareness of environmental issues seems to be increasingly polarized between those who care and those who don't. As with the microplastics issue, when sensational coverage occurs, there appears to be a temporary spike in concern—but a significant portion of people only follow the implemented measures passively and solely for that issue. Although it is extremely challenging, I believe it's important to increase the share of citizens who not only understand environmental issues systematically but also proactively reassess their own lifestyles.
W167	Ryohei Kada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Food	1) Income inequality and poverty are making food security increasingly precarious. 2) As made clear by the COVID-19 shock, international cooperation on pandemic response is extremely inadequate, and the lack of crisis management awareness is striking.
W168	Yoshiaki Honda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I believe the effects of climate change are now unavoidable. Humanity will surely face many difficulties before the next interglacial period, but I hope we discover new values beyond materialism along the way. Leaving behind objective, scientific records of this climate change for future generations, so that humanity can build a better world in the next interglacial, is one of our vital responsibilities today.
W169	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I feel that the impacts of climate change on human society are finally being recognized with a sense of urgency.

Comments on Q3							
W171	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	I genuinely feel climate change is progressing steadily, and although efforts are advancing in our country, many countries like the U.S., China, Russia, and other developing nations are trailing behind, which creates a sense of helplessness.
W172	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Charging for plastic bags is not a fundamental solution—it's necessary to propose a new lifestyle.
W173	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	It turned out that people's mindsets and behavior can be changed in response to the novel coronavirus. The same applies to the government. When people's life is threatened like in the novel coronavirus case, governments can issue directives to change the behavior of all people. Many see climate change as a future issue and feel little sense of danger. It is not easy to change mindsets and behavior, but it has been decades since we started saying that. Will the world remain unchanged? The increasing sense of danger of young people is the light of hope.
W174	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While economic activity has cooled due to COVID-19, leading to projected GHG reductions, I worry: will we even reach an "after-COVID" era, and if so, will international environmental cooperation still remain?
W175	Takaaki Hara	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The increasing frequency of large typhoons hitting Japan makes me feel climate change and global warming are real. Also, compared to my childhood, I perceive a noticeable decline in the variety of insects I observe in daily life.
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental damage like global warming arises from the accumulation of small-scale economic activities. The link between cause and effect is neither direct nor visible, making it hard for individual actors to grasp. Yet these environmental impacts are global and severe. The challenge is how to make those small-scale actors recognize their contribution and change their behavior. From that perspective, it's necessary to deepen and enhance policy support, such as self-assessment tools for corporate behavior, preferential loans or grants based on evaluations, and supplementary subsidies to guide action.
W178	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Though Japanese people's awareness about the use of renewable energy is increasing, approx. 80% of the power generation sector still depends on fossil fuels. However, efficiency in the use of fossil fuels is increasing and CO2 emissions are decreasing. In order to reduce CO2 further while securing stable and economical electricity, it will become necessary to create regionally self-sufficient energy communities by integrating innovation such as technological development of CCS and development of technologies to use hydrogen energy and popularization of electric vehicles in the course of the shift in motor fuels into regionally dispersed energy use system.
W179	Seiji Hayama	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With COVID-19 reversing globalization and variable capacities for recovery, there's concern that North-South inequality will widen again. I fear this could reignite a North-South divide over climate change, biodiversity conservation, and the MDGs.
W180	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I don't notice changes in my living environment over short cycles, but over 10–20 years, I clearly see biodiversity decline compared to before. Likely causes include human activities, development, and waste—all diminishing cohabitation with other species. An environment unsuitable for wildlife ultimately isn't comfortable for humans either.
W181	Harufumi Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Nationalism is rising globally, while efforts to address environmental and biodiversity issues backslide. Many nations haven't realized that humanity's relentless extraction and the conflicts over those resources now harm the entire planet—no matter who wins. Extraction has passed a critical threshold, and continued conflict leads to mutual destruction. Weapon development has only escalated matters, and their use can render resources unusable. This isn't a problem solvable by technology—it requires a paradigm shift: from resource-driven conflict to global human cooperation.
W182	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Aside from the EU, I am concerned about the stagnation of intergovernmental and international cooperation.
W183	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With the COVID-19 crisis ongoing, I fear environmental initiatives and policies will weaken.
W185	Yasuyoshi Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	I have regarded climate change and infectious diseases as the greatest threats to human survival. These once seemed distant for Japan, but recent extreme weather, disasters, and this year's COVID-19 spread feel increasingly real. Both pose challenges difficult to reconcile with the economy, and require cross-sectoral collaboration.
W187	Nobuyoshi Fugono	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Egoism—like putting one's own country or oneself first—is spreading.
W188	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Rapid economic development and population growth—especially in developing countries—are drastically altering local environments and causing various ecological problems. Combined with accumulated environmental impacts from developed nations, this has long-term, wide-reaching effects on climate change and ecosystems, and recently the impacts have accelerated beyond initial projections. Although groundbreaking policies like the Paris Agreement have been formulated to build a resilient, sustainable society through mitigation and adaptation, their implementation has been extremely slow. Scientific evidence now shows that the damage from floods, COVID-19, and similar threats is advancing faster than our responses. To shape the future of our planet and a sustainable society, we need not simply aspirational treaties like the Paris Agreement or SDGs, but binding agreements with quantitative targets. Reliable financial
W189	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	Considering the severity of phenomena like flash floods, extreme heat, and tornado-like typhoons, I believe a food crisis may be next.
W190	Kazuo Yamazaki	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Looking at Japan, with last year's large typhoons and scorching summers, climate change has become undeniably real. I naturally think climate change will impact biodiversity. While I don't believe the global spread of COVID-19 is directly linked to environmental change, I sometimes wonder if warming could be a contributing factor.
W191	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Issues concerning natural resources, including energy.
W192	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While many in intellectual terms recognize environmental issues, few seem to feel them emotionally. Even among those who do, few take action toward improvement. I include myself in that group...
W193	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	COVID-19 is closely connected to global environmental problems like global warming, biodiversity loss, and food crises. Thus, as part of fundamentally combating the virus, it is urgent to actively address environmental issues.
W194	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Generation gaps, differing perceptions between governments and the public, and divisive actions counter to international cooperation are shackles hindering environmental problem-solving. Young people say dialogue with older generations is a waste of time. But the need for international cooperation has become clear through COVID-19—now is the time to rebuild.
W195	Taikan Oki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Beyond environmental issues, raising consumer awareness toward sustainability is expected to become a major driver for transforming business practices and governmental and municipal approaches.
W196	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The state of environmental preservation—which supports human survival—has not improved, to a despairing degree. Yet ironically, the spread of COVID-19 is forcing the world to change lifestyles. Of course, the virus is a tragic disaster, but if it leads to the emergence of a desirable new normal, there may be some cause for hope.
W197	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I worry about the loss of tropical rainforests due to logging and fires. I hope we can achieve sustainable forest management.
W198	Hiroyuki Yokota	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Humans instinctively rush through life to secure today's and tomorrow's sustenance. Even if we pause to reflect, that reflection rarely lasts long. This COVID-19 crisis might, to some extent, curb our excessive economic activity. At that moment, will we realize that activity was excessive—or that it was essential to maintaining a prosperous life? Unfortunately, I suspect it's the latter. I feel humans will keep sprinting until they die.
W199	Itaru Yasui	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Experiencing this COVID-19 pandemic has reminded me of humanity's fragility. However, to avoid sliding into human supremacism, where only human survival matters, it is essential to collectively understand the root causes of this pandemic.
W200	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The global spread of the novel coronavirus is a significant threat to humankind that are living today, but it may make positive impacts on maintaining the global environment. It is noteworthy that visible and positive environmental changes have been brought about by restraining human activities for only about two months. However, it has also been proved that humankind cannot even make such small behavioral changes without external pressure such as viruses. It is required for countries in the international society to coordinate with each other and control the population of the whole world. Local environmental issues presented in Q1 are also important, but we should consider the environmental issues of the entire planet to figure out what we should work on and take actions.
W201	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	While the Paris Agreement is in effect, achieving its goals remains burdened by numerous challenges.
W202	Ryuichi Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To cite some familiar examples, fossil fuel (including gasoline) vehicles are being gradually replaced by electric vehicles (or hybrid vehicles), and plastic cups are being replaced by eco-friendly products. Eco-friendly products for clothing are also increasingly available. Companies are conscious of ESG, advocating SDGs, and working on their responsibilities and opportunities. However, I feel that in Japan, there is still large gaps among companies (including those between large companies and SMEs) and there are differences in the levels of awareness. At the same time, the support system is not yet
W203	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I believe it is necessary to promote scientifically accurate knowledge.
W204	Isahiko Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel COVID-19 is a type of global environmental crisis, but none of the prior categories in Table 1 fits it perfectly. We might need a new option. Through COVID-19, crises in society, the economy, environment, and policy may surface more severely. As individuals experience life and livelihood threats in daily life, a desire to hold resources close may grow and be reflected in policy. It feels as though the environmental crisis clock has advanced again.
W206	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	・The entire world should aim for decarbonization—with no exceptions for countries like China. ・We must remain cautious about a post-COVID reactive backlash.

Comments on Q3							
W208	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	COVID-19 has significantly affected people's lifestyles and economic activities, slightly reducing drivers of environmental degradation. However, it is unclear how this trend will be maintained moving forward.
W209	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In rural areas, vacant lots, overgrown forests and fields, and abandoned houses stand out. We need to avoid over-concentration in big cities and make better use of the countryside. To protect our country's future and ensure peace for descendants, we must raise the food self-sufficiency rate from around 40% to at least 70%. It's also vital to increase domestic supply rates of parts and materials for medicine, automobiles, machinery, precision instruments, and medical devices. These are essential to safeguarding citizens' lives, property, healthy living, employment, resources, energy, and the environment.
W210	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the post-COVID world, there is concern over a rebound in environmental pressures.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I feel that global climate change has reached a point where stability cannot be regained.
W212	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Regarding climate change, a lack of understanding among political leaders in major countries like the U.S. is evident. I strongly hope all leaders recognize the issue and implement the Paris Agreement. As for biodiversity, poverty drives residents in habitats to harm it. Additionally, some consumers violate the Washington Convention, showing a lack of understanding of biodiversity's importance. National authorities must work toward ensuring compliance with the Convention.
W214	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Since last year, intense downpours and natural disasters have increased. Indicators of global warming—like Arctic and Antarctic ice loss, and Himalayan glacier retreat—appear to be accelerating. Yet because these don't immediately cause massive harm to individuals, it's hard to mobilize public action. When arguments prioritize the economy—as in the U.S.—most people tend to accept them.
W215	Toru Nakashizuka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The recent spread of COVID-19 is largely driven by human population growth, increased mobility, and the rise in crops and livestock—all of which accelerate viral evolution. We need to be more aware of the risks associated with exploiting biological resources and ecosystems.
W216	Kenichi Togawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Reports suggest that greenhouse gas emissions have decreased during this pandemic. That convinces me strongly of the importance of lifestyle transformation.
W217	Akihiro Mae	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	To solve the issue fundamentally, controlling population growth is necessary. It seems some slowdown has occurred compared to earlier projections, but more effort is needed. Specifically, reducing lifetime fertility rates for women in sub-Saharan regions is important—and that requires building countries where people can envision a satisfying future even with fewer children.
W218	Takao Nakazawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems that the recent COVID-19 pandemic has promoted global reconsideration of lifestyles at national and individual levels, but the issue is whether it is possible to prevent it from being just a temporary movement. Humans have a strong and deep-seated tendency to take the easy way out. I do not mean to force people to live an ascetic life, but think it is important that each person tries to improve their lifestyle as a consumer at an individual level first by reconsidering the lifestyle in which they seek only after convenience and making themselves follow the new lifestyle on a daily basis. I hope we can then develop the movement to the levels of local communities and countries. In addition, it is extremely important to continue to engage in enlightenment activities and education/research for that purpose.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Current global environmental problems stem from humanity's excessive desires surpassing Earth's capacity. We must stop striving for superficial economic growth unrelated to genuine living standard improvements, and instead focus on human survival within planetary limits.
W221	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Our country's institutions and policies lack coherence and clear priorities. Even with marine plastics—abroad it's framed as part of climate change and integrated into a structured approach to avoid patchwork solutions—here we just chase fads and use it as a budgetary tool. Environmental issues aren't trends; we must try to align all these issues, and if not, establish clear priorities and proceed with public consensus.
W222	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	In recent years, there have been more natural disasters—typhoons and heavy rains—making climate change increasingly apparent. Yet environmental policies and measures have barely advanced. I believe the government needs to take more leadership in such policies.
W223	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Society continues without deep understanding of Japan's energy situation. Without solving energy issues, it's impossible to tackle climate change or build a sustainable society. Raising public awareness about energy is absolutely crucial.
W224	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	We are finally gaining a detailed understanding of microplastic pollution, but in reality, sufficient countermeasures have not yet been implemented. As for global warming, the general public can feel its reality through extreme weather events. In contrast, I am distressed that public concern about microplastic pollution remains low. While reducing plastic bags is symbolic, it isn't enough—I want us to do more.
W225	Tetsuya Tokunaga	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	With SARS, MERS, and now COVID-19, I feel humanity has indeed pushed too deeply into the Earth. The shift to ICT in education sometimes feels patronizing and removes us from our essential human activities. Moreover, this will widen inequality, and there are forces ready to exploit the situation for profit and global dominance—it's troubling. We need grounded environmental science and policies that ensure support for the vulnerable, together.
W227	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is hoped that ordinary people will voluntarily do their fair share of environmental responsibility.
W228	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This COVID-19 issue is also said to have been caused by the careless destruction of natural ecosystems. That destruction has had a major impact on socio-economic activity. We must learn from this and rethink what genuine sustainable societal development should look like.
W229	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	Even living in Japan, we've increasingly felt the advancing warming, intensifying storm and flood disasters, and worsening marine pollution—these realities signal that it's time to implement more effective responses. Politically, worrying developments abound—such as the US and China exiting or exempting themselves from the Paris Agreement, and Japan's reliance on nuclear and coal. However, through grassroots environmental activities and networks, it's essential to steadily shift these trends in a better direction and build momentum.
W230	Norihisa Satake	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Like the rest of the world, our prefecture is seeing rising average temperatures. Over the past few years we've experienced fierce summer heat, powerful typhoons, heavy rains, and most recently record warm winters with little snow—making climate change tangible in daily life. If global warming continues, we risk losing the applicability of long-established infrastructure, cultural practices, industries (especially agriculture, forestry, and fisheries), and ways of life. We also worry about ecological destruction—plus the invasion by non-native pests and infectious diseases. To curb warming via GHG reduction and energy efficiency—and respond with urgency—we need supportive policies (including legal frameworks), technology development and dissemination, and heightened public awareness.
W231	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental issues are not those merely of the present age, but those with significant impacts on the generations of our children and grandchildren, obviously, and on the generations long after them. In order to fulfill our responsibilities to future generations, we need to seek roads to a sustainable society in every way possible.
W232	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global warming is accelerating to the point that it could determine humanity's fate—so we must drastically reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. This means transitioning to renewable energy and cutting emissions in high-output sectors like industry and transportation. We must also drastically reduce marine litter, including plastics. To achieve this, we need to retrieve debris from the seabed via small vessel bottom trawl, curb waste upstream in river catchments, and overhaul large-scale production and consumption systems. This includes banning disposable plastics and excessive packaging to significantly reduce petrochemical plastic usage. Since most riverine waste enters during floods—and floods have intensified due to warming—preventing climate change is crucial to solving the marine debris problem.
W234	Ryutaro Tateishi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In order to deal with global environmental issues to ensure comfortable survival of humankind, a decision-making mechanism for humankind as a whole is necessary. However, at present, decisions are made on a national basis, and we are in a situation where it is difficult to determine an appropriate direction for humankind. The approach that can be taken under this circumstance is probably to educate the general public on the scientific knowledge on global environmental issues. In this sense, the Asahi Glass Foundation's Blue Planet Prize is highly significant.
W235	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This time, I moved the clock hand 10 minutes backward from the position in the previous survey. This is because I thought of the possibility that the attack on humankind at a global level, which humankind is uncapable of, has good impacts on the global environment. It suggests an opportunity to reexamine global environmental issues. I do not know what will happen in and after June, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there must have been several things that returned the planet back to its natural state, though they may only be a temporary phenomenon. For instance, at least a quarter of a year's worth of transportation means including airplanes have decreased and the halt of some industries resulted in reduced exhaust gases, hazardous waste, and polluted water. Meanwhile, it is also assumed that people with restricted mobility might have consumed a lot of electricity and other energy in their respective place. However, animals and plants in mountains and oceans must have spent their times untroubled. I am looking forward to future research on what kinds of impacts there have been on the atmosphere, water quality, biodiversity, etc. Though humankind made numerous international promises to protect the global environment including policies, legal systems, and SDGs, the global environment would not be improved. If you think about the fact that SARS-CoV-2 might have positive impacts on the global environment, you can suggest that the humankind probably should fundamentally change their way of thinking.
W236	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Due to the COVID-19 crisis, we are experiencing a variety of situations that were once unthinkable. I feel it would be a shame to simply revert to the old ways. For example, Japan has traditionally placed a strong emphasis on face-to-face communication—corporate entertainment expenses are said to be four times those in the U.S. and six times those in Germany. With Tokyo so dominant, regional companies and branch offices find themselves constantly traveling to Tokyo. It's proof that Japan has not fully embraced the digital society. This should be a valuable opportunity to reassess these value

Comments on Q3							
W237	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I firmly believe that the most significant factor affecting the global environment in the 21st century is human activity. These include resource extraction—from oil, coal, and natural gas to minerals—industrial production using those resources, and even regional conflicts rooted in religion, ethnicity, poverty, and discrimination, all acting as negative forces on the global environment. Finding solutions won't be easy, but first we must correct the 20th-century model of mass consumption and address population issues; mutual understanding, "reconciliatory power," and political will are key. Amid the upheaval of the COVID-19 pandemic, the challenge is whether the world will avoid falling into nationalism and instead collaborate in addressing global crises.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Infectious diseases are, without doubt, closely related to changes in the global environment.
W239	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	I believe rapid urbanization, depopulation in rural and small urban areas (leading to closer contact between humans and wildlife), the swift expansion of global networks, and urban overcrowding all contribute to pandemics like COVID-19. These issues transcend traditional categories and should be monitored going forward as crises related to the global environment.
W240	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Leaving climate change aside, Asian consumers have become increasingly aware of environmental threats—especially pollution—and technologies to address them have advanced significantly. However, what seems to be lacking is the economic and policy environment that promotes the adoption of these technologies. Under single-party regimes that prioritize economic profit, this absence becomes particularly stark.
W241	Kazuaki Hoshino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	When political leaders—such as the President of the United States—ignore scientific evidence, it hinders international cooperation on climate change and broader environmental issues. Likewise, the Brazilian President's policies promoting deforestation in tropical forests pose a serious threat to climate mitigation and biodiversity conservation. Scientific assessments by global bodies like the IPCC and IPBES must be taken seriously by policymakers around the world. We need stronger advocacy from the scientific community to support these efforts.
W243	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Spatial and temporal fluctuations of global meteorological phenomena are getting larger. Not only is the frequency of disasters increasing, but the amount of water resources is decreasing. Conservation of networks of water and greenery centered on farmland, water resources, and forest resources is the most important issue in protecting the regional ecological environment. We should minimize the use of nuclear power (research and development only) and strive for technological innovation and utilization of renewable energy to realize a low energy society. At the same time, by promoting work style reform through the introduction of ICT technology, we should reconsider the centralized urban functions and population distribution, work toward regional revitalization, and endeavor to effective utilization of the entire land. We should also decentralize consumption of food, water, and energy resources, establish a social structure that allows local communities to be self-sufficient through local production for local consumption, etc., protect local culture and traditions, and pass on to the next generation local communities full of individuality. And most importantly, we should do our best to promote quality education and foster young and spiritually rich people that will support the future.
W245	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think the various issues listed in points 1 through 5 are closely related and cannot be effectively addressed in isolation. At a deeper level, I believe the underlying cause is the way our society and economy are structured (as mentioned in point 9). Since the turn of the 21st century, discussions in economics and happiness studies have increasingly pointed out that the "age of mass production and mass consumption" is over—that endless material acquisition is not truly essential for human happiness. We have endured shocks such as the "bubble collapse" and the "lost 20 years," plus the plunge of the Lehman Shock—each time prompting reflection on whether prioritizing "more and more wealth" was truly meaningful. A society that prioritizes the economy—as Japan did after the war—serves as a first-stage thesis: "Secure food, clothing, and shelter, and acquire as much material wealth as needed for happiness." I do not dissent from that. But the real issue now pertains to the second stage. Having secured sufficient material wealth, society should pursue a higher-level richness as its next theme—at least a higher spiritual dimension. Repeating the mantra of "more, more, more" without thought has led us to destroy the global environment.
W246	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Reflecting on the COVID-19 pandemic, I recalled something I read long ago—perhaps in the 1970s, though I no longer recall the title or author—that warned: "If humanity continues expanding production as it has, sooner or later we will face a great catastrophe—either environmental collapse or a virus." Now, over five months into a global pandemic, many are discussing COVID-19. Some point to changes in the earth's ecosystem as a cause. If that is true, then the COVID-19 outbreak is yet another disaster triggered by environmental change—and its primary cause lies in human activity. Many experts say that post-COVID, society and humanity must change—no, must be forced to change. But how should we change? Deep reflection rooted in environmental perspectives is essential.
W247	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate change is chiefly driven by greenhouse gas–induced global warming. But if I look at my own behavior, it's hard to say I'm truly taking actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. What matters now is evaluating our personal behavior: how can each of us, in small ways, contribute to reducing greenhouse gases? As an educator in environmental studies, I believe I must model this behavior myself and guide students to think about what they can do. Reflecting on my own behavior, I often feel too embarrassed to even teach them. I wrote this because I believe each person must consider: "What actions can I take so that future generations will inherit a better environment?" If each individual disciplines their own behavior, humanity's collective circle can connect and drive meaningful environmental improvement. The key to initiating change is the heart—our passion—and transforming it into action to improve the global environment.
W248	Shuichi Takanashi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are many people that wear those colorful and beautiful 17 symbols as a means to know and understand the SDGs. However, I feel that there are also many people that have not thought what actions they should take and how they should achieve the goals. I am worried that the goals for implementing environmental measures may end up in being just a play on words.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change	Although climate change represents a crisis, media coverage, policy, and education have not caught up—it remains a topic mainly among experts and stakeholders. Time is passing since calls for dramatic change, and frustration is increasing. In Europe and the U.S., economic stimulus and climate policy are being coordinated, but Japan—already lagging—focuses only on economic measures. The gap between Japan and the rest of the world continues to widen. Japan must now urgently commit to climate measures, even if painful.
W251	Teruaki Masumoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As shown by the United Nations' SDGs, conditions concerning poverty, hunger, and other issue are getting even worse. Necessary inputs such as human resources and funds should be allocated first to the issues listed at the beginning of the SDGs preferentially. Developed countries such as Japan and European countries pretend not to see such reality and insist loudly on placing importance on global warming only. It is only egocentricity of developed countries. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted this point as a large gap.
W252	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global warming has triggered a sharp increase in local heavy rains and heatwaves. While society may be beginning to sense this through increasing disasters, there is insufficient detailed information to show to what extent things are critical or whether individual actions can improve the situation. Without that clarity, people remain inactive even as conditions worsen. Of coure, for those facing poverty, daily survival matters more than long-term climate change. Policies should therefore prioritize reducing economic inequality. Major corporations must be required to address both environmental and poverty issues. There is no room to indulge in climate-denialist narratives—climate action is a national security imperative and must be understood and implemented as such. Beyond direct disasters like floods or heatwaves, it's also vital to communicate to the public—quantitatively and clearly—about global water resource changes, food production impacts, biodiversity loss,
W253	Minoru Kashiwagi	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Concerning climate change, measurable indicators such as CO_2 emissions and ozone-depleting substances have driven economic responses, and international progress has been made in those areas. For biodiversity, publications like the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the SDGs have linked biodiversity with societal goals—an important step. However, solutions have been gradual, often focusing on what can be quantified, while less quantifiable issues lag behind in policy and corporate action. Wetlands—ecosystems at the interface between water and land—are vital to biodiversity, yet widely underappreciated, despite reports like the Ramsar Sites Information Service. If scientifically grounded knowledge could support wildlife conservation efforts, that would bring hope for both humanity and society. But I feel the path forward is still long and underrecognized.
W254	Kazuhiro Tanaka	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that the keyword in tackling environmental issues is dynamic equilibrium. I believe that being able to keep human beings, other living beings, and environment in a good balance and in a dynamic equilibrium is a requirement for a circular and sustainable society. However, as we entered the age of climate change, we began to fall far out of the dynamic equilibrium. Still, society, economy, policies, and measures continue to give priority to the interests of current generations and are not meant for conserving the environment for future generations. Due to global warming and climate change, biodiversity will be lost and the environment will deteriorate further. Crops will often be damaged by diseases and pests and there will be various difficult issues for food production. It is feared that pursuit of efficiency improvement based on a short-term perspective will result in unregulated use of land and environmental pollution. Clean water will be something precious. We also have the issue of increasing population, but the growing economic disparity is a more serious issue. I am concerned that economic factors may deprive people of the passion to seriously try to tackle environmental issues. I think that proposal of new lifestyles is needed to respond proactively to climate change and environmental issues.
W255	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although all countries joined the Paris Agreement, the U.S. withdrew and global opinions remain fragmented. The climate crisis is intensifying. Though largely overlooked during COVID-19 coverage, a record-breaking ozone hole was observed in the Arctic this year, increasing UV exposure. We need to rethink our lifestyles and implement appropriate policies, yet neither Japan nor the world seems ready—and this is deeply concerning.
W259	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	As of May 2020, we have had to adapt to unprecedented changes in daily life due to COVID-19. Yet this infectious threat has been recognized as an effect of climate change for over 20 years. Therefore, it's not enough to merely acknowledge these risks; we must also prepare for worst-case scenarios. Like the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami—despite historical records, the worst-case scenario wasn't fully anticipated—this isn't about blame, but about improving preparedness. We must strengthen preparedness for earthquakes and floods to minimize damage. As the COVID-19 situation has highlighted, infrastructure development—including reliable electricity—remains an urgent need.

Comments on Q3							
W261	Hidefumi Imura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Many large mammals and countless other species now face extinction. Many will survive only in artificial environments like zoos. This is humanity's responsibility. Disruptions to climate systems and other aspects of the global ecosystem may trigger worldwide food crises. Just as COVID-19 emerged unexpectedly, climate-driven shocks—droughts, floods, heatwaves, wildfires, locust plagues—could suddenly devastate agriculture. Food crisis is our greatest concern. Even if global supplies are sufficient, countries may resort to nationalism. Given Japan's low food self-sufficiency, the impact could be enormous. No high-tech or advanced technology will help then. It will be through such shocks that humanity truly feels the severity of climate change.
W262	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	While carbon sinks are important, our top priority must be reducing emissions.
W263	Syuzo Nishioka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The excessive economic responses to COVID and political delays in international cooperation have gravely threatened the global environment. All we can hope for is a rational "Green recovery." Right now, I am rather pessimistic.
W264	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	Many people earnestly engage in climate change prevention activities. However, if someone like Trump is in power, that's a problem. When I visited a U.S. factory for environmental discussions, the manager asked why CO_2 reduction was necessary. This highlights the need for education. If Trump had received environmental education from his parents or schools as a child, things might be different. It's a pity—but the American people who support him need to reconsider.
W265	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Among environmental problems, global warming is clearly heading in a dangerous direction. National policies seem weak and delayed. The efforts by central and local governments lack the persuasive power to inspire action by businesses and consumers. First and foremost, companies and consumers must fully understand and accept the importance of addressing global warming—and translate that awareness into personal action.
W268	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The COVID-19 pandemic caused economic downturns and reduced CO_2 emissions and air pollution. It gave us a stark reminder of how human activity impacts the earth. Yet by suddenly disrupting our everyday lives, the pandemic also challenges the very foundations of 21st-century civilization. It raises a fundamental question: how should humanity live on this finite planet? At this moment, we are called to broaden our environmental perspective and cultivate a new environmental consciousness for a harmonious and sustainable future—and to act on it.
W269	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	The emergence of COVID-19 seems to have increased public interest in our relationship with ecosystems. Moving forward, we must escape the dichotomy of "environment vs. economy" and pursue both environmental maintenance and economic prosperity to build a sustainable world. I think Japan needs its own "green recovery" initiative—similar to Europe's—but so far there's little information and limited impact on government or corporate actions. We need to promote the idea of green or sustainable recovery as a guiding principle for thought and action.
W270	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe every item we've discussed is deeply connected to environmental issues, and that climate change is closely linked to water resources and human life sustainability. Yet I see little real improvement—now is the time for dramatic transformation.
R501	Glyn Young	Western Europe	JERSEY	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Jersey undoubtedly considers the future but its hard to see where any improvements are happening at policy level
R563	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change has more than one reason (fossil fuel consumption, using forest trees / wood as renewable energy source, increase in cattle and range land areas for meat production...) and and there is lack of awareness regarding all the reasons and their impacts on climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem functions; and certain green energies are proving to have negative effects which are not being seriously mitigated, e.g. wind affecting wilderness areas and biodiversity, the environmental and other costs of manufacturing solar panels etc.... The establishment of wind and solar are not being matched by reduction in fossil fuel consumption in most countries. On the contrary.
R063	[-]	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Climate Change is facing humankind allover. Closer home climate change is a big threat to livelihoods and food security. Whereas efforts are being taken to address the issue, the matter is yet to be addressed systemically. For example different ministries are hardly planning together but each is taking its own actions independently. Whereas this is ok, the systemic approach would bear more results and lead true transformative resilience-building actions towards a sustainable future.
R437	Edmund Barrow	Africa	KENYA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Focus more on human based approaches "as if people really matter" - rural (and urban) people the world over are part of the solution not the ongoing problem. Groundswell of popular pressure needs to force big business to change its ways and focus on what is sustainable and not just growth at all costs. Environment needs to be a real part of economic and political decision making - not merely discounted to some future distant date. This means we have to be good stewards and try and leave Planet Earth in a better way than we found it in. At present we are destroying nature. Yet nature will have the final say and Homo sapiens might just become an "interesting but failed experiment" and go extinct. We delude our selves if we think we can control nature - we depend (yet we assume) on nature for the water we drink, the food we eat, the air we breath.
R663	[-]	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think we should take CORONA shock as an opportunity to build more resilient society where we can balance economic growth while responding to climate change and biodiversity conservation.
K003	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While conducting green projects in cooperation with some companies, I have come to realize one thing : those who show concern for the environment still remain as a business entity who puts its interests as top priority. And whether such concerns are merely for show or for the sake of the Earth still remains a mystery.
K007	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Major reforms in all industries and lifestyles must take place.
K008	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	NGOs must know and study their roles well.
K009	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think not only climate change but also social and economic inequality in the process of responding to environmental issues should be discussed together. Furthermore, right transition is necessary for the vulnerable when we shift to energy conversion and low carbon society.
K010	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We should counter temporary disasters not being overly sensitive in the medium and long-term point of view.
K012	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	There are many problems caused by climate change so that we need to raise awareness about them, change policies and secure finances all over the world.
K013	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Firstly, public awareness is very low. People don't think about environmental problems at all. They overuse plastics, disposable products in daily lives. Secondly, The Korean government regulations are enforced rather leniently. Recently, people have used food delivery services more and more so that it creates huge amount of plastic waste. In conclusion, there are problems with both public awareness and government regulation.
K015	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	6. Population	Most of environmental problems are caused by human. Nevertheless, people just worry about the population for financial system, not about the popluation that the Earth can handle. We have to change our behavior but it is more important to control overpopulation by policy.
K016	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To solve environmental problems of the day, we would establish policies and execute them in each country rather than make effort individually.
K018	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is necessary that individuals change their awareness.
K019	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Solving environmental problems, we have to make efforts in depth in and out of Korea.
K020	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change	More and more companies like Starbucks try to mitigate climate change. I think the government needs to make more regulations about climate change.

Comments on Q3							
K022	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate change affect almost all areas of environment. In other words, action for climate change mitigation is a key to solve most of environmental and social problems.
K027	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to formulate stricter policies.
K031	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	10. Others	Excessive meat-based diet is problem. We have to provide plant-based meals in public institutions and companies. In addition, it is necessary that we encourage people to consume local food for raising food self-sufficiency.
R009	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	As shown in the SDG by UN, all categories above are inter-related. This implies that we have lots of doors to approach to these goals from different point of views. It is better to choose whatever can be approached from each one of us. As a scientist, I'd like to suggest that we should establish networks enabling all to contribute from one's experience and expertise. As it is done in your Foundation, gathering opinions as wide as possible is primordially important. Furthermore, the gathering should be enforced to produce the concrete action plan.
R151	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity decrease and change is very fast. but biological resilience is gradually delayed. The causes of reduction are climate change, pollution etc. We need to preserve nature before losing the resilience of biodiversity.
R525	[-]	Asia	LAOS	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	LBA working with climate change to protect biodiversity and improve the livelihood of poor ethics minority in a rural area and work for forest law enforcement, governance and trade in 10 villages at 2 provinces
R330	LIUTAURAS STOSKUS	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	LITHUANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From COVID-19 case we should learn at least three things relevant to global environmental topics. First: world has enough capacities to cope with global threats if considers its significance and reacts accordingly; timely reaction saves resources. Second: being a part of nature humankind is not secured from nature-born various disasters conditioned by human activities; these disasters might have a significant impact on welfare and economy, Third: there is no nation which might remain untouched in highly integrated global world. Consider this tackling environmental issues: act now, protect yourself, everyone is a part of the problem and solution!
R546	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Our economies remain growth orientated, dominated by multinational companies and rapacity of the most rich.
R005	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	There is no solution even if you use green technology and energy...new problems arose as no producers will think of a solution in what they are producing in mass. While you think of a solution, other no solution producers will overtake you. Who wants to lose? So anything in mass production will create massive problems even going green..obvious reasons is overpopulation and demand for stuffs and lifestyles. No one can stay simple and isolate from society. There is no solution.
R311	Bryan Raveen Nelson	Asia	MALAYSIA	Central government	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In this age, medical and food resources allow human populations to rise. This is also evident with birth rate at 30 % more than death rate (worldometers.com). As we know, existing policies, enforcement, political motivation and programs are focused on living standard improvements that optimize human living quality. This, blesses us with longevity and large families. Now, large human population size results in increasing resource and space use. In this perspective, well established programs only allow biodiversity to persist but we are in the sixth extinction phase. This means, sensitive species continue being neglected. Countries around the world should pledge with policies on limiting human family size so that current resources are available for sharing. This would mean agriculture and development are sustained in existing allocations. Green initiative is implemented for sustainability, but it is an excuse because corporations alter their business conduct and increase production to cope with human population rise. Perhaps, key stakeholders must emphasize on coexistence with other biota because current measures are biased to human living and not towards biota as a whole. Separately, biodiversity banking places vulnerable biota at neglect rather than correcting human practices. Instead, we should focus on shared co-existence so that sixth extinction is not a reality.
R405	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have yet to come to terms on how to adjust our economies so that it will not exceed the rate of resource renewal. Going on exploitation pathway - we will end up with nothing left to conserve and save. Maybe we can use technology to prevent climate change, but we cannot replace biodiversity and the larger society and many countries will suffer from the effect degradation of the environment. Societies are groomed to enter the rat race, to build business, to earn profit - how do we change the current economic system to think in terms of intergeneration wealth (shift from the urgency to accumulate as much wealth within a short period of time and instead pace development to long term goals). We should be throwing our collective energy and minds to fixing common problems and finding solutions - instead of being embroiled in politics. Economic growth, the human society connectness (how we communicate and develop relationships) and our links to nature - should not be on opposing sides. At this stage, the old ways of exploiting nature to develop is no longer viable. We need new ways of development that focus on harmony with nature or our own health. Growth should be to enhance our connection to nature and our collective health.
R423	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All 9 items are of some significance if one is to consider integrity of the ecosystem. I have selected 3 in Q1 to mirror my opinion of local scenario.
R508	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Malaysia (along with other countries in SE Asia) is fast approaching the point where change of land use (primarily conversion of forest and land farmed using traditional methods to agricultural plantation, also expanding urban areas) will begin to cause many extinctions in under-studied invertebrate groups. Our knowledge of the distribution and exact habitat requirements of the majority of invertebrate species is woefully inadequate (even in the best studied groups like dragonflies and butterflies) but many species have small ranges so they can easily be driven to extinction by large scale conversion of habitat that does not take their needs into account. Although there are improvements in public awareness of this issue, they are slight (far more attention is given to vertebrates). There are some encouraging signs with respect to legislation and private sector standards but it is difficult to tell at this stage if these will really have the desired results or just be rubber stamp publicity exercises with no real impact on the ground. What is needed is large scale surveying, funding for taxonomic and ecological research (and training) and effective legislation to ensure that the results and recommendations arising from the research are actually taken into account in planning and development.
R510	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	SDG 2030 is comprehensive as framework to address many of the climate , environmental and social issues. However the implementation on these goals are generally lacking due to poor governance and institutional support.
R516	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	While there have been small improvements in some aspects of these problems, these have largely been offset by negative impacts elsewhere. For example, while we have seen a marked increase in Total Protected Areas in Sabah, this has been offset by an increase in the intensity of use of the remaining permanent forest estate i.e. converting areas from natural forest management to industrial tree plantation and/or a reduction in cutting limits in the PFE. Similarly, will we have seen an improvement of stabilisation of populations of some of the charismatic megafauna, other parts of the biodiversity
R647	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Other	60s	5. Water Resources	Ensuring integrity of water resources, both current and future, are not given high priority. A lot of wastage of treated water from non-revenue sources. Harvesting of rainwater from buildings and homes not given importance.
R667	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There are some initiatives, awareness programmes. NGO are relatively active but the government are not really sensitive to it as developement supercedes conservation. Having said that there are certain government departments are setup to address certain issues, ie recycling, green energy, etc, but I am not sure its impact as the real power rest in the Minister & government. Sometimes, it seems it is "just for show" to the international bodies that we are doing something.
R727	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Malaysia has a broken political system which is driving social and economic problems. As a result the environment is being used as a primary economic resource, driving legal and illegal forest clearance with concomitant loss of endangered species and their habitats. The impact of climate change, particularly altered rainfall patterns, is driving a policy of damming of rivers which further erodes wildlife habitat. The lack of good governance and the social ills of the society mean that most people are either uninterested in environmental decay or consider it a lower priority, so there is little pressure on the government to change, and few if any 'green shoots' of an environmentally conscious public.
F003	Famory Jean Baptiste KAMISSOKO	Africa	MALI	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Environmental issues are numerous and complex. Big decisions are made during high-level summits in ignorance of the realities of the most affected localities, countries and communities. This is why policy decisions are seldom followed by actions in areas where they should be implemented. There is a tendency for a break in communication and/or lack of trust between decision-makers and local communities, which only worsens all the major issues that the world is facing presently.
R559	[-]	Western Europe	MALTA	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is still an unbelievable amount of money wasted on military expenditure. How can Governments be serious about environmental improvements, if they are willing to pay for instruments and arrangements that a meant to kill people.
R248	[-]	Africa	MAURITIUS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The planet ecosystems are already under enormous pressure because we have to provide food, clothing, housing, transport, education etc to some 7.5 billion inhabitants who are all aspiring to consume resources following the western lifestyle. Unfortunately, this lifestyle which the developing countries are emulating, is pushing people to consume 5-9 times more natural resources than the planet ecosystems can provide. Overall, we are already consuming the equivalent of more than 2,5 planets, this is not sustainable and we are heading straight towards catastrophe. The problem is exacerbated by type of society, the capitalist economic model, the land use system, the loss of biodiversity, the level of pollution, the use of fossil fuel,tne depletion of natural resources, the unequal distribution of wealth, the inability of the governments to collectively address the climate change issues etc. In this context, the corona virus has achieved what all the COPS have failed to do since 1992 in Rio.
R088	Alejandro Molina-Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Life in the earth is interconnected. If we damage our natural resources without clean or restore it could be reverse against human being. So, we must do to clean our planet or to restore it at all.

Comments on Q3							
R105	Emiliano Sánchez-Martínez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	All the issues referred to are interrelated, the big issue is basically that Earth's systems are exceeding their operating thresholds; on saying that, we all have to act urgently and efficiently to return our planet to its standards normal.
R205	Raquel Aparicio Cid	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Yet all those issues must be taken into account, because they activate each other, together, my deepest concern is the biosphere integrity, because all the damage that civilization causes to the planet is reflected on the depletion of biodiversity. My concern is evolution.
R253	Ramon BONFIL-SANDERS	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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	The complex interplay between human overpopulation, poverty, failing economic systems, and politics, as the causes of all environmental problems makes it extremely difficult or impossible to foresee a future in which we effectively manage to stop environmental degradation and restore ecosystems and biodiversity to a level that guarantees the continuity of human life on earth.
R254	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	I believe climate change is the most important environmental issue because it has cascading effects on all others - with the changing climate, there will be ore intense droughts, storms, floods, rising sea level etc. This will affect biodiversity, the production of food, human migration, water resources and basically all aspects of human life.
R320	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Most of plausible remedies for the environmental problems are within the political agenda mainly and many solutions to environmental problems remain only in good intentions and do not go through direct actions. People engagement in solutions to environmental problems remain plagued with money offers from the government and if there is no money there is no people helping. Cultural and socio-economic factors are paramount in achieving any initiative to solve environmental problems in my country. Scientist attempt to do their job, but many findings just remain in the scientific arena and applications to the environment are not reaching proper times for this generation. Despite many meetings by UN (from 1992 in Rio all the way to the COPs in Biodiversity) countries participation just fulfill political agendas but no clear solutions are perceived. Mexico got 182 natural protected areas. Two very large NPAs were established recently and announced during the COP 13 in Cancun. In particular the giant Caribbean Biosphere Reserve in the Mexican Caribbean (more than 5 million ha) is way to distant to reach the purpose of its creation due to lack of enough financial resources to be surveilled. This problem is evident for many NPAs in Mexico.
R380	Fabian Carvallo Vargas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	I'm really concern about the issue of How we can get our governments use the information that they already have in public politics. I'm just looking that we have the info but we don't have clear actions. We keep working in words and not in actions. I'm worried about the Biosphere integrity. We are losing every day a lot of species and we are not doing enough to keep them alive. We need to improve our action every day and we need to press to our government in any way to get this done. Thank you for your hard work.
R568	Carlos Garcia-Saez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Sadly, the new government in Mexico is returning to fossil fuels, disregarding the Paris agreement and other international conventions. THere is not a clear environmental policy.
R593	Juan Pablo Gallo-Reynoso	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In my country were the population is still growing, and that we are more than 120 million, the cattle growing have expanded as much as agriculture and mining. That had a large toll in areas that were protected as Natural Protected Areas under the Federal Government that is issuing permits to develop and open new places, such as the Mayan jungle to create towns and tourism, where there should be nothing like that. Other once pristine areas are suffering the encroachment by the growing of large cities. This population growth requires more and more energy on a daily bases and the construction of new thermoelectrical plants based on the burning of oil are being built, instead of using solar or wind power.
R595	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economy must mainstream environmental issues as a main criteria for development. The environment issues must be considered as a whole. The most important component is wellbeing in harmony with nature.
R658	Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my country, the combination of the change of the party in front of the government with the pandemic is having a great multifactorial impact on environmental issues. Part of our policies on energy use, we are going backward toward petroleum-based energies, which will bring back high levels of pollution and effects in population health. We might go back to old consumption habits, losing the opportunity to new social and economic process need for a new lifestyle.
S012	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In particular it seems that the integrity of the biosphere is a concerning aspect, because changes in land use have caused the natural distribution of species to fragment and damage the integrity of the gene pool of populations within the species.
S018	Topiltzin Contreras MacBeath	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although there is increasingly more information and environmental awareness, I feel that the political, and above all, economic systems do not understand that the base of the economic activity and the very future of our species is intrinsically linked to biodiversity.
S026	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In my region of the Baja California Peninsula, due to its natural and social characteristics, there is a large amount of protected natural areas that have been allowed to largely maintain the biosphere's integrity.
S027	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main problem is the way in which people use natural resources. Consumerism is accelerating in light of a powerful market of global economic competitiveness, where thousands of companies are struggling to occupy an economic position to the detriment of nature conservation and an adequate management of natural resources. The population is becoming increasingly larger and developing countries are facing social problems derived from the pressure of the economic system, in light of which there aren't the educational, labor and food security conditions needed to face global challenges. In light of these uncertainties, the population is continuously growing and therefore demanding natural resources for its survival. Large cities have hoarded many of the resources that are produced in the countryside, including drinking water that is transported in high volumes, at the expense of the rural population's well-being, but, above all, forest ecosystems. Public policies to eradicate this problem must emphasize strengthening the community capacity for management, both in the countryside and in the city. Assistance approaches have little effectiveness. It is important to create systems of citizen participation to commit people and large companies to contribute to conservation and reverse damage to nature.
S061	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	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 10. Others	• The emergency of COVID-19 and the post-pandemic period represents a strategic opportunity to re-consider a new relationship between humans and the environment, as well as innovative global actions that help to fulfill the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. • Collaboration and partnerships in the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems in light of activities carried out on land and the sources of pollution. • The lack of a strategic vision in investments, which allows advancement toward energy efficiency, which fosters a low-emission economy and propitiates the creation of new green jobs. • Climate Action Policies that increase the resilience of ecosystems against the hardships of climate change and contribute to ensuring food security; mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in diverse sectors of economic and social activity, and for adaptation to foreseeable adverse impacts of climate change. • Boosting of rural areas, which are the pillars of food security and well-being of the population. • A sustainable rural policy needs to be strengthened, which incorporates the agroecological approach and protection of the biocultural heritage in the production sectors. • To foster and participate in the dialogue and inclusion of the pluricultural concepts and knowledge of nations and to strengthen the consultation processes with the indigenous populations.

Comments on Q3							
S064	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The lack of an adequate public policy based on scientific data, and one appropriate to the specific situation of each region or country, and its correct implementation has a large impact on the planet's environmental problems. This is in addition to the correct training of authorities on knowing how to exercise the policies.
S079	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Mexico, there is an issue combined with serious problems in the supply, quantity and quality of water, as well as in the rapid change in land use, losing large areas of original vegetation. As a result, biodiversity is lost and the effects of climate change intensify. Several things need to be added to this. The first is that although there are environmental laws, standards and regulations, generally they are not complied with. On the other hand, there is a poor social situation, where cartels have great power, a high crime rate exists and at the same time women suffer serious violence, which does not allow for many environmental programs to be developed.
S084	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I feel that the changes in the planet relating to anthropogenic activities vary largely depending on the country you live in. In general, the capitalist way of living implies an excessive extraction of resources that results in climate change, a reduction in biodiversity, and food waste. To move on to a different way of living with greater sensitivity toward sustainability, the social inequalities must be resolved, and the commitment of wealthy countries must be greater.
S108	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Problems have been intensifying and economic interests continue to be prioritized.
S117	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The good intentions of national governments and international commitments are not applied or reflected in local/regional governments, which is precisely where they attend to the large amount of problems relating to environmental matters in the communities, rivers, lakes, forests, and animals. There should be a greater application of resources and training of regional governments to be able to tackle environmental problems at the local level.
R545	Vitalie Gulca	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	MOLDOVA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We think that lifestyle changes the system of environmental problems.
R036	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	MONTENEGRO	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Species are slaughtered leaving gaps in the food and habitats networks. Just like a frayed fabric this will cause spillovers of disease, fall of more species, and dramatic increase of opportunistic ones. Together with climate change we are on a brink of complete turnover in biodiversity and humans will be affected same as any other animal.
R281	Jovana JANJUSEVIC	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	MONTENEGRO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Covid-19 crisis teaches us how little we have achieved in protecting nature. We have failed the planet, biodiversity, and now we have a small chance to redeem ourselves, to change our habits and lifestyles, to put nature first in order not to create another crisis and that is the climate change crisis.
R449	[-]	Africa	MOZAMBIQUE	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Climate Change is still "invisible" for many, including society and decision makers. When it hist severely in the near future is going to be a wake up call too late. Meanwhile, Human population grows and with it the pores of the Poor, who do not see any improvements in Society or any safe nets. And as a result, more food and more space is needed to produce it, with serà Impact on wild spaces and Wildlife.
R693	Pejul Pedro Sebastiao Calenga	Africa	MOZAMBIQUE	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change	Awareness is not following the implementation of adaptive measures to tackle this problem. Measures are not considering bottom-up approaches and also are failing to focus on local based solutions.
R592	[-]	Asia	MYANMAR	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	International collaboration (especially from organizations under UN umbrella) should be given to poor countries.
R657	[-]	Africa	NAMIBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One of the largest environmental issues/hurdles faced within Namibia today remains government policies and society involvement. Many resources and job opportunities through these resources are (often illegally) sourced to illegitimate or overseas companies and tenders. This often and almost always leaves a direct export of our resources with little financial or economic benefit for local communities. Most of these tenders and grants are awarded through heavy bribes leading to more corruption within our leaders and governing bodies. The biodiversity, food and water securities, and biotic environments we loose are often irreparable for many generations due to Namibia's mostly arid climate. Without the correct management or governing oversight, almost all of the listed environmental issues play a 'cause and effect' with one-another.
R222	Hem Sagar Baral	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental conservation is not integrated into development. Nature conservation is seen by most as not their business and most are thinking that they can get by even after spoiling the nature. Developed economy people are using resources in a way that contributes to degradation of environmental conservation. They are not willing to give up their comfort to compromise for poorer world and environmental conservation. Clean energy development should be top priority.
R350	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that there is more societal awareness, but reaction is slow. Probably policies and measures are not serious enough.
R417	Dikpal Krishna Karmacharya	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	During my childhood in my area we used to wear blankets throughout the year, but since last decade we use blankets only for 7-8 months, remaining months hot getting hot, indicating the climate change. Most of the natural things are disappearing around my region, indicating the species extinction. Here all the farmlands that produce foods are now filled with houses producing pollution.
R602	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Water resources are drying. Monsoon has delayed. Prime forest and agricultural lands are used for housing development and industries. Food insecurity is increasing.
R729	Prakash Lamsal	Asia	NEPAL	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Fragmentation, modification and shrinkage of forest resources and wetlands due to unorganized and haphazard physical infrastructure is posing a great challenge in forest and wetland species conservation. Many species are loosing their habitat thereby posing threat in their survival. Climate change has produced direct Negative impact on agriculture, water resources, forestry, biodiversity, weather events and has dragged the lives of rural and urban community in misery. This is pushing lives Poor people in vulnerable zone. Infrastructure development especially large hydro dams posing threat to upstream and downstream biological communities including river dependent rural communities. Water and land pollution including un-managed and direct waste disposal along with those dams have caused the biological death of our holy rivers. Rivers just have dirty waters but no life. There are efforts to respond those problems, however, they are not enough and not producing visible results.
R114	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The coronavirus crisis will set back for at least 12-24 months any recent positive changes in environmental conditions.
R123	Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Species are going extinct faster than we can protect them. Habitat is been degraded and combined with issues around climate change, a lack of water resources and biochemical flows we have some major problems ahead if we cannot reduce consumption and overpopulation. Politically, there seems no fortitude to do this.
R155	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are multiple issues, which relate from people's consumption, which is too high, to loss of native forest in particular that impacts water, biodiversity, and climate, the increased dairy farming that impacts water and the soil (as well as drives other problems internationally) and a too slow uptake of renewable energy sources and low-fossil fuel culture. Overall there seems to an increasing will to take action, but in reality it is hard and the government is too frightened to take drastic action because people are still too conservative. Well need help to change our behaviours.
R186	Anna Santure	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	Concern that COVID-19 impacts on economy will put enormous pressure on roll-backs on environmental protections (seen already in US policy changes and reversing previous controls)

Comments on Q3							
R204	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate Change dominates all others and, unless dealt with urgently, will override all other global problems. Indigenous Biodiversity loss is also extremely serious
R329	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel the most impactful things we can do to drastically change the current trajectory of climate change, natural area loss, and pollution are to encourage lifestyle changes in individuals but to also create economies and policies which support those lifestyles. Lifestyle change is difficult, and in some countries, very expensive for families and individuals alike. I feel the local and national governments should take this into account and provide policies and plans which encourage all families to seek more sustainable lifestyles. It begins with one, but impacts many - and the small changes made my many could be what protects our planet and its species.
R385	Lyndon DeVantier, PhD	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Humanity is exceeding planetary boundaries in critical natural cycles. One consequence of this is climate (and ocean) change, the most pressing issue for Oceania. Climate change is an overarching, existential threat that it impacts all other environmental problems. The continuing geo-political 'inertia' or reversion to older polluting 'norms' from major emitters globally, combined with growing positive feedbacks in the climate system (eg. polar albedo loss, methane release from permafrost and as clathrates/hydrates from continental shelves, changes in forest source-sink relations among others), mean that the situation will continue to deteriorate, irrespective of what is achieved over coming decades. Rate of deterioration, and temporal extent of impact, can both be influenced, however. Hence we should stop trying to influence government policy and actions, including via the international legal system, as for example with the opportunity for Ecocide to be recognized as a crime under the Rome Statute. Such legal mechanisms have the potential to most rapidly shift the prevailing neo-liberal 'laissez faire' approach to one that recognizes the importance biodiversity and the biosphere in planetary life-support and its critical role in inter-generational equity.
R407	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While iconic animals may serve as flagship indicators of biodiversity loss, conservation need is common to all organism groups including those little represented such as the fungi. Climate disruption is more descriptive and meaningful than climate change. In contrast to covid-19, this more serious but chronic crisis appears too slow for the majority of people to take action and address seriously. However, the temporary reduction in carbon/energy use during national lockdowns indicates that humanity is capable of positive response.
R428	James Tremlett	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land-system change is closely tied to ocean-system change. Climate change and biosphere integrity are both reliant on the health of the world ocean, and the trajectory is dire.
R725	Steve Wagstaff	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing environmental problems requires an appreciation of the inter-related nature of the biosphere. The biosphere is composed of a hierarchy of systems. Smaller systems are components of delicately intertwined larger systems. The whole is greater than the sum of the parts. Interactions among systems are synergistic, changing through time and moderated by homeostatic mechanisms.
S045	Raul A. Lacayo	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	NICARAGUA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A unified vision needs to be developed that superimposes, through consensus and education, and not imposition, individual interests and the interests of each nation that are currently demonstrated separately. It is important to promote a vision that carries the message that the great lack of action in pursuit of environmental protection, whether in a country or group of countries, will affect everyone sooner or later. The necessary corrections must be carried out by the manufacturers currently used for the allocation of global resources, while creating new incentives that improve this allocation and disincentives that reduce and/or eliminate wrong allocations. These incentives must be implemented and corrections must be carried out from a global perspective and not a national one or from the point of view of an industry in particular. In both the development of incentives and correction of markers, the sustainability of these actions must be taken into account, whether in economic or environmental terms.
S103	Armando Dans CHAVARRIA	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	NICARAGUA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The region where I live (Central America) is an area that is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and they are already being seen. On a global level, I feel that the measures of countries with higher emissions are minimal. In terms of public policies, there is no pressure for developed countries to take measures that really impact the reduction in emissions. Instead, there is a growing demand from developed countries for products that come from more biodiverse regions of the planet, many of them legal and others illegal. For example, all products of illegal hunting that have markets in China for traditional medicine or other luxury items are putting pressure on populations of species such as sharks, elephants, jaguars, rhinoceros and other species that are on the brink of extinction. On the other hand, the pressure of monocultures on natural ecosystems for exports - including to developed countries - such as soy, palm oil, and extensive livestock farming, are leaving countless species without habitats, whereas the capacity of tropical ecosystems to capture carbon is also being lost. Although most of the population is aware of this and makes changes on a personal level in diet and lifestyle, it is insufficient. Changes must be generated at a state policy level that really have a positive impact on the planet from a local community level.
R239	Funke BOLODEOKU	Africa	NIGERIA	Corporation	20s	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A combination of population growth and the absence of responsible consumption of resources is disadvantageous to the earth. With increase in population comes an automatic increase in the demand for available resources - food, land, water, energy, etc. The sustainable thing to do to then cushion the effect of this population growth and increased ecological footprint would be to implement measures to promote and ensure efficient and responsible consumption of resources. This is however not largely the case. The relationship between population growth and resources consumption needs to be urgently addressed, and measures put in place to advocate for and ensure sustainable consumption of available resources else the earth may be put at a tipping point.
R299	Elizabeth L. Gadsby	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are losing biodiversity at a spectacular rate, one which we are either unwilling or unable to calculate. In the past two years I have seen a shocking reduction - virtually an absence - of winged insect life in the rain forest of SE Nigeria. This area has been recognized as one of Africa's 4-5 biodiversity hotspots. I have been working in these forest for over 30 years. As an example, a single electric light bulb in the forest at night used to attract hordes of winged insects, each seemingly a different species at first glance. Over the last few years these light bulbs are now unattended. It's shocking. If these insects are gone, what are the bats eating? What are the insectivorous birds eating? Who is pollinating the forests thousands of trees?
R309	Agbo Chinonso	Africa	NIGERIA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change	Climate Change has changed the approach to several human activities within sub sahara Africa. This ranges from agriculture and land management, tenure systems, waste management, land disputes and resolutions. Increased pressure on natural resources due to desertification.
R344	Oshaniwa Toyin	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Ecosystem Services challenges Soil (Sustainable Soil Management) Organic Agriculture
R484	Ishaq Umar	Africa	NIGERIA	Central government	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change has been a major challenge on the African continent and yet no improvement has been observed or attained at individual and governmental level. High temperature, heavy winds, drought and unwanted gases have full the biosphere. Without proper check ups the world would collapse and humans would become extinct. It's pertinent at the moment to put into considerations all the factors that lead to these severity. At the offshore where petroleum products are brought for distribution there are challenges of flow from the vessels into the water bodies. Aquatic life would become hard and humans would suffer. As a result of these activities, biodiversity will be lost and the integrity of the biosphere would be compromised. With increasing human population and shortage in food supply life will be harsh .
R643	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	The pollution is very serious problem in the country, but the government is not doing much to deal with the issue despite the increased pressure from the public.Same is with the water resources - building many small hydro-power plants have destroyed the rivers and the river beds, and some have water level beyond the ecological minimum.
R093	PAUL HOFSETH	Western Europe	NORWAY	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Difficult to distinguish berween direct climate saving measures such as technological change and underlying causes such as population and consumption. Especially when you ask about local worrries; activities in far off countries that enable consumption in other regions is equally worrying Similar with biodiversity problems where population growth, area of built land expansion, polliution and and agricultural practices dominate. and is closely tied to food supply (e.g. loss of pollinators)..all of these can be adressed by societal cohesion around strong policy implementation. In some counrries such as parts of India and the US, ground water resources are becoming polluted and scarce, but tis in not a global problem in the sense that it will directly affect others. Polluted water is also a pesistent but solvable problem in poorer countries,not a matter that can spread globally, hence I have not listed it. Certain compounds, however bioaccumulate and may be dispersed by wind and ocean currents, they need to be banned so maybe I shouldhave marked biochemical flows since there are areas of ocean that receive too much nutrients and suffer eutrophication.. . A general threat to humanity, but not to the environment, that is currently evident: is the tendency of some countries to poach and trade virus-susceptible wildlfe, while others breed resistent bacteria through overuse of antibiotics, especially where used in bulk in agriculture.

Comments on Q3							
R416	Ragnhild Sollund	Western Europe	NORWAY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I regard the nature crisis with the ongoing extinction of nonhuman species as the most serious problem, alongside global warming. These issues must be viewed in perspective of human population growth, and consequently overconsumption and habitat grabbing. Generally politicians fail to acknowledge the crisis nature faces, and as consequence also the human species. Food practices entailing the conversion of land use, from natural habitats to monocultures and grazing land further pushes the crisis.
R652	Tom Dybwad	Western Europe	NORWAY	Central government	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Wind Industry represents a land use out of Control, and is not a sustainable energy, and will destroy lots of nature, biodiversity and landscape because of extensive infrastructure. The 0,01% richest People in the world and the increasing great gap to the poor represents a real threat to the planet (Thomas Piketty) and therefore nature).
R414	Bakhshal Khan Lashari	Asia	PAKISTAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water resources is one of the major issues in Pakistan. Due to climate variation the availability significantly affecting the livelihood of the people. Flood/droughts are the example of climate change impacts. SDG6 has set six targets to address the water as whole. We need to focus on SDG6 and make clear policy guidelines to monitor the progress on SDG6 at different levels (Local, regional and global). There should be strong institutional coordination mechanism to implement any framework developed to achieve the targets of SGD6. I believe, some are moving very fast and some very slow to achieve the targets which is probably not the goal set in Paris declaration.
R522	Muhammad Moazzam Khan	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are definitely improvement in the understanding of the Climate change and other issue
R616	Syed Abu Ahmad AKIF	Asia	PAKISTAN	Central government	60s	6. Population	The population of my country Pakistan has gone up more than six times from 33 million in 1951 to 210 million in 2018. This massive increase means an overuse of every resource from land space to water. This also contributes to government failure in every sphere of public service delivery and quality of life from education and health to housing and employment. High population means loss of biodiversity and human-nature conflict increases, change in land use as agricultural land is converted into living spaces, water stresses, etc. And yet we see that there is hardly any more concerned than they were five or ten years ago. The country's human development indices continue to fall or remain where they were 10 years ago while security considerations top all decision making. Unfortunately, while I am an optimist at the moment I cannot fight for my beliefs.
R733	Anwar Saleem Kasi	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	climate change is causing flood, drought and untimely rains, snow, degradation of productivity which is adversely affecting human health and agriculture which is the main source of livelihood and providing 70% of employment in Pakistan. Indus basin is life line of the country providing 80% of water for agriculture and drinking as well, in absence of water treatment system for urban sewage it is becoming major source spreading water born diseases among population. Emission of harmful gases, industrial effluent and use hazardous chemicals, uncontrolled use of pesticides in agriculture fields is causing major problems for human, livestock and polluting surface and under ground water resources, Population explosion is another major concern, around 65% is below 25 years of age in Pakistan. their education, employment, training is becoming major challenge for the society.
S040	Luis Fernando Norato	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	PANAMA	Local gevernment	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Our water basins are being affected by mining and the practice of invasive livestock farming and agriculture. Food security is increasingly at stake due to imports and few incentives for our producers. Intermediaries are part of the problem due to unscrupulously speculating about foods.
R072	[-]	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There are not policies to protect natural habitats and the growing cattle activities and farming are devastating the entire natural ecosystem. Poor legal system and Government corruption helps in this case and the results is a decreasing lost of biodiversity quality. Budget for environmental estudies is poor and bad management. Mostly of the key technical position are occupied by politician with our knowledge. Generally institutions are weak and NGO often take place of rol of Government either local or Central, without proper representativity. Poverty is also a big problem in the case of natural resources management, people still live depending of biomass as primary energy source in a country with the biggest Energy dawn (in term of yearly production).
S033	Tatiana Galluppi Selich	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a fine line between urban areas and nature, which is strongly affected by the increase in population and the need to improve the quality of life in rural areas. Although development is essential, it is highly necessary to do so in an organized and sustainable manner, which is highly affected by the ambition, power and interests of the few. Furthermore, there is an unequal distribution of resources, which generates excess among the few.
R272	Eduardo Oyague Passuni	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	human population still growing and growing in a climate change context, with limited water resources in quantity and quality, limited food production and not secured provision of health and safety. In paralell, The society and politics privileged the economy and consumption behavior, instead the sustainability and ecosystem protection.
R610	Erick Pajares GARAY	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	We consider that the critical factor that contributes in a superlative way to the devastation of global ecosystems -and to the transgression of planetary boundaries- is the low level of human consciousness in relation to the interconnections, interdependencies and coevolutions between the human species and non-human species. Faced with the planetary ecological crisis we need to move towards governance of the Earth system. The planetary emergency also demands that humanity evolve towards an intergenerational consciousness (intergenerational ethics), towards a recognition of the responsibilities of the present generations with future generations. The human thought system -and its model of knowledge production (scientific knowledge)- are in deep crisis, which is reflected in the destruction of the Earth. Now we have to unveil other knowledge systems (other epistemes) to rescue the future of life -of all forms of life- on the planet, for which it is vital to build global consensus through 'a dialogue of civilizations for the Earth´.
S003	Alfredo GALVEZ BALLON	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Recent studies indicate that it is highly probable that the COVID-19 pandemic originated from a wild species (pangolin) and its sale in the market in Wuhan, China. This fact must bring about a turning point in terms of our interaction with the environment and lead us to consider ourselves as part of a whole, because while our actions (for example, illegal capture and trafficking of wild fauna) have an impact on nature, the generated imbalance will eventually affect us (diseases). It is therefore relevant and urgent to implement the following measures: (1) To work based on what already exists. It is necessary to evaluate, implement and strengthen the existing regulatory framework; (2) to regulate and control the consumption of wild fauna bushmeat; (3) to control the sale of wild fauna in markets; (4) to adequately regulate the possession of wild fauna by individuals; (5) to address the problem of invasive exotic species; (6) to strengthen and articulate the institutionalism of health surveillance associated with wild fauna; (7) to promote the generation and use of scientific information; (8) to disseminate information for greater citizen awareness and behavioral change; (9) priority implementation of the National Strategy for the Reduction in Illegal Trafficking of Wild Fauna (ENRTIFS) articulately with the competent authorities, including regional governments; and (10) to consider the illegal trafficking of wild fauna as an organized crime.
S022	FERNANDEZ DAVILA, Patricia Ivonn	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	3. Although there is greater awareness of the problem that the change in land use generates (called deforestation), the efforts being made to reverse the current trends contributing to climate change - which are growing every year - are insufficient. In Peru, almost 50% of its GHG contributions come from deforestation and change in land use. The causes are regrettably structural (poverty and corruption) and the significant efforts being made to keep the forests standing (mainly in protected areas) remain insufficient. 8 and 4. Our society's way of life has led to the great degradation of quality of life in our cities, which are polluted with refuse and waste, with a tremendous and disorderly amount of cars, in addition to the lack of handling of liquid effluents that are discharged into water, including rivers and the sea.
S059	Jose Felix Pinto-Bazurco	South America	PERU	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	Beyond the evident challenges that exist in developing countries that depend economically on the extraction of natural resources, I can add the lack of political and institutional capacity to take effective measures, specifically the capacity to enforce the established standards and policies, as one of the most significant barriers to achieving sustainable development.
S093	Yuri Beraun Baca	South America	PERU	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Indeed, although the most significant global threat the world will face is climate change, several of its effects are already affecting not just biological diversity, but also the services that they provide to humanity. For example, deglaciation is affecting water regulation in the Tropical Andes, and what's also worse is that it has potential effects on related emerging diseases. In the case of integrity of the biosphere, illegal trade and unsustainable use of species have made this crime the third most profitable worldwide. In the case of water resources, weak governance combined with climate change makes this situation critical in the short and medium term.

Comments on Q3							
S102	[-]	South America	PERU	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Growth in the population is evident, affecting the different ecosystems and areas with inadequate practices, while in the background, goods and services of nature are consumed in a way that puts human needs first. By this same logic, these actions of growth in population and its needs have generated or caused climate change. The consequences that occur in the normal patterns lead to an increase in different risks or vulnerabilities and therefore to a lesser capacity of ecosystem response and resilience; by this logic, biodiversity as a whole is being affected. All these actions create a series of impacts such as pollution, the excessive use of natural resources (use of source areas), consumerism and other environmental problems that affect media.
S109	Carmela Landeo SÁNCHEZ	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If we do not change our relationship with the natural environment, then we will not have any options left. Our methods of consumption and our society structured under the market's needs unquestionably do not allow us to find solutions for re-establishing a balanced relationship with nature. We do not see ourselves as part of nature; therefore, we do not recognize the limits of what we can do. Added to this is a society that, in most countries, does not prioritize education, which is our lowest investment. Thus, we do not have responsible citizens with awareness of others and respect toward society and the world where we live.
S122	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The change in perception and progress toward healthier behavior and greater awareness of the role of natural resources for well-being is happening, but only in certain spheres of society or special groups, because it is not a matter that reaches the base of the population pyramid.
R090	PATRICK MABBAGU	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Corporation	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Philippines must ensure the integrity and enforceability of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of local government units throughout the country. The massive conversion of agricultural lands into residential and industrial developments should be avoided if not strictly regulated as it eventually takes a toll on the food security of the future generations.
R527	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Biodiversity loss is occurring at an alarming rate due to unrestricted illegal wildlife exploitation and trade, deforestation, unlimited expansion of agriculture, unabated mining activities and business-as-usual infrastructure development. Despite the existence of laws, government has not been strictly enforcing these due to a host of factors. In this time of covid19 crisis, government leaders have even sought to relax environmental standards because it is politically expedient. By doing so, biodiversity protection and ensuring resilient communities have taken the back seat. Ultimately, this threatens us all because we are completely dependent on healthy and vibrant ecosystems.
R533	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If we look at the environment, the situation is not encouraging - increasing temperatures and CO2 concentrations with their deleterious effects on marine and terrecosystems and their productivity, which directly impacts the human population. We can just continue to work for change and hope that society will find solutions. As of now, these are not clearly evident, or the political and social will to implement them, but we have never experienced these situations before and maybe we can find a way. We need to hope, and religions, art, and culture help foster and inspire that hope, as well as the examples of those who have made a difference, such as Greta Thunberg. If a single person can have such an impact - this both shows that the global population is receptive, and that change can happen.
R673	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	My area, mangroves. We see much more awareness of the problems. More desire to do something. But restoration efforts are conducted poorly. Poor site selection. Poor site species matching. Therefore everything dies. The deforestation rate for mangroves is slowing. This is 'good' news.
R704	Anna Kalinowska	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	POLAND	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Spatial planning it is very important for biosphere integrity. Too much land space is covered by human activity and in result it is not enough space for wild nature. Consumption habits are very "space consuming" as space is not seen as valuable natural resource. Land use is often wasteful and only human-oriented and creates several problems for biodiversity and climate change.
R030	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Forest fires are changing their regime everywhere, becoming more frequent, larger and of higher severity. This is related to climate and land use land cover change and demography change. It is an environmental issue as well as a socioeconomical issue since it affects landscapes, biodiversity, natural resources, productivity and many other issues.
R048	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In general all issues and subjects are relevant but I have chosen those that are more urgent and vital as they are pillars supporting all others.
R260	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I have stated this often enough, all of the above issues are related, it is impossible to consider one issue without its affecting and being affected by the others. This means, in simple terms, that a systematic approach is essential in order to confront and begin to act meaninfully, which means above all to change our attitude and behaviour towards the environment. A concerted effort is required as opposed to the past and current fragmentary affair. It is futile to attend conferences and sign agreements without undertaking the necessary action. Others, in this context, mean for me information technology and its implications. I can recall the situation in the early nineties when there was a wave of environmental awareness on a global level. This was suddenly and completely overwhelmed by the popular response to information technology and its ramifications. Instead of focussing on the environmental problems we had to face, we allowed ourselves to become distracted by being attracted to the superficial rewards offered by the internet and digitalisation. Social networks could be important in advancing the cause of the environment, they remain mostly preoccupied with trivia.
R415	Luis Silva	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although we have in Europe some advances in point 9, due to regulations, this is not having a considerable impact either in Europe, or in other regions. The steps to mitigate climate change are progressing too slowly, land use change continues to occur in important areas such as the Amazon basin. Deforestation still progresses with expansion of rangeland and the production of cattle. This is still causing negative impacts in biodiversity but is also contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. Food production has continued to be based on a reduced level of sustainability, with high fertilization input, monocultures, reduced levels of genetic diversity of cultivars, massive production of cow meat and milk wich have huge demands in terms of environmental costs and in the emissions of methane. The progression to electric mobility is very slow, and the investment in new energy alternatives, namely solar, is also taking a long time to gain more importance. We need a clear acceleration in the implementation of measures to reduce climate change, and much more impetus in promoting changes in production and consumption habits, with a clear demand for the integration of sustainability in all the avenues of human activity.
S110	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	PUERTO RICO	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I do not wish to write my opinion.
R461	Alexandru Bulacu	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ROMANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	It is obvious that at the political level, there isn't a clear vision of climate change and there isn't a strategy for the conservation of the natural values. And at the national level there are not funds (of course there is not the capacity of the State) or, at least the desire for partnership with civil society to carry out for various issues of the environment.
R542	Alexander Solokha	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	Other	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I think the various types of pollution bring threats to the habitats, biodiversity and humans now and especially in the long-term prospect. Recycling and treatment of waste substances should be the priority for environment agenda and research.
R644	ANNA BELOUSOVA	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I suppose that one of the very important issue is the biodiversity conservation. There are a lot of approaches in Russia to start use and hunt on any species and there are very low level of education of hunting specialists. If people have money, they may hunt on any specie even Red Data Book species. The hunting lobby has more power now then some years ago.
R713	Petr Glazov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	During last 5 years, the situation with environmental pollution in Russia has worsened. On the one hand, the problems of environmental pollution are widely covered in the public, and on the other hand, the government has poor control over the observance of the rules and regulations of state corporations of the extractive and other industry. The enforcement of environmental regulations in the country has worsened. The government enacts laws that reduce the control of state corporations regarding environmental pollution and allows them to increase uncontrolled emissions. Cases of import of especially hazardous waste from other countries for burial have become more frequent. The public awareness regarding waste sorting has been increased, but the waste management system is not prepared by the government.
R737	Alexander Feldt	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The big problem for Russia for the last two years has been the garbage problem. Russia does not have a good recycling system - only 1% of the garbage is being recycled. Most of the garbage is going to the landfills. It is especially big problem for Moscow and Moscow region where the garbage and landfills have been influencing the life of locals. They can not breathe and organize the protests. The authorities try to change the situation. The separate waste collection is being organized in some of the region as a part of a garbage reforma. But in reality more landfills are being organized. For instance they tried to create the biggest landfill in Shiyes, Arkahangelsk region. The garbage there in the swamp could destroy the springs, rivers and sea in the whole Russian North and affect the Barents region. Since August 2018 local people and people and from all over Russia then try to stop this stupid idea - thousands of people on the rallies, the camp in Shiyes, courts, letters, media attention etc. And now the governor of the region is changed, the project is frozen but not closed yet. Moreover the authorities have created the landfills near Kaluga and other places. Parlament made equal incineration and recycling. So even the sorted garbage will be burnt without modern filter system and the real recycling will not become the reality. Incinerators are planned to be constructed. The garbage problem affects the environment in Russia and people.
R284	Laine MUNIR	Africa	RWANDA	University or research institution	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In the East African Community, a pressing issue for land-system change is gender. Men and women use land differently based on socially-constructed gender roles. For example, men are more likely to travel to cut down timber or hunt while women are more likely to be responsible for finding clean drinking water and firewood for the household. Women do the majority of farming. Men use land farther from home and women closer. Men violate protected areas intermittently but leave greater damage, whereas women violate protected areas on a more frequent basis but with a lighter degree of damage. However, when land is set aside for conservation or rural families are displaced by economic development projects, the gendered nature of land use is rarely fully accounted for in compensation packages, alternative livelihood schemes, or relocation initiatives. In particular, women have fewer alternatives when they lose access to land because they are less likely to have savings to fall back on or have legal recourse, and they are more likely to have an unequal burden of childcare. Women cannot adapt to changes in land use as easily. Because of this, it is vital that women's specific needs are taken into account when designing environmental laws and policies, both internationally and domestically. Women living at the poverty line whose needs are not accounted for run the risk of not only greater socioeconomic vulnerability, but turning to environmentally unsustainable practices to survive.

Comments on Q3							
R513	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is clear that there are not just few environmemtal issues, but all from the list, and it strongly emphasizes the urgency of changing no.9. and no.8. Without substantial change of those two, any attempts to improve any of the other listed issues will be just vaste of time and resources
R014	Gerard Rocamora	Africa	SEYCHELLES	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Pollution by plastics, including microplastics, is a huge problem that needs to be more taken into consideration and adressed rapidly and effectively at regional/ global level
R496	[-]	Africa	SEYCHELLES	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change	While much of the population may be familiar with the term 'climate change', not many are aware of how we are already being impacted by a changing climate and what role the population plays in it.
R268	Bee Choo Strange	Asia	SINGAPORE	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 10. Others	People in the region where I live i.e. Southeast Asia are more concerned about the basic needs and fulfilling their aim to live better lives like the people in the western world. Most are unaware of environmental problems and how to resolve these issues. People in our region still throw plastics in the river, clear forests for plantations and mining. The governments in the region do not enforce and enact laws to protect habitats and provide clean water for the people and the environment. Population growth is a big problem to but there are signs that it is slowing.
R345	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economic growth continues to be the main driver of environmental degradation. Even with the devastation of Covid-19, many governments are impatient to get the economy moving again at the expense of public health. All the economic wealth generated has been wiped out by Covid-19. Once it is contained, we will see economic development re-started with a fervor that will revisit the story of further environmental degradation.
R209	ROMAN STEFAN KRAJCOVIC	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Significantly increase the responsibility of multinational corporations to reduce overall consumption, to ban genetically modified food and to clean the world ocean
R685	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most sensitive ecosystems include the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere where stronger regulations against pollution and exploitation are required. Pollution of the atmosphere, oceans and biosphere (including food), have global impacts on human health. Drinking water is strategic “material” of the 21st Century, which require better protection against pollution and overexploitation. The ANTHROPOCENE, the era we are living in, requires minimalization of global negative impacts. The crucial position in the Anthropocene belongs to humans, their education and organisation to start global environmental activities. Educated people are playing strategic roles, and even more in the future with grooving economic and social globalisation. The society should not repeat mistakes which were done during industrialisation era, although many regions due to great needs for energy, food, water, etc., and due to overpopulation, continue in devastating the global environment. 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 society should change its philosophy and behaviour - from the EGOCENTRIC approach with man in the centre of ecosystems to the ECOCENTRIC approach when man is a part of the total environment behaving friendly to all ecosystems, carefully studying the past impacts and predictions for the future.
R623	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVENIA	Central government	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There needs to be a transitional change, using materials already at Earth's surface, and sustainable use of energy.
R491	David Boseto	Oceania	SOLOMON	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	Marine Ecosystem and Marine Liter
010	Thabo Innocent Hlatshwayo	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Perhaps it falls under lifestyle but I think there is a need to look into addressing the growing human wildlife conflicts that exist. Hence until we find ways of modifying human attitudes towards wildlife, it will be difficult to achieve sustainability.
R336	Victor Gavin COCKCROFT	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Increased population is the driver of everything else.
R349	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Central government	60s	6. Population	All the environmental issues stem from the over population of a finite planet. However, some systems are far more sensitive to overuse than others, and somehow biodiversity always loses out the most. People pressure drives direct biodiversity consumption, the change in land-use from natural and sustaining biodiversity to monocultures for food that mine water and pollute systems, that again impact disproportionately on the ecological reserve and resilience, and ecosystem integrity. Enhanced climate change, by pollution and land use change, and coupled by reduced biophere integrity, threaten a runaway climate change and biodiversity loss. Despite all this human lifestyles aspire to more and better, and policies and management continuously favour en hanced lifestyles and larger populations even in the face of clear evidence that these are compromising biodiversity and ecosystem integrity: the legal, policy and mitigation measures are all people-centric even at direct cost to the environment. Even mitigation measures, reducing climate change and habitat loss are largely adopted where they offer profit and monetary returns on investments. The amelioration system is a farce: it only progresses if humans benefit: the environment has no voice and no chance. Human economy trumps everything.
R450	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 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	Rates of habitat loss to agriculture, urban and peri-urban development, plantation forestry and non-sustainable land uses (e.g. mining and associated environmental harm, particularly of scarce water resources) pose a threat to the ecological integrity and resilience of South Africa's natural systems, which has implications for society, human livelihoods and survival. Issues such as climate change and infestations of invasive alien vegetation exacerbate these impacts and create further uncertainty about our environmental future. Other concerns relate to north-south perceptions about the responsible and sustainable use of biodiversity in ways that benefit rural communities and are central to effective biodiversity conservation in southern Africa. Poverty, unemployment, lack of education and access to services means that in many cases concerns for the environment are secondary and are not seen as integral to the long-term future and prosperity of society. Such problems are further complicated by self-interests and high levels of corruption at all government levels.
R462	Robert Morley	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All issues come down to society, economy, environment , policies and measures. There is progress and despite the best attempts by some groups to dismiss expert advice I think in general there is real realisation and change. There needs to be more action by national government and more coordination across nations.
R474	Annette Hubschle	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to mainstream whole-of-society responses to the issues. Local and indigenous communities are key players but continue to be side-lined in responses, policies and measures.
R498	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The integrity of the biosphere links into all of the categories that you have provided. Pollution and uncontrolled exploitation of the environment are big problems in Africa. I speak not only of South Africa but sub-Sharan Africa. Illegal logging of natural forests and illegal mining are two big threats. Southern Africa is suffering from extreme drought, though some parts have had unprecedented flooding, and from the information I have seen, both link directly to climate change. We have much poverty, currently aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, protection of the natural environment is not high on the list of activities. My own work focuses on studying the biodiversity of freshwater ecosystems, looking in particular at freshwater insects, and using these as monitors of ecosystem change. Much remains to be discovered in Africa, many species are still unknown to science, and we are actively involved in sharing knowledge and building data about the freshwater ecosystems of as much of

Comments on Q3							
R552	David Alan Edge	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	South Africa has very good environmental laws, but seems to lack the capacity and political will to implement them consistently whenever there is dissonance between the needs of the environment and the imperatives of economic growth and employment creation.
R106	Miquel Rafa I Fornieles	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	In my eco-region (Mediterranean) Climate Change and Water Resources are extremely linked and cannot be taken into account separately. Civil Society is showing clear signs of empowerment: last year was especially clear with young people and Climate Change and the Biodiversity loss. This should, sooner or later, be very influential at the political decisions at any level (Local to National to European / International).
R177	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Air quality should be one of the environmental problems in the list
R212	Antonio FERNANDEZ	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The balance among of Human Health, Animal Health and Enviromental Health is one of the key issues to be seriously taken into account as a whole. A whole picture can be drown with all these issues, interconected in a 3D picture, up to down, lef to right.. A recently issue to for you and your prestigious Fundation should be keep in mind (GLOBAL HEALTH = ONEHEALTH).
R550	David RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Notwithstanding the importance of climate change, it overshadows other more important issues for Life on the Planet such as habitat destruction (Land use/Land change) or species extinction (through habitat destruction, poaching or pollution). The reason is that we start to feel the effects of climate change as nuisances, whereas we cannot directly feel the impact and tragedy of losing species yet. We act as they humans were the only species that matters, denying rights to the rest of the living world, even the very basic right to existence.
S005	Juan Antonio GIL GALLUS	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The changes that are causing a large-scale loss of biodiversity and extinction of species are absolutely related to demographics, excessive consumption and climate change.
S006	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I believe that there are multiple and serious problems and that, despite there being greater awareness among the population, this is not always reflected in the political measures and the actions at various levels to mitigate and resolve them. Underlying problems, such as global overpopulation, unequal distribution of wealth (between countries and within countries) and excessive consumption hinder the implementation of many of the measures needed in the short term. I feel that very positive actions are taking place, but they are often counteracted by non-ecological policies and by the lack of a greater general change in behavior.
S007	JAVIER VELAZQUEZ	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Changes indicating an improvement in the near, medium- and long-term future are not being seen. These changes entail a need for deceleration in economic growth, which is essential in the current prevailing consumer society.
S008	Fernando LÓPEZ-RAMÓN	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	We need new leadership at all levels (global, national, regional and local) that decisively leads us on the path to the low-carbon economy, avoidance of the use of biocides and voluntary self-restraint of the population.
S009	Octavio Perera Curbelo	Western Europe	SPAIN	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	The human ego.
S011	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	CORONAVIRUS IS SHOWING THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO CHANGE HABITS AND POLICIES.
S013	Manuel Gómez calzado	Western Europe	SPAIN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The abusive use of land, excessive use of its resources and the changes in land use, which alter fauna and flora, are undoubtedly one of the serious problems that my region (Extremadura) is enduring. In addition to an overwhelming increase in Renewable Energies facilities, mainly of a speculative nature, all embellished by irrational policies with an exclusive short-term vision, make me pessimistic with regard to the evolution of life on planet Earth.
S015	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I see that things were previously improving a lot but there has been stagnation and even regression. I see that there is increasingly more unconcern and a loss of values such as those relating to nature. Such an opulent society has made us very egotistical and more destined towards consumerism than enjoying the simple things, nature and companionship.
S029	Rafael RODRÍGUEZ ALTAMIRANDA	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 7. Food	There has been a disruption of mankind's connection to nature. There is now concern about the complexity of reversing the effects of the environmental crisis. There is a paradox as we increasingly have more knowledge and tools to reverse the environmental crisis, but there is a global environmental bureaucracy that prevents action. Keys to this phenomenon are disconnection between the environmental mood of the citizen and the leaders that represent them in the international forums; policies of the environmental forums, not binding to the countries' policies; ineffectiveness of the expression of driving forces on environmental matters, at the local, national and international level; inertia of the political and economic systems to effectively incorporate the principles of sustainability; distance in the individual moral standard between a person that acts under principles of environmental neutrality and sustainability and the people who we really are, defending a quality of life distanced from sustainability.
S050	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Despite climate change appearing as the most significant threat to the planet, there are other problems such as pollution, the use of energy and transformation of ecosystems that may bring down our current life model. Therefore, political changes, with the application of stringent measures and social transformation is the only hope. I feel that governments are too lax in the application of these transitional measures and manipulated by large corporations, which prevent this transformation from taking place. A slight improvement has been seen in both social awareness and the appearance of measures and laws, but their application is still insufficient, and the effort needs to be much greater.
S123	Jose Rafael Garrido Lopez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The problems affecting the planet are based on unsustainable growth in resources due to growth in the population, especially the consumption of coal-based energy and the philosophy of economic development based on indefinite growth. This makes it impossible to maintain balanced natural spaces that maintain the biosphere's integrity, which contributes to the increase in the risk of pandemics due to imbalance. Only through the regulation of capitalism, which happened before the neoliberal wave, which started in the 1980s, and protection of half of the planet's territory, can the Paris Agreement and the SDGs be achieved to reduce the inevitable impact of climate change.

Comments on Q3							
R408	Nirmalie Pallewatta	Asia	SRI LANKA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This current Covid 19 crisis has highlighted the need to change human lifestyles into less consumptive and environmentally friendly ones. Particularly the impact of too much globalisation of supply chains. This current pandemic might translate into some more environmentally friendly practices in some areas.
R696	Sudath Abeysinghe	Asia	SRI LANKA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change cause many environment issues today. This can be natural or human invalid. Some of natural issues may side effects by human activity. Deforestation, Fossil fuel burning, Pesticides, Weedicides, uncontrolled researches etc. can increase climate change. With the high population growth, humans start over exploiting natural resources. Not only forest, water & air, fossil, minerals, soil all will destroy by the over population. When the balance of the nature damaged we have to face different type of disaster like Global warming, Extinction of living organism, Pollution of water, air & soil.
R078	[-]	South America	SURINAME	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	Although I find your attempt at doing this poll laudable, I do not see a very important issue addressed here. You present every sector as if there are no interconnections. However, all these issues are related to each other. As I work with wildlife, one thing that is really important in this context is "ONE HEALTH", the fact that the health of nature, flora and fauna, are inextricably related to each other, and to our own health and well-being. All the above relate to this, and as long as we cannot see our world in a holistic manner and keep separating each issue from each other, we are not going to make any improvements. I understand that for the purpose of our own limited human capacities, we have to work in little boxes, because otherwise we can no longer make sense of the information. However, the overall view needs to be also presented and the complexities of life on earth. Complex systems are not easy to understand, but as long as we keep separating these things, we will not be able to address
R006	Ari Lampinen	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Transportation is the most difficult climate change mitigation sector. Transportation energy consumption is still dominated by crude oil, and energy transitions are dominated by other fossil primary energy sources. Of these, unconventional fossil methane resources provide the greatest threat to survival of mankind due their vast resource base and instability that may lead to catastrophic leakages during exploration and production. Renewable primary energy sources have had poor transition success within transportation sector. Cars are the main contributors to the transportation sector emissions. Therefore, priority action is to replace gasoline and diesel oil powered cars by renewable primary energy powered cars. This is presently endangered by mis-substantiated focus on electric cars. Electric cars can not replace conventional crude oil cars, so they only increase total amount of cars. Therefore, this policy supports conventional crude oil cars. Results have been especially serious in the EU, because EU level legislation and policy has already removed from the market several car technologies that could replace conventional crude oil cars, and some other car technologies are presently under threat of extinction. The present EU policy and legislation strongly decreases technological diversity of car technologies that could contribute to solving the problem and may even in the short term lead to absence of technologies that can replace conventional crude oil cars.
R358	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Many people in my country, especially the young ones, are concerned or very concerned about climate change. There are initiatives taken by people to produce their own electricity by solar panels, it is more common that people are buying electric or hybrid cars and there is an interest to buy food that is locally produced. However, more has to be done from the government, to make it easier for people to make changes to meet necessary actions to reduce our carbon dioxide footprints.
R359	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	I lack the risk of diseases that are driven by climate change or by extinction of natural resources. That one would have been within the top 3.
R466	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are facing an increasingly polarized word where conservative, often nationalistic, forces are counteracting sustainable acting and ideas. It is often linked with non-acceptance of scientific findings and explanations. On the other hand there has been an increased awakening of the need to act and actions based on facts. The conflict is highly illustrated by the opponents: some world leaders with much power discarding science on one side and a young girl saying "listen to the scientists and act now". The awakening in the last year and a half is the positive sign.
R614	KARL-HENRIK ROBERT	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Our greatest problem - all categories - is that our leadership in general do not know how the myriad sustainability related problems are related - upstream, at the root-cause in cause-effect chains. Consequently, they cannot lead us to a future where all societal sectors - together - comply with boundary conditions of sustainability. The consequences are dire - first that measures in one sector, e.g. climate change, negatively influences the sustainability chances in another, e.g. food production capacity. This is by far our greatest sustainability problem, that our leaders dont have the competence to lead. It is far worse than the individual impacts from this on climate, biodiversity, toxicity, poverty, nuclear power and its relation to nuclear arms and terrorism etc. etc.
F023	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	50s	6. Population	The global population is increasing dramatically and there is no policy to address the issue. Without a doubt, it is easier and less compromising to discuss climate change and the loss of diversity than to seek wide-ranging solutions to the problem of global overpopulation.
F031	Willy Geiger	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Western society lives above its means. It is hedonistic and overly dominated by financial and multinational companies.
F032	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The little effort that has been made with respect to the fight against climate change and the loss of biodiversity during the past 30 years, demonstrated by the numerous indicators (tons of CO2 produced per year, continued decrease of the Red List Index, and decrease in forest area), illustrates the inability (or lack of will) of our system to prevent it.
R013	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is an unprecedented opportunity to invest trillions in low carbon economy while preserving ecosystem functions. What is needed are the right policy frameworks that incentivize such investments and make fossil fuel and very destructive economic activities less attractive financially.
R031	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A lot is being said and discussed. But real, effective implementation of corresponding measures is lagging behind. I see an egoistic pattern: someone must do something, but not me! A typical example are the Friday for Futures demonstrations where many participants demonstrate for improvements but they don't change their own behaviour (e.g. young people flying around the world).
R050	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	As the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report shows, SDGs 12-15 (Consumption, Climate, Oceans and Land) are the SDGs which are moving away form the target, i.e. they are getting worse. In order to stop deterioration for SDGs 13-15, it is vital to reduce pressures and the drivers of biodiversity loss, as the IPBES global Assessment clearly demonstrates. These include reducing consumption, containing growth (both economic and population), reducing Greenhouse gases and all kinds of pollution, reducing Land Use Change and - generally - to transform our economies so they are non-detrimental to our environment and aligned with the CBD's vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."
R054	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Population levels and pressure combined with a move towards highly consumptive lifestyles are core causal factors for the environmental problems included in this study but there is no effective process or public policy platforms addressing this two societal challenges
R094	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	6. Population	Population growth remains our greatest challenge. As long as there are more and more people demanding access to land, resources and the trappings of our modern life, we will continue to degrade our environmental resources. The growing competition for resource is also driving nativist narratives and nationalism, pushing populists and demagogues into positions of leadership, and thus undermining our attempts to stave off the inevitable planetary crisis. That being said, the disruption created by Covid-19 has created an inflexion point, a moment that could be exploited by nationalists and populist but that is equally an opportunity for scientists and activists to reframe the narrative and drive change. The next three years will present a singular opportunity to change course: if we don't seize it, we're done.
R142	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	It is clear that all the above are interlinked and without a massive shift from over extraction, over consumption that takes from nature rather than finding technological and indigenous solutions to work WITH nature Climate change is linked to Biosphere integrity, to land system change to biochemical flow and water resources,these will impact population and food. The 'rights' of some to have unrestricted choice has been at the expense of others in other places. COVID19 has shown we CAN adapt quickly and there are many changes that could be leveraged for the better Less airline and cruise travel in favor of more telecommuting and local community Giving real value to educators, healthcare works, and cleaning crews those who truly support civil society Less chemicals polluting the air and sea and soil that harm humans and nature More respect for nature and finding solutions for today without unbridled extraction without consideration of the legacy we leave our children tomorrow. Thinking as a collective community and not as isolated islands (for people and the planet)
R179	Joerg Dreybrodt	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It requires an holosic appraoach along the SDG-Targets based on the GSDR report from 2019. More action has to be taken. Driving a system change is complex and need to be addressed on several levels including the CSO and all stake holders. Ie young people are a huge motivated resource.
R371	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Land use and consumption habits are strongly correlated ad forest is lost to agriculture and cattle due to a globalised world and ever growing consumarisme. Technology advancements won't help. It's going back to less consumarisme that might change our outcome

Comments on Q3							
R442	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	40s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	6. Population: This topic remains taboo. No one dares tackle the question of family planning in developing countries for instance. 9. Society, Economy, Policies,...: There is a need for radical change, but no one is prepared for that change - especially at the political level. We continue to mesure economic well-being in terms of GDP, although this is encouraging the depletion of natural resources. Decision-makers at the international political level seem unwilling to commit to a long-term vision for safeguarding the precious ecosystems and biodiversity that secure life on earth.
R458	Rebekah Jorgensen	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	This survey is problematic because you ask me to address this in my region (Switzerland) which is not overwhelmed by most of these issues right now. These issues are 1) global and 2) holistic. While action is critical on local levels, my work on these at the moment is very active in Africa: Kenya, Uganda and Cote d'Ivoire, where these are critical. SO I would normally address from that perspective, but your survey desing it close-ended to one's geographical location. This does not account for the global level on which most activists work.
R531	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted some of the failures of our present system; likewise, the "lockdowns" implemented in many countries have illustrated that different modes of working are possible. Notwithstanding a resumption of industrial activity, the "new normal" will not resemble the old normal. This will be economically challenging of course, and no-one should underestimate the damage and pain that many people have suffered during this crisis, but in many ways this moment also represents an opportunity for positive change. We must now integrate and direct the changes being forced upon us by COVID-19, climate change, so-called "industry 4.0", demographic change, and others, to create a Just Transition to an optimistic future of decent work, equitable distribution of wealth, and an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable future.
R544	Engelbert Ruoss	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am very much concern about the governance and socio-economic systems in many countires. Missing responsible leadership and deterioration of human behavior of may leading politicians makes me desperate. Decision making without taking scientific data in consideration is a scandalous.
R645	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Big industries (auto, power, medical), big data and big money (banks and funds) continue to talk about change but like in the Gattopardo film, the slogan seems to be "continuous change so that nothing changes". The key players have occupied all decision levels to control change at a pace that allows them to be and remain at the trigger at all times. Coronavirus problem evidences need for change of our lifestyles, lots and lots is said and written but all we see is a rush back to the old normal, to recoup as quickly as possible. However the virus has evidences critical weak points in our society, lifestyles and use of resources. Unfortunately there appear to be too few, credible persons to advocate and lead to a more sustainable and equitable future.
R697	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The climate-water-food is a nexus that needs to be tackled in an holistic way. Considering the drivers and stressors of this nexus is important to build a sustainable world
R665	Ying-Shih Hsieh	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past, Taiwan's attitude and acknowledgment towards indigenous peoples stem from the perspectives of politics and history. This has led to The Indigenous Peoples Basic Law (2018) and even designated traditional areas, but their future remains unclear. The reason for this is our lack of attention to the key role of indigenous peoples in the Era of climate change as well as their potential contributions. According to statistics, kinder indigenous land management can passively reduce carbon emissions by 6.9GT and can store carbon by up to 849.3GT if implemented proactively; this is completely supplementary to the benefits of carbon reductions of 18.06GT through planting trees. Indigenous peoples have always been treated with discrimination, possibly even double discrimination; on the one hand, they are treated unfairly due to their indigenous identities while on the other, they face the risks of migration due to climate change; One thing is certain. If indigenous peoples lack understanding in climate adaptation, especially in the aspect of opportunity, it will be a massive loss for them and even more so for Taiwan. Many people focus on the indigenous people's relationship and meaning between traditional ecological knowledge and climate adaptation but in reality, the emphasis of indigenous people's role in climate change should be the key composition of overall national policy. Not only should it not be separated, it should be intensively integrated to face challenges.
R401	Aziz Ali Khan	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	TAJIKISTAN	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	major environmental concerns in mountainous region are climate change, loss of biodiversity, reducing water resources/receding of glaciers, land degradation, erosion and flash floods which damaging agriculture and vital infrastructures consequently increasing food insecurity. untimely raining damages agriculture/fruits which are main source of food for the poor small holders in the mountains; sometime drought create problem for the mountain people as there is less vegetation in pastures upon which livestock depend and great source of rural livelihoods is in jeopardy.
R275	Emmanuel KILELI OLE	Africa	TANZANIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When comes to the environmental issue, actions are much needed than words. World and local politics aren't currently helping us overcome environmental issues. Much focus should be put much on local communities so they start to take actions themselves to address environmental issues mentioned above regardless of the willingness of their governments. Most governments in the world are democratic ones which mean governments of the people by the people. That means, if we invest in local communities who by "theory" forms the governments, there is a high probability that such governments of the people will formulate environmentally friendly policies, and hence we shall overcome environmental issues.
R008	John Parks	Asia	THAILAND	Corporation	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Sixth global/mass extinction event currently underway, due to Anthropocene. Biosphere integrity declines driven by continuing trend in significant biodiversity reductions will be difficult to reverse given current trajectory. Artificial biodiversity recovery via genetic engineering may be only viable solution in the future, but will require significant scientific, political, and economic investments to implement.
R029	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Generally speaking, the world is going to hell in a handbasket.
R225	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate change is one of the most concerning issues of this planet Earth. Unfortunately, most world citizens tend to ignore as changing human behaviors is not easy. As long as we still use a current economic system (based on capitalism), we would be slow to tackle this problem in an appropriate time!
R605	JEFFREY A. McNEELY	Asia	THAILAND	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change and biodiversity are two environmental issues that are related to all of the others, so programs to address these two should also incorporate links to land-system change, biochemical flows (that affect climate change more than biodiversity), water resources, food, and lifestyles. All of this indicated that appropriate measures, including policies, are essential to a sustainable future. Emerging infectious diseases should be added to the of environmental issues, with a clear link to biodiversity and population along with a significant impact on climate change. 1

Comments on Q3							
R672	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	Other	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Genetic Modification of Crops. Environmental issues caused by man-made chemicals Water Pollution Population Growth Waste Production Hazardous waste Uses fewer chemicals for both for growing and transporting
R011	Jan van der Ploeg	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The loss of Biodiversity still remains largely neglected by policy makers and the general public. Critically important to highlight the loss of the living natural world.
R049	Jonathan Verschuuren	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these factors are highly interconnected and cannot be considered separately. The current global population growth and increased wealth for large numbers of people cause increased stress on land use, biodiversity, the climate, water resources, etc. etc. Food demand, for example, is rising with 60% over the coming decades. Climate change affects the possibility to grow more food. Meat production currently has a dramatic impact on land use (deforestation), on climate change (methane emissions), on water resources (increased irrigation, also due to climate change). So unless global dietary changes away from meat, and towards plant based food products, occur, the situation will worsen for all of the factors mentioned.
R157	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	All these environmental issues are politically discussed and society makes steps to deal with them, but too slow. Science generally provides a very clear message on consequences, mitigation and adaptation possibilities, and costs, but this information is generally lost or not picked up by the media. The media has a spurious role: it also give space for deniers and other non-experts. With the world-wide Corona crisis (which was aggravated by the increase in international travel and connectivity: twice as much travel as with the SARS pandemic), a positive trends can be observed. Real experts are valued again and scientific evidence is widely used again to base measures upon. The momentum should be kept to solve all the other issues as well.
R158	Baars Gerard	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	certainly due to the actual pandemic- the need to make a serious attemps for changes is clear. No politician can deny the need to alter legislation- to support people to initiate change. a new less global economy will start to appear. Circular economy- less depending on long haul food distribution . Closer to nature and the intention to reduce poverty as to bring the basic products/resources into the local economies instead of bringing them to devellopped countries(oil/gold/minerals in general)
R176	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As a physical geographer and environmentalist I've done several researches on this subject. Unmistakebly this problem is a global problem with many side effects. It could (and will) unlock many other problems like the becoming of uninhabitable areas, loss of crop harvests, desertification and many more. This is a real threat to mankind on which we should take solid action to overcome this. And this should be a global effort with just one goal: to safe humanity for the future. And not only humanity but biodiversity as well which is part of our existence
R325	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Human rights, refugees, climate wars
R326	Herbert H. T. PRINS	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The issue of climate change is vastly overrated as compared to land use changes (forests, savannas, natural grasslands are as much destroyed as before), the human population explosion continues with still in many areas of the world hardly any family planning), pesticides and herbicides are still threatening wild birds and insects; new ones are invented while politician hopelessly lag behind. I fear that too many companies see business models by working on new technologies only in the field of 'climate change' and NGOs follow suit because the issue of curbing the human population explosion is not a business model with good profitability prospects.
R500	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I'm working on a campaign to make ecocide an international crime. It would be nice to see this being discussed, even if it were about the rationale of this campaign. Climate ecocide or massive environmental destruction should warrant deeper scrutiny as corporate and political elites hide behind either the veil of incorporation or political immunity. Take for example the use of Agent Orange in the past, or the burning of the wells by Iraqi forces when retreating or the fires as instigated by President Jair Bolsonaro of Brazil. The failure of national criminal law and also soft law might just warrant an international mechanism for enforcement.
R553	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss is probably a bigger and more fundamental threat then any of the other issues, but is not getting the attention it requeres. Biodiversity (nature) can also help in tackling a number of the others issues.
R600	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Within this topic, the green economy sometimes seems like a lot of "green washing" at a macrolevel. Alternatives of degrowth should be incorporated in a development ideal if we want a green future
R566	[-]	Middle East	TURKEY	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Lêt's hope that with this pandemia, some agreements will be made internationally to protect biodiversity, to change to renewable energies and to change our life style.
R286	Jovan BARYAMUJURA	Africa	UGANDA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Governments have tried to comply with the international conventions but implementation has been influenced by the greed political wills from several governments that feel hungry for power. A case is when they allow forest degradation in pretense of giving out land to citizens just for soliciting of political votes which comprises the status of forests and biodiversity.
R478	[-]	Africa	UGANDA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Technological innovations that can allow information dissemination to the whole population across the world
024	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In my opinion the size and growth of the human population, coupled with a lifestyle of excessive consumption, are the main factors affecting all other issues.
025	Timothy Barker	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s		There may be direct link between biodiversity loss and COVID-19. Hence the midnight score. This is serious!
R012	David Lusseau	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We remain blind to wicked problems emerging from treating environmental challenges as silos independent of the rest of societal issues. the Convention of Parties approach, designing one CoP per issue, is part of the problem because it binds us to mechanisms that have no reactive scope to wicked problems emerging. We must reconcile the fight against poverty and inequalities and the ways we address environmental challenges or else those latter remain perceived by the largest section of the global population as an elitist pass time. In addition, it fails to consider the scope new green and blue deals offer to combat poverty and inequalities.
R020	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Globally, the loss of biodiversity and the loss in number / volume of wild flora & fauna to be of major concern, which is triggered by conversion of land to agriculture, forest loss, severe over-fishing, trade etc. Climate change adds an extra pressure that with long-term impact, but even without this, humans are destroying other life on earth at an alarming rate. Everything is linked, so this is related to population, food, land-system change, lifestyles, climate change, water resources etc.
R025	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	The public are far more aware of the climate issue now thanks to Gretta Thornberg etc. However, there is a limit to what the public can achieve. For example, they cannot use only renewable energy if the country still has coal or gas as the baseload fuel. Many changes have to come through government policy. Also, large power companies MUST invest in cleaning up output through fuel switching etc. Investment in carbon capture is absolutely necessary - we cannot reach 2DS without it. But currently CCS investment is minimal - scarily so.
R071	Pierce Riemer	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Population is the key and this leads to climate and water issues. Most of the worlds population will be in India and China and we will still use fossil fuels. So we need CCUS and other technologies
R152	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population	This is a tricky issue, but unless we limit population growth there is abundant evidence that we will exceed all planetary limits even with fundamental changes to the way we live and work. This needs to be planned now to ensure the minimum impact on communities with no quality of life or ability to improve their circumstances, who have not caused the problems of over-exploitation we see so abundantly everywhere now. People also need to take responsibility for their own actions and not see joining a march or local protest or chance to see Greta, as all they need to do. Individual and collective behaviour changes are critical and need more focus.

Comments on Q3							
R153	Justin GERLACH	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change - there are improvements in attitudes and some notable policy changes, but this is too late. It seems clear to me that we have already gone beyond the tipping point and are locked into complete global system change. Measures now need to move into adaptation, not prevention or even mitigation. Biodiversity - no real change, rapidly moving in the wrong direction
R198	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Isuues 6 (Population), 8 (Consumption habits) and 9 (Society, economy, policies, measures) are the driving factors undelying problems 1-5 and 7. Action directed at 1-5 and 7 will not succeed unless there are fundamental changes in 6, 8 and 9. Although there is increasing awareness, among both public and policy-makers, movement by policy-makers is far too slow to address environmental problems adequately, especially 1 (Climate change), 2 Biodiversity, 4 Pollution, 5 Water, 6 Population, 7 Food and 8 Consumption.
R232	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Issue 9 is pretty much a catchall for the different environmental issues listed. Political will and a public interest approach to developing regulation is critical to resolving many if not most environmental issues, especially when balancing socio-economic good versus environmental good. The realisation that these are complementary and not mutually exclusive is critical.
R241	William BIRD	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	My concern with loss of biodiversity is that this will protect us from the extremes of climate change. There is a slow public awareness that nature is good for us and the planet but this is a long way behind Climate Change.
R242	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Many of these key problems are interlinked and we cannot solve one without solving others, e.g, numbers 1 climate change and number 2. on biodiversity. As such we need to see these challenge holistically. Similarly, some of the issues, e.g. 8. lifestyles are very much a driving force in some of the others, e.g. 1., 2., 3. etc.
R293	Mark Jones	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Public awareness on key issues including climate change and biodiversity loss is increasing, although there is a huge problem with shifting baselines, and the increased awareness has not yet been matched by a recognition of the significant changes individuals need to make to their lives, or by government policy and allocation of funding.
R305	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Central government	50s	6. Population	The ultimate problem is that global population has grown and is continuing to grow unsustainably
R348	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	These issues have to be looked at in a holistic way, as addressing climate change will mean looking at biodiversity, land-use, local communities' rights, and so on. It is important therefore to identify and address these issues in a multi-faceted way and not in silos.
R353	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Modern lifestyle and food habits of advance societies need to be changed to reduce the impacts of climate change. Also, living standards should be compromized to some extent. Social policies should be flexible to allow people to cope with the impacts of climate change.
R445	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	My comments are general and could apply to all of the topics above. While there are signs that the public are becoming more aware of environmental issues and concerned with the future sustainability of the plant, what is lacking is national and global leadership. There is no real shift towards greener and fairer policies with economic growth being the primary driving force for most if not all governments. What ever is said, the environment always seems to take a back seat in terms of policy, funding and actions.
R446	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In the UK people read and hear about the need for change but the greatest efforts to achieve this change is being driven by the NGO sector and those responsible for Protected Areas and Landscapes. Real Government commitment is well meant but in practical terms shallow and funding limited
R453	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	Relentless destruction of primary habitat in developing countries, affecting biodiversity. Little being done worldwide to address climate change and population growth. Some awareness of dangers of plastic pollution and efforts are beginning to stop the continuation of this problem but little being done to clean up the pollution that is already there.
R454	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	WE are at the forefront of a biodiversity extinction crisis driven by humans the Covid-19 crisis also highlights this since the occurrence of outbreaks of zoonoses can be related to habitat destruction. But this is not the only warning, we need to act now.
R459	Paul Adrian KITCHEN	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these issues require addressing - they interrelate and finding solutions and ways forward requires a complete mind shift in the global population.
R460	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I think the thawing of methane is our biggest challenge.
R497	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Climate change will make large areas uninhabitable before we are galvanised to make significant efforts to improve the situation. Population must be controlled voluntarily before nature does it for us with great suffering and civil strife which will exacerbate the problems
R541	Richard Kock	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Too slow societal response to climate change Poor awareness of degraded state of biosphere Failure to appreciate impacts of land use change Failure to address pollution and chemical flows Overall water supplies decreasing in quality and availability some few improvements in a few locations Population stabilising but too high Food over abundant in some areas scarce in others inequity Consumption patterns far too high and driven by current political economy Society and governance in disarray Digital age creating confusion and conflict science demeaned by poor management of data and distorted use of evidence
R549	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to shift from overarching competition to cooperation, from overly valuing quantity to valuing quality. We need to (want to) look after our heath personally and on a planetary level, build a conscious society, stop allowing/even supporting industrial agriculture, live more in tune with nature.
R551	Marcus Colchester	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The crisis facing humankind is caused by our inappropriate social, economic and political policies which drive change in the other 'issues', as you call them. Inequality drives population increase. Unregulated commodification and 'free' markets drive consumption habits and cause crises in land use, food provision, pollution, water use, biodiversity loss and climate change which are in turn exacerbated by population increase. The solution is to change our 'political ecology' by changing laws and policies to protect rights, livelihoods and public goods and stop treating these are 'externalities' or free goods for the functioning of the market. Unless we can subordinate the market to social control and prioritise human values, we will continue to 'develop' in unjust and environmentally damaging ways that undermine our long term survival.
R576	BRIAN S MORTON	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	I believe that climate change and the consequences of it result from a human lifestyle that is unsustainable with the use of natural resources and man-made products, especially those that are non-recyclable, still growing as the Earth's population also continues to grow. Alongside this there is the progressive destruction of our forests for agriculture, over-fishing of our seas, pollution of our fresh waters and thence our oceans. Alongside this there are increasing and overbearing impacts upon the Earth's biodiversity such that we alone are responsible for the extinction of an increasing number species that have evolved to be our co-sharers of this, otherwise beautiful and wonderful planet. We humans are already its greatest threat.
R618	Bernard Fisher	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One unexpected benefit of the covid -19 epidemic is that society places more emphasis on fundamental values rather than on globalisation and consumption. Hence I am more hopeful.

Comments on Q3							
R654	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	1. Postponement of Glasgow 2020 is very worrying. 2. Developing countries being left behind 3. Failure to produce new types of contraceptives for more and less developed countries.
R660	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change	Greater awareness and reporting in media is very welcome, but action is much less apparent.
R669	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The inextricable link between climate change and biodiversity loss must be drawn more clearly for people; and the human population's pressure from resource demand be reduced in order to tackle these twin threats and create a thriving and flourishing world.
R714	Joseph S Ferris	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As a professional ecologist and environmental scientist, I began my career with the hope that the world's societies could be directed to one of sustainability and awareness of the ecological services provided through natural and physical systems. However, I have seen an unchecked growth in population and consumption that has resulted in a climate crisis, significant loss of biodiversity and irreversible impacts to our ecological systems. The dramatic increase in carbon dioxide and resulting changing climate will continue to heighten the social and biological stresses on the nations of this world. The stresses have been exasperated by economic dogma that depends on continuous economic growth which is inherently self-destructive. Our leaders seem unwilling or unable to enact policies that address these issues and we are saddled with political systems that are routed in short-term goals and priorities. It is time that we re-evaluate our priorities as individuals and cultures such that environmental and social wellbeing is more important than the priorities of the current economic system. We must move away from carbon intensive economies and reverse or at the least halt the loss of biodiversity and species. I believe that this is the time for governments to construct a new relationship with the private sector to focus on and produce sustainable economies. The first step is to acknowledge the conflict between economic growth and environmental and socioeconomic wellbeing.
R728	David Anthony King, FRS	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate Change is the biggest challenge that civilisation has ever had to face up to and at the present time we are not even close to managing the sources of the problem. These are:continued use of fossil fuels, growing levels of methane emissions from farmlands to meet the demand for livestock (meat) and rice, and loss of forests. The Arctic, Antarctic and Himalayas are now losing ice at such a rate that sea levels are like to rise 2-4 metres through this century.
R042	Illia Yeremenko	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	UKRAINE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe, that the root of all problems is in the way we have designed our economy, i.e. wealth accumulation made equal to happinnes. In the first place, it has to change in order to enable consistent changes in other sectors. Without that, I am afraid, all other changes may only hope to slow down pace of degradation, but not revert it.
004	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The views of the American public have changed over the last half dozen years, from a majority of Americans being skeptical, to a majority now accepting the reality and human causation of climate change. That is true of American voters, but not of American politicians. There is a shift underway in our energy sources, from fossil fuels towards solar and wind, but not towards nuclear.
007	TOM MOLANPHY	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I have hope that changes in lifestyle like driving and overall consumption forced by COVID-19 might stick for some.
008	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	30s	10. Others	I'm worried that people don't believe they have agency to combat the climate crisis, either individually or collectively. There aren't good empowering solutions for people to embrace.
009	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	30s		All of the issues appear intertwined with 1. climate change, although we will feel 4. and 5. before all people agree to take action on 1. At this point, amid COVID-19, we appear to live on a hostile planet.
011	STEPHEN MASKEL	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is our worst serious existential threat. Water and food impacts follow from the climate crisis.
012	KIRA SADLER	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While awareness of biodiversity loss has increased, slightly, policy and other support mechanisms continually fall behind in protecting the integrity of our biosphere. This will only be worsened by climate change. Action is needed, and quickly.
017	[-]	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)	Improvements at state level (Washington) but few improvements and some declines in protection at federal level.
018	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	6. Population	Unfortunately, the pressures on all elements of the environment stem from more people, but the root cause of planetary deterioration is rarely addressed by any leader.
019	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above		We continue to be at increasing risk on all nine fronts. One topic that needs to be added is "global pandemics," which rank as a Third Existential Threat -- along with climate collapse and nuclear
021	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We need governments to take much more action.
022	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Fighting climate change doesn't require suffering or doing without. We can shift to a de-carbonized world while improving economies, creating jobs and improving living standards.
023	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change	The coronavirus strongly reduced emissions. We can do it, we just need the will.
029	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s		I am feeling very pessimistic about the future despite the best efforts being made.
032	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate is by far the biggest issue, and through system thinking encompasses the other issues. Destruction is driven by massive over-consumption.
033	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s		I am greatly concerned that the shift to far-right nationalism in the US and other countries is eroding women's right and the rule of law, while exacerbating poverty -thus enabling more pollution by fossil fuel and other industries as decades-old rules are rolled back.
F012	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The global population, consumption and lifestyles interact in a multiplicative way that enhances climate change and biodiversity loss. As much as overpopulation is a taboo topic, there will be no environmental improvement in the foreseeable future without addressing population growth rate and economic models.
R043	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is now accelerating outside human control. It will affect the food supply.
R059	Olaf Jensen	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and the reversal of many environmental policies under the Trump administration, it's hard to see any signs of improvement in the US. In fact, in most categories we're moving backward.
R060	Don Wilson	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	10. Others	Ability to mitigate Pandemics.
R062	Daniel H. Janzen	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All of these together. It is a huge optimization problem countering the human genome that we have been operating on for millions of years, just as is the case with all other living organisms. We are just Pleistocene animals.
R064	Charles Walcott	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Many nations have begun to take the issue seriously but current leadership in the US does not. This has got to change and there needs to an even stronger effort by all nations both in research and development of ways to reduce CO2 emissions as well as to find ways of reducing its concentration in the atmosphere.
R065	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	think that it is too late to avoid major problems of climate change. Climate change will interact with all others to with profoundly bad consequences. Resource scarcity is a large problem that is not listed.
R073	[-]	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These are all problematic, mostly because politics gets in the way. Greed by those in charge amplifies the politicians' decisions.
R075	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have a global crisis in governance involving the rise of authoritarian regimes, powerful reactionary forces, and a fractured media.
R076	Matthew C. Perry	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	6. Population	Increase in human population negates all positive actions.
R089	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The US government is presently working against environmental protection and quality by allowing pollution and contamination to increase, by encouraging consumptive lifestyles and my deregulating laws that were in place for environmental and biodiversity protection.

Comments on Q3							
R092	Roger A Powell	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I fear the effects of generational myopathy. Each generation remembers the conditions that is has experienced. My grandparents experienced forest diversity, overwhelming bird songs, and wildlife populations that I have. Nonetheless, the forests and the bird and insect populations that i experienced as a child are unknown to young people today. I fear that my grandson will never experienced an automobile windshield covered with dead insects. Each generation is stimulated only to restore environmental conditions that it has experienced and not those of previous generations.
R099	[-]	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Since the last questionnaire and the advent of CV-19, I have become decided pessimistic owing to the behavior of USA president Donald Trump. This person, along with his political party, have reverse 3 decades of progress in environmental work and needs. It is perhaps understandable that the Republican party, Trump, and other wealthy American oligarchs would wish this to occur, but the fact that they recruited almost half of America to support a political and anti-environmental agenda is truly scary. This is so because these elites have zero interest in or commonality with those who are not oligarchs themselves. The rise of Trump and the GOP in America is mirrored by other authoritarian leaders around the world in the Philippines, Brazil, Russia, the UK, and elsewhere. So I see a strong reversal in my outlook from just a year ago and I don't really see this changing soon. The CV-19 pandemic is being used as a political cover to undue more environmental and political progress among nations. The use of social media by Russia and other bad actors is particularly troubling because it has the potential to reach people throughout the world with lies, misinformation, and disinformation. I choose to remain anonymous because because Republicans in the USA are corrupt and are increasingly fascist-like in their behavior so it would not surprise me for them to seek retribution against me given I am a senior scientist at a public institution.
R101	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change is upon us. On the good side, there is a growing realization that climate change is real and is a serious problem. On the bad side, many of our political leaders do not believe or do not care that this is the case.
R102	Matthew A. Kaproth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	An alternative to GDP needs to be more widely measured and used to account for external costs - I'm not sure any other metric will be able to help steer the world's economies away from their current path unless ecological costs are tied to gross products.
R103	David Wm. Owens	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For the past 3 years our society has taken backward steps in our Country and in the global efforts to reduce negative impacts of man's presence on the planet. Our greed really can not be contained as we step back from hard fought victories over the past few decades. It is truly the most discouraging of times for all of us in terms of improving environmental policies.
R107	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The USG has gone backwards, however many states, local governments and companies are reacting strongly
R108	Michael Jennings	USA & Canada	USA	Other	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, is, at this late date, 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) (International Energy Agency, Statistics and Balances) is simply not realistic in the near future-and this says nothing about transportation energy. It would have been effective to begin aggressively replacing energy facilities one or two decades ago (assuming nuclear power were acceptable and economically competitive with coal), that opportunity has been squandered. It is questionable whether doing so now could actually reverse the committed trend because of the inertial lag dynamics of the Earth system and the unstoppable amplifying feedback mechanisms that are now underway, along with the societal barriers of a rapidly escalating demand for energy, economics, national and multilateral politics, especially in addition to the time it would take to physically replace the world's energy system with non-carbon sources.
R111	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The key issue is climate change. The US was making minimal progress under the Obama Administration in part because he could only act for the most part by executive order or regulation with a hostile Congress and with a foot-dragging business sector. Now under Trump we are rapidly moving backward. Internationally, the Paris accord was predicated on mutual forward progress, everyone acting together and in concert. It required strong leadership from the US, Germany, China and other major economies. With Trump, the agreement has basically fallen apart. There is no way to sugar coat this; it will take a miracle to contain this existential challenge. What we are seeing in the coronavirus situation is child's play/minor to what we will see when the full enormity of climate change hits the world economy and daily lives.
R185	Elizabeth Bennett, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	2. is because it encompasses 1 and 3 too. No issues can be solved without changes in reducing population, our society (which for some is essential before populltions can be reduced e.g., if no social security systems), and our consumer lifestyles.
R188	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change will accelerate the degradation in biosphere integrity, which is why I listed it first. The extinction crisis, however, is real, and even without climate change would be a major concern. The pace of loss is accelerating at an alarming rate, and the possibility of decline of insects is particularly disheartening.
R202	David W. Inouye	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that awareness is growing among the general public and politicians that we need to address climate change, that water is becoming a limiting resource in many parts of the world, and that there are many challenges to societies around the world.
R243	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change-Awareness of climate change issues is increasing but policies that are needed to reduce our impact have not been enacted fast enough. Big business and corporate growth is prioritized over the necessary changes needed to reduce our negative impact on the environment which impacts the climate. Biosphere Integrity- Species and biodiversity loss continues to accelerate at an alarming rate, without understanding the impact this has on ecosystems and therefore human populations. We must use data-driven solutions to mitigate this loss as it pertains to illegal wildlife trade, habitat loss and degradation and human wildlife conflict.
R246	Stephen R. Edwards	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I chose Climate Change, because addressing that challenge requires consideration of all of the others listed. Climate change is the ultimate "wicked problem" for which there is no quick linear solution. No action will solve the problem either. But taking no action is the ultimate failure. Further to make any meaningful progress in addressing the challenge will require a trans-disciplinary approach, with specialists in multiple disciplines, working across a spectrum of scales from local to global, in an adaptive manner taking into account feedback at each step. Following this approach, it in highly likely that there will be no "one solution serves all". Every local situation will vary; every government (local, state, national) will have different priorities and interests depending on the political situation and form of governance; very industry will have different motives and mandates. At the same time there is urgent need for strong leadership, basic guidelines that all actors should take into account (e.g., reduction in carbon dioxide emissions) so that irrespective of the actions taken any level, all action will contribute to the overall goal of recovering balanced (resilient) global environmental conditions that will ameliorate the impacts of climate change.
R247	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	It is a real shame that national politics in large countries like the USA and Brazil can have such an effect on global problems like climate change. For those with no intrinsic interest in science or the environment, it is easy to prioritize business and the economy in a short-sighted way. The fact that such leaders are elected (even questionably) suggest that we have a long way to go for the general public to understand the risks to our planet.
R250	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although top-down control and mandated behavioral change are important and can really quickly address some fundamental problems, I fear that in most societies, particularly western ones, change needs to happen at the individual. As such, the behavioral change campaigns targeted at businesses as well as individuals and governments are crucial to addressing these problems. All problems begin at the home, as do all solutions.
R252	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	The US government has moved backwards in its treatment of climate change due to its change in administration. At a grassroots level there is growing frustration and the move to "do it oursleves".
R255	Donald SPARKS	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The most pressing issue.
R257	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	I feel that climate change is a train that is rolling with such momentum that we will not be able to stop catastrophic changes that will occur in the next 50 years. Sea level rise and the loss of biosphere integrity by irresponsible human behavior will be exacerbated to levels we simply have not considered when it comes to the overpopulation of Earth. We cannot sustain any kind of responsible practices with an ever increasing human population that consists of masses largely ignorant of their regional impact to the environment. The migrant crises due to wars are but a drop in the bucket when considering the next major crisis of land and food source losses. We are right at the top of the eleventh hour of our human existence and yet it is largely business as usual.
R258	Steven SCHAEFER	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	If we refuse to take on the population issue the planet will take it on for us. Global warming is symptom of the population issue and because it will shrink land area will make over population an even bigger issue. If we had a tenth of the population the earth has now most of the issues list above would be non-issues.
R262	Sarah GAINES	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The political situation in the U.S. is extremely dangerous for the environmental sustainability of the country and her population. Because of the politics of misinformation, scientific assessments are viewed as position pieces, and I have the impression we are taking serious steps backwards from where we were 4 years ago, both in terms of our own population and in terms of our position with the rest of the global community.
R276	Francis G. Howarth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	#2 I witness the collapse of biodiversity with population declines in most if not all native taxa. The main reasons are intensive agriculture and land use, over consumption, human population growth, climate change, non native species introductions, and weak regulations and biased legal system.

Comments on Q3							
R294	Brendan MOYNAHAN	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The biotic and abiotic issues listed are all under stress and consistently trending in a negative direction. One would hope that this would lead to the social/political/policy issues/measures trending consistently in a positive direction. I do not believe this to be the case. Part of the problem is that the latter all occur and are influenced at/by shorter time frames than the former. Shorter time-frames with human perspectives and reactions means that our baseline perspectives on the environment are also trending negative, though we lose perspective on that. This is exacerbated by recent populist trends globally and the related diminished stature of fact, science, and understanding relative to feeling, dogma, and belief. We are witnessing - and participating in - a global manifestation of the tragedy of the commons.
R298	David Krantz	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	Good steps are being taken but the pace of change is way too slow and leadership of some large countries, such as the United States, remains uninterested in seriously addressing the problem.
R302	Daryl P. Domning	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	There is growing awareness of the urgency of halting and reversing climate change, and of all the other problem areas in your list, but there is still negligible public discussion of overpopulation, which is the ultimate driver of the climate crisis.
R306	Jason DELBORNE	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All environmental problems are inextricably tangled up with social, economic, and cultural issues. We should stop pretending that the science is separate from the social! Climate change is the perfect example of a raging "debate" that has focused on trying to convince Americans of a scientific fact rather than working toward no-regrets and incremental policies that would move us toward a decarbonized energy system (see Pielke 2007).
R318	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It appears based on some of the studies I have done that the awareness and funding is there, however the lack of action seems to come from missing the mark on solid, implementable and adaptable processes. The percentage of our population that wants to make environmental changes does not know where to start or does not have the power to do enforce change. We need to create target groups of everyday citizens as well as corporations that can come together to identify realistic actions that work for each demographic and locale without exclusion.
R319	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While many more people are understanding the threat posed by climate change, the same cannot be said about biodiversity loss and the need to change human lifestyles. If we cannot address these issues, the world will face a serious crisis in the coming century.
R322	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	Burning fossil fuels has impacted negatively everything, from the balance of the ecosystems to the geochemistry, physical, chemical and biological systems of Earth, from the atmosphere to the ocean upon which humanity depends. To battle this situation, to mitigate the potentially catastrophic consequences of climate change, humans have developed better ways to get the energy without harming the environment that do not generate greenhouse gasses, a transition to renewable forms of energy coming from wind, solar, geothermal and biomass sources. Still, many of the world's largest cities are polluting the environment with the burning fossil fuels for their energy. In the United States the renewable sources represent almost the lowest energy source in 2018 according to the EIA. So what can we do? We need to stop burning fossil fuels, building energy resilience and pushing 100% renewable energy thought a dynamic sustainable & inclusive growth. Good policy, strong investments and innovation are needed.
R323	Elizabeth Peterman	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Transboundary mining at the headwaters of rivers in Southeast Alaska are the largest threat to our way of life.
R337	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think there is progress being made at some countries and at some local levels. Unfortunately, the huge human population brings lot of inequality, helped by an obsolete and unjust dominant neoliberal system that takes advantage of technology and people suffering to put out a rhetoric of racism, hate that appeals a lot of people seeing their lifestyles of abundance being challenged. This is resulting in right extreme leaders that enforce even more unjust and life threatening policies. We need better leaders (hopefully women), that can take human kind from this disastrous path. COVID19 is just a minimal example of what is to come when climate change really hits. We need an ecocentric society, focused on degrowing the economy, favoring local economies with practices that are balanced with the natural cycles and the ecosystems. We need to move away from a system that prices the individual towards a system that prices the community, including other humans but also other-than-humans (all beings). We need a new ethic that tell us how to co-inhabit this planet.
R340	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The underlying cause of our environmental problems and economic inequality is undeniably our unsustainable overabundance of humans, yet, this topic is tabu. Quite to the contrary, more and more governments implement policies that make family planning almost impossible. Even in India, which already cannot feed it people adequately, fertility clinics are burgeoning. At the same time,there are millions of orphans and deserted children who desperately need parents.Every single problem mentioned in this survey can be traced back to human overpopulation, including pandemics. The projected 10 billion humans that are projected is an illusion since already now it is not possible to provide sufficient resources that should be a human right (water, food, health care, shelter, and education) to all the humans on this earth.
R351	Judith Barry	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	In the U.S., there is much greater acceptance on the part of the population that climate change is real and dangerous. At the policy/governmental level, the response varies greatly depending on the region (for example, California versus the South).
R369	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	There are many ad hoc efforts that are occurring across the U.S. with non-federal actors stepping in to attempt addressing the issue. Cities, councils, businesses have taken efforts but it is not happening at the scale that is needed for significant impact. While the educated community understand the issues reasonably well, many citizens still have a cursory knowledge of the greater issues at play. Broader and community specific education of climate change is necessary and overarching strong federal support is a must.
R376	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	6. Population	Overpopulation is an extremely pressing issue for climate change, disease, famine, etc. According to studies, the carbon footprint of one additional individual is more than all the airplane and automobile travel I might undertake. However, I ranked overpopulation as third because there's very little we can do about it, and there is little political will even among climate advocates to do anything about it. I see most environmental advocates ignoring or dismissing the population problem because it doesn't fit into their ideological framework. I think we have to address our carbon production both through lifestyle and through controlling population. But I am more worried about population.
R377	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All of these problems are concerning - we have made a small dent in public awareness and public policy about these issues, but it isn't enough to stop the downward slide and this current administration has destroyed most progress made in public policy and emboldened the "other side" and made them more likely to continue on the destructive path.
R378	Richard Grossman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s and above	6. Population	I have been studying population issues since 1960, working in the field (as a physician) since 1970 and writing about aspects of human population since 1995. My perception is that people are more aware of human population as a cause of environmental problems now than, say, 20 years ago. As an example, some young women are deciding to not bear children because of environmental concerns--both because they non-mothers are concerned about the environment their non-children would live in, and also because of awareness of overpopulation. Please go to my blog, www.population-matters.org Thank you! Richard
R379	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There really is a lack of leadership from government officials, who are influenced too easily by business interests who are resisting The transition to a sustainable energy economy. Until that changes, we are destined for failure.
R381	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There have been some positive steps taken, including increasing use of renewable energy, but they are overwhelmed by continuing subsidies and support for the fossil fuel industry.
R383	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	40s	6. Population	All of the issues listed here are tied to population growth, especially in under-developed areas where people are generally poorer and have less access to resources, including health care, education, a secure source of food, that would help reduce population growth. If we have more people, we use more resources, period. But it is rare that ANYONE, governments, activists, scientists, environmentalists, etc., speaks of population control measures as an integral part of addressing the global environmental crisis. Until this subject can be freely discussed, and education about family planning can be universal, and families have access to family planning options and these are not stigmatized, we will not stem population growth and we will continue to overutilize resources and contribute to all of the problems in the list above. Anyone who has ever taken a basic ecology course understands that there are no infinite resources and ecosystems/populations will eventually crash when consumption exceeds resource
R429	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Major issue for us is marine pollution from around the entire Pacific Rim
R433	Janice A Koler-Matznick	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The average US citizen often has trouble understanding why species of non charismatic public interest are worth tax payer investment. I live in western US and the people and governing authorities seem unaware that water is a limited resource and that the rate of population growth is not sustainable unless there are changes in lifestyle and public investment in things like recycling water and desalinisation.
R468	Christopher Dunn	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change must now be considered as a "climate emergency." Change has already happened and is speeding up. The emergency is now the clear impacts on natural systems (terrestrial, aquatic, marine), on agriculture, and on human populations. The degrading natural systems (loss of biodiversity, etc.) means the loss of ecological integrity and significant impacts on local and indigenous communities. Thus, globally we need to develop and implement major societal, economic, and policy changes to how we live.

Comments on Q3							
R490	Rakan Zahawi	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	These three environmental issues are completely interrelated. We have placed incredible strain on our environment, something I have been a vocal critic of my entire life, and the impacts are really beginning to show in terms of global ramifications. Humanity must react with purpose or we face a stark future that will be extremely challenging, and a world whose resources and natural wonders are but a shadow of what they once were.
R492	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a threat multiplier so while I think climate change is the biggest issue, I think climate justice is equally as important. We need to address and recognize the areas that intersect with climate change impacts like our public health, food systems, housing, energy sources, and more.
R509	Richard Heinberg	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Despite all the demands from climate activists, scientists, and even policy makers, hardly a single country is taking the shift to renewable energy seriously. Even countries and regions that claim to be working toward an energy transition are failing to do what would be required in order for the transition to succeed.
R555	Colin Chapman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I believe that humans should feel ethically obliged to protect other creatures so our actions do not cause harm. Society has drifted to far from a morally/ethically correct path, particularly the US, and this needs to be corrected
R561	Clifton Knudson	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I wish our leaders would be more concerned about our environment and less about being re-elected.
R562	Gary M. Tabor, VMD MES	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The climate change and biodiversity loss issues are equally important but climate change overshadows the latter. These two issues have separate international conventions which were born in Rio in 1992. Since then they have migrated apart and need to be integrated. One cannot achieve success without the other. Fragmenting these issues as we have done in policy and practice leads to fragmented and incomplete solutions. The climate crisis has seen some improvements in 2020 because of the impact of COVID 19 pandemic. It is unlikely that these gains will be sustained unless post pandemic recovery efforts embrace changes in human behavior that decrease the human carbon footprint. On the other hand, biodiversity loss may have suffered more in the pandemic as protected area wildlife poaching and illegal land clearing has risen due to lower levels of enforcement and surveillance.
R573	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	We have failed to address climate change issues appropriately and have now entered the stage of managing changes that are coming.
R574	[-]	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is difficult for the individual to know what to do since the problems at hand are systemic. Policies also tend to address just parts of the system, and therefore, solutions are not addressing the larger issues. The current governance structure is not set up to handle a large-scale systems challenge. Actions by individuals cannot change the system as a whole.
R575	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	All those issues matter, but of course the most critical existential threat to people and the planet is the existence of nuclear weapons and the threat of intentional or unintentional use of these.
R577	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The political situation in the United States is very discouraging, obliterating whatever progress had been made up to 2016.
R582	Steve Gorzula	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Our concerns for the environment can be grouped into three basic categories. 1. SURVIVAL: Global warming; the ozone layer; nuclear waste; water and air pollution; agrochemicals, pesticide residues in food. 2. COMMON SENSE ($$$$$!): Sustainable use of forests (timber, fuel-wood, and NTFPs); fisheries; common species of wildlife. 3. ETHICS: Endangered species (e.g.: giant panda, whales); landscapes (e.g.: national parks and monuments). Unfortunately, in the "real world". 1. SURVIVAL: To balance other needs we find "acceptable" levels to poison ourselves. 2. COMMON SENSE: We often create long term problems to fulfill short term needs. 3. ETHICS: We are selective without usually being aware of it. We often become "crusaders" where political correctness overrides technical accuracy. More and more we use "cargo cult" science where ground truth and sound field biology is ignored.
R591	[-]	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am writing from the perspective of the USA, where the current national administration is taking us "to hell in a handbasket" as the saying goes. Things may get better after November, but I fear that the forces that put the current President in office will remain even after him. Pessimism prevails.
R596	Steve Shimek	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	All the problems are linked, but the public (and our communications) keep jumping from one topic/headline to the next. Underlying it all is an aversion from talking about population and the suite of associated impacts. There is a fear of talking about population because that conversation will likely lead to discussion of population control, but it doesn't need to. We need to develop the language and tools to discuss our global population in a way that empowers people.
R597	Alberto Saldamando	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	the coronavirus effect on fossil fuel energy, including transportation. may allow for a smoother transition to renewable energy. Many have been saying that a new economic paradigm must be adopted to avoid greater climate related catastrophic events, even with the knowledge that such a paradigm would in fact be itself very painful and difficult particularly to the most economically vulnerable. The world needs to move steadily in this new direction. it is an opportunity and not a certainty by any means.
R598	Norman J Scott	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	TOO MANY PEOPLE is the root of all of the other environmental issues listed. No one is talking about the problem, much less doing anything about it.
R622	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the USA, I feel that our policies regarding environmental problems have gotten worse over the past few years.
R626	Herman Daly	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	All of the categories are important. I think what we are missing is a religious commitment to life and its maintenance and enjoyment now and in the future. For example, more people are better than fewer, but not if all are alive at the same time, since that will reduce future numbers. More wealth is better than less, but only up to a sufficiency, etc. To destroy the capacity of the earth to support life now and in the future must be recognized as immoral, as a crime, as a sin.
R634	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) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The general trend is downward, because the population is unsustainable by far, and the economy (every kind) is premised on continual growth. Continual growth = ecological suicide, eventually. The diminution of animal habitat, crowding of species and individuals, and bush meat hunting have clearly caused successive pandemics and will cause more. Even when general awareness exists, as it does for climate change, the political and certainly economic will are not there to arrest the lethal effects. Disparity in income will collide with sea level change and pollution to effect massive conflict in the midst of disease. By creating a virtual society, COVID19 may prove the apotheosis of the Extinction of Experience (Pyle, 1993) and the ultimate alienation from nature.

Comments on Q3							
R637	[-]	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 Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Sorry, I don't understand the question. All are important and most are linked to each other. I don't understand who/what context is used to take them into account.
R638	Alan Zulch	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Assuming this area involves politics, we in America are in a major crisis with profound implications for the rest of the world. Our regressive administration is determined to reverse hard-won incremental improvements that were put in place prior to 2017.
R671	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The difficulty in assessing progress in any/all of these categories has to do with the variation in the efforts and responses of individual nations and their populations. Some have made real progress, some are thinking about it, and others have actually retrogressed. There are no uniform criteria that can be applied, so this needs serious sorting out.
R682	Robert Richmond	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	There are clear connections between global level stressors (climate change) and more localized sources of stress on ecosystems (I work on oceans) that affect biodiversity integrity, essential to human quality-of-life. For the coral reef ecosystems I study, over 500 million people depend directly on these for ecosystem services of ecological, economic and cultural value estimated at $1 trillion US. The hope for the future lies in addressing local stressors today (pollution, over exploitation and poor land use practices) to buy time to address climate change meaningfully.
R705	Bernard Minster	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The public is aware of climate change and population pressure on society, but does not know how to offer a actionable impact. Powerful economic interests that stand to lose if rules are changed, in addition to long time habits in the population, and enormous pent-up desires among disfavored populations, are insurmountable barriers to actual potential solutions.
R718	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For the third year in a row, I consider lifestyles and patterns of consumption as principal areas of concern for the survival of life on Earth as we know it. From my perspective in the US, tied in with that is policy, governance, and society. Of particular concern is the rollback of so many environmental policies at the federal level. I am also concerned with increasing distrust, disparagement, and politicization of science. Particularly climate science. As I write this, the COVID-19 pandemic has thrown so many things into limbo. There is opportunity in crisis. If humanity can take the opportunity to begin to retool how we think and live on the planet, perhaps some of my concerns about the future of our civilization may ease. I am at best guardedly optimistic that such change will happen anytime soon.
R720	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	While your definition of land use seems to be limited to the change as describing undeveloped to developed land however, zoning laws that dictate land use can allow development in the wrong locations. Flood plains, future sea level rise, unstable soil etc. allowing increased development in these areas is of great concern. Had the definition been broader, I would have selected this as my first choice.
R722	Marshall Jones	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One topic missing no directly addressed in the survey is human consumption of wildlife as food and the risk of spreading pandemics. This is a cross-cutting issue at the intersection of BioDiversity conservation, expanding human populations, overconsumption, food security, etc. Bushmeat and related foods poses severe threats to the health of humans, wildlife, and natural ecosystems. Human populations in developing nations need alternate trainable sources of protein. Humans in developed nations just need to make use of the sustainable food sources already available and stop consuming wild animals.
R723	Jiaguo Qi	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Climate change is a result, and managing water land and food effectively and sustainably is the answer to the climate change. However, we cannot manage each of them individually; rather we should manage of them all together as a system. Land is the battleground for energy, food, and water, and thus effective use of land becomes the nexus of water, energy and food systems.
R738	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I do believe that public awareness of climate change has shifted, perhaps permanently. I do not believe that the public has any idea how dramatically things will change, though - more disasters, less consumption, improved cities. I think there's little to no awareness or serious concern about the sixth mass extinction we're experiencing and I do not believe we have taken any serious action to combat it. As for pollution, contamination, I think there is a growing awareness and concern over plastics. A shift away from plastics seems possible. (Industrial pollution and chemical contamination in the human body, however, remain mostly ignored.)
S016	[-]	South America	VENEZUELA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The matter of illegal and legal mining of both gold and other minerals of strategic value should be included in the next evaluations of the global environmental problems. In the case of South America and particularly Venezuela, the consequences of these activities, especially in the south of the country, are affecting and polluting water bodies and destroying the integrity of natural ecosystems. This situation also affects the health of human populations (there are studies that show the relationship between the destruction of forests as a result of mining activity and the proliferation of diseases such as malaria and dengue among the population).
S030	Orlando CABRERA	South America	VENEZUELA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In reality, the environmental protection policies are insufficient without the due application of measures in line with the environmental impacts that are generated on a daily basis. The natural capital and ecosystem services that nature provides have been underestimated, while the daily consumption of resources largely exceeds the recovery capacity of the ecosystems, disturbed by the growing human intervention. In general, the policies are left as premises, whose common tagline is: "It is better to have a policy than to do nothing." Ultimately, the promoters of policies and people responsible for their application give in to the great economic interests that tangibly finance them.
R698	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	It is observed that many small and medium rivers, lakes and ponds are polluted. Their water can't be for irrigation and consumption. Fishes and other wildlife can hardly survive in those waters. Biodiversity integrity tends to be worsened with conservation of natural ecosystems into mam made ones, ecosystem fragmentation and wildlife species degradation/depletion. People often feel evidences of climate changes such as irregular rains, extreme hot/cold weather and disturbance of seasonal cycle.
R271	Brighton Chama	Africa	ZAMBIA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Land use planning has been a problem mostly in Africa. In Zambia to be specific, about 300,000 Ha of forest is lost every year. Countries need to plan effectively on how land should be used so as to reduce on the impact land use has on the environment. The population of some countries in Africa keeps on increasing meaning more land will be needed for this population growth. Countries like Zambia have embarked on the National REDD+ programs so as to manage the little vital land that the country has. We need to look at land use jointly with climate change so as to address these issues simultaneously. It calls for countries though to looks at policies that govern the environment. Different countries have different policies and that makes it had to have a common goal.
R288	Annie Sikanwe	Africa	ZAMBIA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change in Zambia has been viewed as an issue which is now more of a reality as opposed to having been documented. A lot of sectors of life are being affected from agriculture to water. The rainfall pattern has been changing from time again and a lot of infestation of insects on agriculture produce has been the talk of the day in Zambia. A lot of efforts are being made on coming up with seed varieties that will suit the changes in climate and all these are just on trial basis. this then has influenced communities and people to slowly start to change there life styles in terms of food consumption and land use. The government is also trying to adopt some of the policies being implemented by international organisation to suit the country and a lot of measures are slowly being put in place but climate change has really had an adverse impact on our ever growing population and we are yet to be hit even harder as our water recharge zones are being affected by population explosion and changes in land use systems.
R701	Darlington Munyikwa	Africa	ZIMBABWE	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Climate change has adversely affected the region. Droughts are common resulting in lack of food and safe water for people particularly the disadvantaged communities. Lack of safe water affects both rural and urban societies. The resultant lack of pastures has a disastrous effect to both domesticated and wild animals. Flooding and cyclones are also experienced with their disastrous consequences Change of land use patterns is affecting biodiversity and water sources. Encroachment into wetlands through urban expansion particularly the ever expanding housing programmes affect water reservoirs and production of clean water. Uncontrolled harvesting of natural resources such as firewood, timber, fruits, insects, construction material (pitsand and river sand, quarry stones) are depleting biodiversity. Illegal Artisanal mining is damaging the environment as well as polluting water sources. In addition to damaging the environment through digging of pits the process also damage the vegetation as well as disturbing the hydrological processes. Silting of water sources is now common thereby reducing water storage leading to lack of water dry seasons. The abandon pits are dangerous for animals and people.

Comments on Q3							
W089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change	The COVID-19 pandemic has shown us that borders are irrelevant and that the world is one — we are all global citizens. While COVID-19 may be brought under control with the development of vaccines, climate change (global warming), once it passes a critical threshold, has no cure. In light of the experience with COVID-19, I hope that everyone on Earth will take the SDGs personally and actively engage in building a decarbonized society.
W105	Michihiko Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment	I believe now is the time to revisit the importance of risk assessment. In recent years, we have seen an increasing number of unpredictable crises, such as large typhoons, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, Ebola outbreaks, COVID-19, the Lehman shock, and wars. This is a good opportunity to reconsider profit-driven economic activities. Many of these crises seem to stem from climate change and sudden shifts in ecosystems. It may be time to build a new society and a new way of life. We should learn from history, and I hope research on risk assessment will continue to develop broadly.
W115	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	In response to COVID-19, society has been forced to undergo a major lifestyle shift. The rapid changes in individual, community, social, economic, and policy behavior for infection control have led to progress toward more environmentally friendly ways of living—such as the adoption of ICT, paperless systems, and reduced traffic congestion.
W138	Yuichi Azuma	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	While the United Nations has laid out concrete action guidelines through the SDGs, the level of commitment varies greatly among countries and regions. Despite the urgency of climate change, the lack of a unified global awareness has hindered productive discussions and concrete action for a long time. There is a pressing need for a new framework that transcends national interests and promotes global cooperation.