

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q3-1 In your daily life, most interested in | Q3-2 As the world’s problems, most concerned about | Q3-3 Comment |
|------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| F008 | IVES MALONGO KOKINAMBILI | Africa | DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO | University or research institution | 30s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education 2. Zero Hunger | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities | The health and well-being of the population remain an important factor, and many African countries have a fragile healthcare system and lack universal health coverage, which is unfortunate. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, we do not have a health insurance system, and we have recently witnessed a significant increase in the mortality rate among young people, mainly due to their lack of resources. |
| R201 | NICHOLAS KING | Africa | KENYA | Other | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | ALL of our problems arise form irresponsible and unsustainable consumption and production and use of natural resources; climate change is just a symptom of this; the biosphere goals underpin all life on earth. |
| R050 | [-] | Africa | LESOTHO | Corporation | 50s | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 15. Life On Land | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Most SDGs are intertwined, hence they should all be addressed if we are going to attain sustainable development in the near future and be on track to secure life on earth for future generations. |
| F020 | [-] | Africa | MADAGASCAR | University or research institution | 60s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities | 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | The energy transition is a commendable initiative. However, it is also important to consider climate justice, particularly regarding the use of transitional minerals in economically poor countries, which are essential for addressing this challenge. |
| F021 | Ravonjariisoa Patrice | Africa | MADAGASCAR | University or research institution | 60s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action | Political leaders have a crucial role to play in addressing environmental issues. The general public often remains as mere observers since most major decisions are still in the hands of policymakers. |
| R427 | [-] | Africa | NIGERIA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 0. There are no SDGs I am interested in. | 0. There are no SDGs I am concerned about. | It is extremely disappointing to me that the SDGs do not include human population reduction. There can be no sustainable development if the world's human population continues to grow. All the problems the SDG seek to address are directly or indirectly caused by human overpopulation and competition for resources. |
| R228 | Norman Owen-Smith | Africa | SOUTH AFRICA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities 2. Zero Hunger | 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | The most fundamental concern is continuing population growth and it uneven distribution globally |
| R417 | PeterJ Mills | Africa | SOUTH AFRICA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | Despite the seeming saturation of coverage on climate issues, the general citizen of any nation is not concerned about any of these issues other than to survive the day at any cost. |
| C010 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being | The government should intensify its promotion, and all individuals should actively take personal actions to contribute. |
| C025 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | Reduce social development imbalances and stimulate active participation. |
| C044 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger | Have fewer children and plant more trees, reducing or even eliminating sources of pollution. |
| C045 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | It is difficult to achieve sustainable development in underdeveloped countries. |
| C069 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 30s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | I believe that under the leadership of the party, we can achieve this goal and better meet the diverse needs of the people. Therefore, we must adhere to the leadership of the party, start with small things around us, and contribute our own efforts to realizing this goal. |
| C086 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | To ensure sustainable economic growth and strike a balance with the environment, it is crucial to employ policy, legislation, and public awareness campaigns. |
| C101 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Effective achievement of sustainable development goals requires government intervention, legislation, and public participation. |

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| C135 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | Global cooperation is essential for addressing this long-term plan, and countries need to enhance communication and collaboration. |
| C152 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water | 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities [-] | It's hard to say about the real world. I feel that the environment has become increasingly strange in recent years. |
| C160 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being | I believe that in order to establish a community with a shared future for mankind, the fate of humanity is intertwined. Only through the unity and common development of all human beings can we continue to move forward together. |
| C178 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0. There are no SDGs I am concerned about. | To promote global cooperation, protect the natural environment, and drive sustainable economic development. |
| C206 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals requires collaborative efforts from nations worldwide. Major international powers should leverage their own strengths for the benefit of their countries, while also jointly promoting environmental protection in other nations. For instance, initiatives such as the concept of a "community with a shared future for mankind," advocated by our country, represent positive and constructive measures at this stage. |
| C225 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities | 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | We should start from the voice of the people. |
| C239 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy [-] | It requires support from policies, regulations, as well as a change in public mindset. |
| C256 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 30s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0. There are no SDGs I am concerned about. | There is a contradiction between the environment and development. We can only develop technology after ensuring environmental protection is improved. |
| C264 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Under the premise of governance policies and technology, enhance social awareness and individual consciousness to collectively achieve goals. |
| C296 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities | Make efforts to promote social fairness and justice, establish sound legislation, and guide the progress of civic consciousness. |
| C339 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Local government | 20s | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being [-] | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger [-] | Population control, regulation of human activities, industrialization process. |
| C344 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 15. Life On Land | 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Policy support and extensive promotion, strengthening individual actions for sustainable development. |
| C377 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | Water resources are the most crucial resources for humanity. By ensuring the adequate protection of water resources, we can address climate change issues. |
| C386 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty | Major nations should prioritize sustainable development, improve their technological capabilities, and then transfer technology to smaller countries. |
| C417 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | ① We need to encourage the vast majority of intellectuals to promote knowledge sharing and consciousness building among family members and colleagues. ② We should establish a global consciousness among the people, aiming to create a sense of a world nation and international integration, and to build a global community with a shared future for humanity. |

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| C423 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water | Enhance environmental governance, protect biodiversity, and promote harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. |
| R006 | Robert Lockyer | Asia | HONG KONG | NGO/NPO | 50s | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | The key is to start the education in the SDG's at an early age. Basically the younger that these are in produced the more effective they will be. |
| R166 | Srinivasan Balakrishnan | Asia | INDIA | University or research institution | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | Q3-1 : To achieve Zero Hunger, it is crucial to foster cross-sectoral partnerships, leverage technological innovations, and increase investments in rural infrastructure, research and development, and education and awareness-raising campaigns. Q3-2 : To achieve No Poverty, interventions such as providing social safety nets, promoting sustainable livelihoods, empowering marginalized communities, ensuring equal access to basic services, improving economic opportunities, and investing in education, healthcare, and sustainable infrastructure are crucial. |
| R359 | [-] | Asia | INDIA | University or research institution | 50s | 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Realising SDGs requires bringing about considerable change in human attitude. Somehow this does not run deep. Perhaps it is time to bring up the notion of conservation psychology to the forefront. |
| R411 | Babita Belliappa | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Education,health and awareness to any of the other problems are intrinsically connected and is a vicious cycle.I place education and awareness key to mitigating or even addressing any of the issues.A lot of them are design problems and some can even be wicked problems that need bottom up and funelling down approach. |
| R569 | [-] | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities | I would really like to think all sdg's together and not compartmentalise with the reductionist approach we , as humanity, has always been doing. If we talk One heatl, One planet , then that means altogether with situation specific ecosystem based approaches. |
| W006 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 50s | 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action | Dictatorial leaders in certain countries are destroying the environment through invasion. It's incomprehensible that they allocate resources to military expansion such as nuclear weapon development, while ignoring their own poverty and hunger issues. |
| W032 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | Progress aimed at achieving other goals is not feasible without maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem. |
| W046 | Hiroyuki Matsuda | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty | In Question 3, "health" refers to infectious diseases, and "peace" refers to war. I chose "population" in Question 1 with these options in mind. While a crisis of civilization collapse is possible, I'm not concerned to the extent of humanity's survival. |
| W053 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 15. Life On Land | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | Achieving sustainability is not possible without the utilization of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. Furthermore, these industries serve as comprehensive platforms where everyone can participate in various capacities. I am also monitoring the developments in the Ukraine situation and the promotion of post-COVID digital transformation (DX). |
| W063 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land | 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | The oceans are interconnected worldwide, and the effectiveness of conservation efforts is limited if only specific countries undertake them. This holds true for climate change as well, but particularly in the case of oceans, due to direct impacts like marine pollution and waste issues from neighboring countries, there's a need for international measures. Additionally, global reports highlight changes in sea temperature, water quality, and phenomena like ocean warming, acidification, marine heatwaves, and altered currents. Marine organisms are more vulnerable to such environmental shifts compared to terrestrial life. Allowing these issues to persist could lead to irreversible consequences. |

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| W067 | Kazumi Sasai | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Japan is being maneuvered in an international rule-making tug-of-war among major powers, as seen in instances like the extension of the sale of gasoline cars in the EU. Due to post-World War II occupation policies that persist (as a country that doesn't even possess full sovereignty over its own capital's airspace), resolving these issues is highly challenging. Within this context, I perceive Japan as a relatively shrewdly maintained entity politically and economically, existing as a globally privileged nation. However, a significant issue lies in the fact that the majority of the population doesn't share this perspective. |
| W074 | Tohsimasa Ohara | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Each goal is interconnected, and there's a slight sense of discord in asking "which goal" because of this interrelation. |
| W077 | Yuko Kishikami | Asia | JAPAN | Media | 50s | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | Since many of the 17 items have strong interconnections, categorizing one's interests under a specific number in the list is quite challenging, and assigning a forced ranking feels artificial. |
| W088 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education | 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education | The balance between population and food is the most crucial challenge. In Japan, there's a trend of declining birth rates and aging population, while globally, there's a surge in population growth. I consider understanding the reasons behind this population explosion to be significant. Following that, the energy and resource issue, which has been pivotal since the Industrial Revolution, is rarely openly discussed despite its importance. |
| W106 | Toshiko Kawashita | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | While conferences and symposiums advocating for the value of natural capital are abundant, concrete legal measures have not yet been established, and the prioritization of economic activities still prevails. In the midst of this situation, addressing climate change is an unavoidable challenge. Therefore, I believe that the only productive and sustainable approach is to urgently promote the regeneration of forests that fix and absorb solar energy and carbon dioxide. |
| W120 | Hiroshi Nagano | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | Economic growth is necessary. However, it should be based on the premise of not adversely affecting the global environment. It's challenging but should be achievable. |
| W125 | Takayoshi Kasai | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | All the items outlined by the SDGs are crucial, but they tend to be overly broad. I believe the focus should have been narrowed down to urgent climate action. |
| W146 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 1. No Poverty | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty 17. Partnerships for the Goals | According to the IPCC's report, achieving the goal of staying within 2°C by the end of this century, as agreed upon in the Paris Agreement, is deemed extremely challenging. Various measures are being taken by governments and industries to achieve these targets. However, I believe it's crucial for individuals to once again recognize the global crisis and take action. For this reason, I expect more proactive environmental education to be carried out starting from primary school level, so that every individual is well-informed and engaged. |
| W150 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water | When we talk about global issues, the interests of developed countries and developing countries differ significantly. In developing and low-income nations, concerns tend to be directed toward poverty and education issues. On the other hand, developed countries prioritize climate change and waste-related problems like plastic waste and food waste. |
| W162 | Kazuaki Hoshino | Asia | JAPAN | NGO/NPO | 60s | 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | The involvement of a significant number of women in policy decisions can lead to bold advancements in areas like childcare, consumption, education, welfare, and peace, from the perspectives of caregivers and mothers. Therefore, SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality is crucial as it holds the potential for significant progress in these fields. |
| W176 | Hajime Oshitani | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities | I believe that eliminating educational disparities is of utmost importance. Japan should take a leading role in industries and technological innovations towards addressing issues like environmental concerns. To achieve this, enhancing education, particularly in liberal arts, is crucial. |

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| W194 | Kenichi Matsui | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty | 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | As someone involved in the education of students from around the world on a daily basis, I strongly feel the need for improving the quality of education. In African primary and secondary schools, many children suffer from diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Some schools lack proper meals. In some places, girls are denied education based solely on their gender. Even in Japan, we must increase university enrollment rates. Elevating the quality of education in primary, middle, and high schools is crucial to nurturing individuals who can excel on the global stage. This isn't just a matter of university education. Sometimes, the government's 10 trillion yen fund only benefits the elite, which presents various contradictions that make me speak up as a concerned parent. On the other hand, the most crucial subject for the future is likely to be something like climate change studies. Just as Japan established graduate programs in environmental science due to pollution problems in the 1970s, we will likely need climate change experts for the sake of future generations. With such thoughts in mind, I chose the top two priorities. |
| W207 | Atsunobu Takeshita | Asia | JAPAN | Media | 50s | 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities | Poverty and food crises continue to be real issues in the world. When addressing them as part of the SDGs, I hope the challenges faced by the least developed countries are actively addressed. |
| W215 | Kenichi Togawa | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | Ensuring peace remains the most crucial objective, and researchers and government agencies should prioritize studying the extensive environmental damage caused by wars and conflicts. Additionally, contemporary capitalism exacerbates inequalities, and the trend of developed countries focusing solely on their own interests is particularly evident, with the United States and the United Kingdom leading the way. Japan's immigration policy could also fall under this category. |
| W283 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land | To achieve a sustainable global environment, I believe it's crucial to restrain excessive consumption, particularly among advanced countries including Japan, and prioritize a more modest standard of living. However, the current SDGs still contain many elements that incentivize actions towards 'economic growth' and 'development', which raises concerns that a truly "sustainable global environment" might not be attainable under these circumstances. |
| W309 | Kenichi Itakura | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities | The energy issue is deeply intertwined with global environmental problems, world peace, and equality among individuals and nations. For this reason, technological innovation is essential, and the alignment of policies among countries is still lacking. I believe this divergence is advancing the critical moment of crisis. |
| W317 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water | 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | As all issues are interconnected, singling out one is challenging. However, I believe that if the goals of mitigating and adapting to climate change are achieved, it could pave the way for the preservation of biodiversity and improvement across various fronts. |
| W319 | Koya Ishino | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities | Climate change is intensifying. Instances of heavy rainfall, extreme high and low temperatures, and large-scale typhoons are increasing. However, many people don't seem to immediately connect these changes with their daily lives. Efforts to transition from an economy dependent on fossil fuels to a decarbonized society are underway. It's important to expand these initiatives into something that future generations can have hope in, and make them relatable to improving daily life. |
| W345 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities | Amidst the emergence of various issues, I have become acutely aware of the importance of peace in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, as well as the issue of discrimination within human society. |
| W360 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | In Question 3-1, I prioritized Japan's advantage as an island nation. Given that climate change is directly linked to disasters, it is important from a perspective of daily life as well. I also hoped for a revival of Japan's strengths in industries and technological innovation. In Question 3-2, the issue of global climate change is of utmost concern, with a high interest in addressing hunger, which is closely related |

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| W376 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 10. Reduced Inequalities | Regarding SDG 15, the land use patterns within Japan have become disordered and abnormal. While renewable natural energy sources are beneficial, the practice of installing solar panels on the slopes of mountainous areas for this purpose is concerning. |
| W386 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities | Especially in Japan, there is still a lack of awareness regarding diversity, often rooted in traditional practices. It's necessary to address these issues and make improvements. On a global scale, recent international developments, as well as climate change and disparities between nations, highlight the urgency for immediate actions and solutions. |
| J030 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | NGO/NPO | 60s | 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty | War is the greatest environmental devastation. Even after a war concludes, the impacts of that environmental destruction persist over the long term, requiring significant funding and time for reconstruction. The discussions at COP can often feel futile in light of this. |
| J052 | Tadakatsu Okubo | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water | 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality | Education is paramount, no matter what. Especially crucial is education during early childhood and adolescence. Observing and experiencing plants (in grasslands, forests, and waters) and wildlife during these formative years can have a profound impact on shaping adults in the future. |
| K014 | [-] | Asia | KOREA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Problems such as the climate crisis are also serious, but there are concerns about the occurrence of man-made disaster (World War, etc.) in fundamental system changes after World War II, such as the recent confrontation between the U.S. and China in the Russia-Ukraine War |
| R594 | John Parks | Asia | THAILAND | Corporation | 50s | 14. Life Below Water 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | The 6th mass extinction event underway caused by the anthropocene continues to proceed unabated. At the same time, there has been a recent increase in global levels of armed conflict, civil unrest, a breakdown of peace and order and the rule of law, and increased economic disparity. The result is increasing global instability and deepening societal anxiety and collective concern regarding the |
| R045 | Jeffrey Nekola | Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union | CZECH | University or research institution | 50s | 0.There are no SDGs I am interested in. | 0.There are no SDGs I am concerned about. | Population growth is not an SDG? The rest cannot be achieved with an exponentially growing population. You are ignoring the most inconvenient truth of all: there are too many of us. |
| R049 | [-] | Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union | HUNGARY | NGO/NPO | 50s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities | It is difficult, or almost impossible to rank equally important (and interlinked) issues. |
| R329 | Monika Reti | Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union | HUNGARY | Central government | 40s | 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Inclusion and quality education could be key factors to initiate change on the long term, however investment in these areas are still failing to accomplish needs. The triple planetary crisis has multifold roots, therefore to Q3-2 many interrelated topics could have been chosen. |
| S040 | Jose Luis Fournier Rodriguez | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | COSTA RICA | University or research institution | 30s | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | I am concerned that there is a stagnation in achieving these SDGs and the 17 SDGs in general. The progress made is not sufficient for real (social, economic, and environmental) change. It is getting late. |
| S011 | GABRIEL VÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | MEXICO | Local government | 50s | 1. No Poverty 15. Life On Land 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Question 3.2: It is a socio-environmental imperative to close the gap of social inequality and improve living conditions for rural communities. |
| R633 | [-] | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | NICARAGUA | University or research institution | 30s | 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | The environmental situation in Nicaragua, especially on the indigenous and Afro-descendant territories of the Caribbean coast is critical. Cattle ranching expansion is rapidly invading the last rainforests and natural ecosystems that can save the most iconic endangered species (Large mammals, amphibians, endemic species, harpy eagles, etc.), and local people insecurity have increased due to violent cattle ranchers and lack of law enforcement. The invasion has caused an exodus in several indigenous communities and is increasingly degrading forests, soil, watersheds, fisheries, and wildlife. |

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q3-1 In your daily life, most interested in | Q3-2 As the world’s problems, most concerned about | Q3-3 Comment |
|------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| R327 | Russell Reichelt | Oceania | AUSTRALIA | Central government | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being | I think we are likely to not meet the SDG goals on current pathway. To achieve them we need a sense of urgency, improved cooperation between countries especially peace and justice, and good eduction and gender equality. |
| R472 | Craig Walton | Oceania | AUSTRALIA | Central government | 50s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | so many issues come back to population. If less people were born then less resources, water, land would be consumed and less waste produced. Population won't decline in places where women aren't treated equally and are considered baby carriers. A constant push for economic growth helps no one, we need to slow down, own less, achieve less but enjoy our lives more. |
| S038 | Fabiana Méndez Raya | South America | BOLIVIA | University or research institution | 50s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 4. Quality Education | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | Quality education development can help improve all dimensions of the 17 SDGs. I believe that without education, we will not achieve anything. |
| R318 | Oscar Forero | South America | COLOMBIA | University or research institution | 50s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | Without protection of biodiversity (biospheres) and of the atmosphere, there is no chance to achieve sustainable society, with no hunger or more equal and just. At the moment we are in the contrary path |
| R086 | Devon Ronald Dublin | South America | GUYANA | Central government | 40s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | In relation to Q3-1, my responses were shaped in part by the COVID-19 pandemic. In relation to Q3-2, my responses were shaped in part by the war in Ukraine and it's repercussions. |
| S066 | [-] | South America | VENEZUELA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 10. Reduced Inequalities | 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 10. Reduced Inequalities | These are the SDGs that concern us the most in our country. Inequalities and limited access to resources are major issues. |
| R084 | [-] | USA & Canada | CANADA | Corporation | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water | Difficult to choose as they are interalated and all require immediate action. |
| R429 | Abbas Poorhashemi | USA & Canada | CANADA | University or research institution | 40s | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | From my point of view, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address critical global challenges, and it is commendable that I prioritize them according to the above selection. These gaols were created by the United Nations to address |
| E002 | IAN BURTON | USA & Canada | CANADA | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty | I am most troubled by the short-sighted nature of public opinion, policy makers and the private sector, they all put serious action off to a later date. |
| R024 | Michael Jennings | USA & Canada | USA | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Climate change is by far the leading and most serious threat to humanity today. Adequate treatment of this threat requires a far greater effort than the effort and commitments that have been made so far. A key part of an adequate response to the problem of climate change is the widespread development of affordable and clean energy. However, reducing inequalities globally and attaining peace, justice and strong institutions worldwide are also critical and will require a major dedicated effort at a magnitude not seen to date. |
| R105 | [-] | USA & Canada | USA | Local government | 40s | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education | These are all a priority and we need to be working on these all at the same time and make worldwide societal shifts. |
| R122 | Stephanie Pincetl | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 0.There are no SDGs I am interested in. | 0.There are no SDGs I am concerned about. | The SDG goals are based on a developmentalist paradigm that is inadequate to address people's true well being. They neglect the role of capitalism and growth for profit |

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q3-1 In your daily life, most interested in | Q3-2 As the world’s problems, most concerned about | Q3-3 Comment |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| R288 | Lori Osmundsen | USA & Canada | USA | Other | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water | All of the SDGs are critically important for the well-being of all forms of life on earth. In my view, climate action and ocean/freshwater preservation are preeminent focal points for ensuring the survival of humanity. If the global average temperature pushes past a 2 degree celsius increase and the earth’s oceans, rivers and lakes are drastically degraded, the conditions for sustaining human life will no longer exist. On a global level from the perspective of current world events, I place Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions at the top the list of goals I am most concerned about today because I see that as a prerequisite condition for being able to effectively address climate action, ocean/freshwater integrity, and all other SDGs. |
| R561 | Alberto Saldamando | USA & Canada | USA | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | I am most concerned about climate change. The issues of the SDGs that I am interested in are in my mind issues of climate change, the loss of potable water, the pollution and the health effects and the absence of govermental institutions world wide that have failed to curb global warming. |
| R565 | Daniel Kammen | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 60s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 10. Reduced Inequalities | All are critical; a ranking to some extent defeats the purpose of finding holistic, integrated solutions as my research team is trying to do (http://rael.berkeley.edu). |
| R067 | MOSES MENGU | Western Europe | DENMARK | University or research institution | 70s and above | 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | If people in the industrialised countries could reduce consumption and life style by a small fraction, the rest of the so-called poor people could have a decent life and the pressures on resources and hence adverse impacts on land, water and climate would reduce. |
| S037 | Adolfo Uriarte | Western Europe | SPAIN | Local government | 60s | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | It is difficult to prioritize 3 out of the 17 since they are all highly interconnected. |
| R570 | HANSRUEDI SCHENK | Western Europe | SWITZERLAND | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | too many declarations and "nice words" but too little actions. Political bodies tied to promises they cannot fulfill due to lack of availability of public funding - and private (available) funding is too dispersed. |
| R130 | [-] | Western Europe | UK | University or research institution | 50s | 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 15. Life On Land 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | All are so interconnected that it's very difficult to separate one from another - if we don't think in a systems way we will never solve the world's issues. Life starts with healthy ecosystems. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|---------------------|--------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|---|--|
| F009 | [-] | Africa | GUINEA | Corporation | 50s | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger | This civilization will still remain too theoretical. By 2030, there will still be famine and significant inequality between countries. There will continue to be the extinction of non-Sapiens species. |
| F021 | Ravonjarioa Patrice | Africa | MADAGASCAR | University or research institution | 60s | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | The future remains uncertain for our country. The political and economic context poses obstacles to achieving the SDGs. |
| R427 | [-] | Africa | NIGERIA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land | Mechaisms are in place in government to solve many problems and work towards SDG goals, but the will power to do so is not there. Politicians use their offices to acquire personal wealth and this is their priority and perceived obligation. While laws are excellent in many governing sectors there is little or no meaningful enforcement. The legal system and judiciary are also corrupt. |
| R523 | Hamisai Hamandawana | Africa | SOUTH AFRICA | University or research institution | 60s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities | 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | Year 2030 seems to be far, but we have already run of time. We have the resources and technology to combat climate change, but the biggest problem is selfish misplacement of priorities. We know how to produce clean nuclear energy for example, but the knowhow is being abused by focusing on weaponisation of the world. The world's superpowers have to rethink their positionings in the collective interests of humanity. |
| R526 | [-] | Africa | SOUTH AFRICA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action | South African Government is not aligned within their departments to genuinely tackle the real issues. They have no cohesive 20 year plan that does not involve fossil fuels and unrealistic timeframes or political interests. |
| R253 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 50s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water | A country need a energy-saving developing way to make its more beautiful. |
| C007 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals | Economic development is particularly important in order to narrow the wealth gap, improve the level of education among the population, and increase employment opportunities. Only through these measures can harmonious development be achieved. |
| C025 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | Severe punishment for illegal activities, enhancing social fairness. |
| C032 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 50s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water 17. Partnerships for the Goals | Efforts should be made to boost economic development, promote the use of clean energy, and reduce climate change. |
| C043 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | The Chinese government attaches great importance to environmental protection and has implemented numerous policies and strengthened regulatory efforts in this regard. |
| C049 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Local government | 30s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0. There are no goals with the lowest level of realization in 2030. | By 2030, China will undoubtedly achieve greater sustainability in various aspects. China is far ahead in new energy technologies, with the world's largest production of solar and wind energy. There are over 100,000 dams and water conservancy projects throughout the country. China leads in ultra-supercritical steam turbines for thermal power generation. China is also the only country with a successful commercial fourth-generation nuclear reactor, the molten salt reactor, with a solid foundation. Commercial operation of nuclear fusion is expected in China between 2030 and 2035. In the future, China is poised to become a leading nation in achieving carbon neutrality. |
| C080 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty | 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being | We hope to achieve gender equality as soon as possible and better improve the well-being of the people. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|-------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|
| C085 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action | 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | Indeed, governing a country is not easy, but I believe that the fundamental solution lies in improving the quality of the citizens. |
| C086 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 1. No Poverty 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 5. Gender Equality [-] [-] | Human consciousness has made significant progress, but further refinement of steps and legislative safeguards are needed. |
| C105 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | Reform industries such as the entertainment industry that are characterized by excessive profits and improper practices, narrow the wealth gap, and simultaneously pay more attention to areas of extreme poverty and hardship. |
| C152 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 10. Reduced Inequalities | We should protect the environment more. When I was studying, the water in the river was still drinkable. However, in recent years, there have been many dead animals in it, and it has become undrinkable. The environment is deteriorating, and I want to say that at this rate, the Earth won't be able to sustain us for much longer. |
| C156 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 10. Reduced Inequalities | Promote sustainable consumption and production: promote the circular economy model and encourage the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly products and services. |
| C160 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 0. There are no goals with the lowest level of realization in 2030. | I believe that our country has done well by adhering to the path of Chinese socialism with its own characteristics and advocating for the harmonious development of humans and nature. |
| C169 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | It is easy to talk about theories and slogans, but putting them into practice is difficult. For example, garbage classification. |
| C171 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | The sustainable development goals of our country require the collective efforts of the entire population because we are a populous nation. Achieving sustainable development poses significant challenges, and it requires strong support from all citizens. |
| C206 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | As the world's most populous country and the second-largest economy, China should take a leading position in achieving sustainable development goals. It is crucial to actively engage in environmental protection efforts in order to safeguard the interests and long-term development of the country's people. |
| C207 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | China has done an excellent job in poverty alleviation, and achieving zero hunger is definitely attainable. |
| C217 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | Sustainable development has not deeply penetrated into people's hearts |
| C242 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 40s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | Environmental protection has improved, but gender equality issues have not shown significant improvement. |
| C265 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 1. No Poverty | The sustainable development goals of our country are being further refined, and in the future, we will definitely be able to achieve the sustainable development goals set by the nation. |
| C291 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | Industrial innovation, providing employment opportunities, reducing inequality, and ensuring more people have access to employment opportunities. |
| C306 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger | Increase social welfare projects, strengthen environmental protection management, and reduce gender discrimination and inequality. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| C347 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | The environmental protection and water pollution treatment in my area are being done very well, and sustainable development is being implemented effectively. In terms of economic development, I hope for further progress. |
| C370 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 30s | 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water | Enhance environmental protection, increase promotional efforts, and make environmental conservation deeply ingrained in people's hearts. |
| C377 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities | The issue of famine has been resolved, but the situation of inequality is becoming increasingly severe. |
| C422 | Yang Yan | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty | It is expected that the country will effectively protect the interests of its citizens and enhance the support for impoverished individuals. |
| C432 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | While our country is still in its early stages, we have undertaken significant efforts in exploration and implementation. |
| R006 | Robert Lockyer | Asia | HONG KONG | NGO/NPO | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education | Hong Kong, was a leading country when the SGD's were first introduced, however now due to political and economic reasons it has become a puppet state with no clearly defined plan for moving forwards other than on paper. The current policies and government procedures has made the Hong Kong government a "paper tiger" with "Paper Policies". |
| R035 | [-] | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | If we as human being continue to operate in same way, with no priorities or vision for good education (it is not even defined adequately) health (it is becoming increasingly costly or manipulative) and decent work based economic growth, the human survival can be very difficult and more and more damage to human quality life continue to occur. |
| R164 | Gopinathan Maheswaran | Asia | INDIA | Central government | 50s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | In India in the last 10 years the poverty has reduced to some extent, but the problem of corruption among civil servants while implementing the welfare schemes remains a major issue, though the Government has implemented various schemes to uplift the lives of poor people. |
| R174 | Neelesh Dahanukar | Asia | INDIA | University or research institution | 40s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | There is a large gap in the policies and actual implementation. So it is difficult to predict how much will be achieved. However, the way current systems are working, biodiversity is definitely threatened and a major concern along with the climate change. |
| W007 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 60s | 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | In Japan, movements to alleviate hunger, promote gender equality, and advocate for basic living standards are progressing to some extent, although their underlying principles may vary. On the other hand, efforts towards addressing climate change in Asia and activities for the preservation of nature appear to be less advanced. Additionally, I sense a lack of significant progress in terms of innovation in Japan for an extended period. |
| W036 | Hidenori Yamada | Asia | JAPAN | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals | The various challenges posed by climate change can be rather complex to comprehend, leaving individuals uncertain about how to modify their lifestyles effectively. It is crucial for experts to communicate the diverse aspects of climate change in an understandable manner to the general public and consistently provide information about the actions that can be taken in daily life and the potential effects of those actions. It is desirable for guidance to be given that highlights small, concrete changes that can be made earlier, before disasters occur, so that citizens can develop a sense of empowerment and realize that there are actions they can take. |
| W046 | Hiroyuki Matsuda | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | Shortcomings include lack of consideration for women and the LGBT community, as well as insufficient attention towards foreigners and ethnic minorities. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| W061 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 60s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education | There hasn't been significant improvement in the solidification of gender role divisions, and traditional notions of gender continue to be treated as a "common understanding." Additionally, I believe that providing free higher education could serve as one solution to address poverty-related disparities. I think that the entrenchment of these inequalities contributes to a sense of stagnation within this country. |
| W067 | Kazumi Sasai | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 10. Reduced Inequalities | 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 1. No Poverty | Interpretations of gender equality also need to take into account Japan's unique cultural perspective. It's important to be fully conscious of gender equality and to approach matters within that context of Japan's distinctive cultural viewpoints. |
| W100 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land | The issue of poverty seems to be underpinned by a trend of individual responsibility, possibly influenced by the effects of Abenomics. However, in reality, it encompasses problems such as the hereditary system in politics, the entertainment industry, and even gender discrimination. Therefore, it might not be accurate to say that poverty is absent in Japan; rather, it could be inherent as a form of ingrained social stratification. This issue extends beyond aspects like health and welfare and seems to stem from underlying consciousness, which plays a significant role in the root causes of poverty. |
| W112 | Tetsuya Tokunaga | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | Genuine prosperity, sound judgment, and a sense of cleanliness don't always seem to align seamlessly with environmental considerations. While there is awareness and progress in education and welfare, on the other hand, lavishness remains ingrained, and efforts to rectify inequalities are sluggish. Despite the recognition of gender issues, there's a disparity between stated intentions and actual progress, highlighting the existing disparity between appearances and underlying realities in Japan's current situation. |
| W121 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | It is regrettable that despite setting the goal of achieving virtually zero CO2 emissions, our country still heavily relies on coal-fired power generation, and the construction of new coal-fired power plants is taking place, which is an inappropriate situation for an advanced nation. Plastic waste is also a significant concern, and practices like "thermal recycling," which involves burning plastic, are leaving our country significantly behind global standards. |
| W147 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty | I hope that the economic disparities among households will not negatively impact children's education. I believe there has been some policy progress in this regard. Ideally, we would have a society where there is meaningful work, guaranteed income, and environmental preservation. However, in Japan, the economy is sluggish, making the realization of these ideals challenging. |
| W185 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education | Recently, there's a push for everyone to have access to health and welfare, as well as quality education. However, I believe this isn't about reducing educational expenses but rather about individuals finding paths that suit their strengths and weaknesses. Attending university doesn't necessarily equate to quality education, and individuals possessing high-level "craftsman-like" skills often hold greater value. As a result, social welfare costs are increasingly straining the country's finances, and the idea of making high school tuition-free to provide quality education seems flawed to me. I also find the state of politics to be problematic. |
| W237 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Local government | 60s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty | Unfortunately, within Japan, the wealth gap appears to be widening, and the number of people living in poverty is likely to increase. The quality of education also seems unlikely to improve significantly due to the overwhelming workload on educators. As long as student loans remain the primary form of financial aid, not everyone will have access to higher education regardless of their aspirations. Additionally, in a society with a declining population, achieving economic growth seems challenging, and it feels like only a small portion of the population will escape low-paying, menial jobs. |
| W262 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | Japan is an advanced nation, and in comparison to the global average, its current achievements are relatively high. As a result, there are aspects achievable in terms of economy and technology. However, the attainment of goals related to social justice, fairness, and human dignity appears to be low. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|---------------------------|---|-------------|--|---------------|---|--|---|
| W276 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities | In terms of technology, I believe the level of achievement is high. However, when it comes to people's mindsets and perspectives, it's challenging to make significant progress. Contributing to peace also presents difficulties due to certain constraints, placing us in a complex position. |
| J013 | Hikaru Machida | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | The issue lies in the fact that we are unlikely to promptly improve our position, which is at the bottom among advanced nations, in terms of gender equality and human rights concerns. |
| J058 | Isoya Shinji | Asia | JAPAN | Local government, University or research institution | 70s and above | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Activities focused on preserving and enjoying biodiversity, as well as the rural landscapes such as mountains, coasts, and lakes, have been flourishing, including participation from the senior generation, and they seem to have positive effects on people's well-being. With the G7 summit being hosted, there appears to be a growing interest in peace. However, I am concerned about the trend towards increasing military spending as a potential backlash to these developments. |
| J059 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Local government | 50s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities | With a high rate of access to clean water, literacy, and a nationwide health insurance system, I perceive that sanitation, education, and healthcare are well-established. However, I believe that gender disparities, low participation rates in societal activities, and issues like bullying have caused these areas to lag behind. |
| R639 | Anwar Saleem Kasi | Asia | PAKISTAN | NGO/NPO | 60s | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water | For me it is very much difficult to select the lowest level of realization out of given 17 areas, because all those areas have its own importance and my country badly need it |
| R376 | Andrew Kittle | Asia | SRI LANKA | NGO/NPO | 40s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | These responses are for the country (Sri Lanka) not the region. Given the financial crisis of 2022 and the ongoing political crises in the country, most things appear fairly bleak. Even clean water and sanitation might be a stretch for all. I only added 2nd and 3rd because I was required to do so. |
| R581 | [-] | Asia | SRI LANKA | Other | 60s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 10. Reduced Inequalities 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | Sri Lanka is perhaps an outlier in this questionnaire as it has gone through several shocks: 2019=the Easter bombings that damaged the tourism industry that is the third foreign exchange earner; followed by COVID-19 and then in 2022, Sri Lanka declared bankruptcy. Hence, everything has been a mess. Experts warn that it will be in 2024 that there will be some economic growth. |
| R045 | Jeffrey Nekola | Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union | CZECH | University or research institution | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0. There are no goals with the lowest level of realization in 2030. | See above. Stabilization of population is required to even begin considering the rest. How dare you cave into magical thinking that it is not. |
| R627 | Gabriela Platero | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | GUATEMALA | University or research institution | 40s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education | In our area, there is little interest of governments to improve the quality of life of individuals. Government officials are more interested in their personal gain. |
| R094 | Emiliano Sánchez-Martínez | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | MEXICO | Local government | 60s | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality | 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | In our country, environmental goals are not yet as important as they should be. |
| R367 | Raquel Aparicio Cid | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | MEXICO | University or research institution | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0. There are no goals with the lowest level of realization in 2030. | The Mexican government, like any other in Latin America, is acting against the environment by executing policies to facilitate economic and industry development, affecting, in general, the atmosphere, territories, and water. |
| R467 | [-] | Oceania | AUSTRALIA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Poverty is a relative measure and a shifting goal. Someone who is impoverished in Australia has more support available than is the case in many other countries. |
| R025 | [-] | Oceania | NEW ZEALAND | University or research institution | 40s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | We have a low wage economy which disables people ability to achieve other goals. Most people are just surviving. This means they cannot fight for just causes such as the other goals. |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| S022 | [-] | South America | BOLIVIA | NGO／NPO | 50s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education | Although the country's reports indicate progress in the SDGs, there are actually no significant advancements. Health centers in rural and peri-urban areas lack sufficient human resources and supplies to cater to the population. The government's provision of bonuses to alleviate economic hardships is not a long-term solution. Education and justice are biased towards the ruling political party. |
| S038 | Fabiana Méndez Raya | South America | BOLIVIA | University or research institution | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | I do not have knowledge of the indicators and their progress in my country or region to provide a clear opinion, which doesn't mean that there won't be any advancements. However, I assume that there will be minimal compliance in areas related to my country's policies regarding responsible consumption and production, as well as the lack of incentives for alternative energy sources in practice. |
| R077 | Andre Francisco Pilon | South America | BRAZIL | University or research institution | 70s and above | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 1. No Poverty | The paradigms of development, growth, power, wealth, work and freedom embedded at institutional and cultural levels, are the main culprits to be considered in view of environmental problems, quality of life and the state of the world. Instead of dealing with the bubbles (segmented, reduced issues) and trying to solve isolated and partial problems without addressing the general phenomenon, the focus should be on the “boiling pot”, where the problems emerge, on the world-system~. with its boundaries, structures, techno-economic paradigms, support groups, rules of legitimation, and coherence. |
| R318 | Oscar Forero | South America | COLOMBIA | University or research institution | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | In Latin America populism has become dominant threatening democracy and making it very difficult decision making process informed by science |
| R447 | Martin Calisto Friant | South America | ECUADOR | NGO／NPO | 30s | 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | We have made little progress in social issues at an enormous ecological cost because our current use of resources primarily benefits a few mega-rich people who grossly overshoot their fair share of planetary boundaries. We must be more rational and equitable in our use of resources, otherwise, we will never be able to achieve a good life for all within planetary boundaries. |
| R086 | Devon Ronald Dublin | South America | GUYANA | Central government | 40s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | My responses here are influenced in part by the fact that Guyana is pushing ahead with it's oil and gas development at an accelerated rate. |
| R368 | Erick Pajares GARAY | South America | PERU | University or research institution | 40s | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities | Latin America is moving towards an accelerated destruction of its strategic ecosystems, such as the Amazon (for example). The progressive loss of our region's natural heritage is directly associated with the demand for resources from the Global North, and the consumption trends of its societies. |
| S001 | Marco Arenas Aspilcueta | South America | PERU | Central government | 40s | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | The topics are complex, but everything is aligned with how we involve society (especially the poorest) in the assets of nature and their sustainable use. |
| R363 | Juan C. Sanchez | South America | VENEZUELA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Venezuela is going through a difficult period of emergency due to the collapse of its economy, which has negatively impacted education and health. There has been a lag regarding the quality of health and education at the end of the last century. |
| R484 | Azzedine T. Downes | USA & Canada | USA | NGO／NPO | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Sadly, we have entered a period of the idiocracy. The unwillingness to accept scientific findings leads to political paralysis. |
| R536 | Donald Moore | USA & Canada | USA | NGO／NPO | 60s | 14. Life Below Water 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | I think people in the United States, especially on the coasts, are worried about clean water and fisheries, clean air and human health impacts, and there are visible signs of strong partnerships developing between NGOs to address these (our voices are stronger together). I do not think people are going to slow down their reproduction because it is not part of our conversation locally, regionally or globally anymore -- and this will result in greater consumption and production, greater inequalities as the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, and I think those inequalities will result in less peace and weakened institutions. |
| R067 | MOSES MENGU | Western Europe | DENMARK | University or research institution | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education | Very little attention is given to these areas as they are assumed to have been achieved! |

Comments on Q4 (SDGs - In your country or region)

| No. | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q4-1 the highest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030 | Q4-3 Comment |
|------|------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|-----|--|--|--|
| R032 | Claude Fromageot | Western Europe | FRANCE | Corporation | 60s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 4. Quality Education | Many comments : peace and fooding will be probably main issues in the next years to come, and pandemic will occure as we know the real possibilities, regularly |
| F018 | [-] | Western Europe | FRANCE | Local government | 50s | 0. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | Very few (or even none) of the objectives will have a chance to be achieved by 2030 in Europe. The focus is still on economic development at the expense of environmental protection and biodiversity. There is still no prospect of sustainable degrowth. |