

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4	Q3-5	Comment(Q3-6)
R037	Angelo Parise Pinto	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land	I am pessimistic about the future of my country due to the recent drastic changes in the environmental policies, human rights, democracy and a sustainable economy. Honestly, I do not expect any improvement on these issues if the current government stay on charge.
R370	OUATTARA IBRAHIMA	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Recruiters are increasingly focusing on skills rather than on gender. That is real progress in our country, even though a lot remains to be done. The population is becoming aware of the importance of food crops, which at one time were in decline in favor of cash crops. Terrorism, instability, corruption, and the decline in professional conscientiousness in some local governments is still lamentable. The liberalization of the energy sector has helped to increase the use of solar panels by people that do not have access to mainstream energy.
F044	[-]	Africa	CHAD	Other	30s	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	International conferences and sanctions against countries and individuals contribute to changes in behaviors
C014	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	The improvement of women's status in society and the change of female stereotypes
C028	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Really put laws and regulations in place to punish those who prevent sustainable development
C047	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	China needs to address inequality, not just economic inequality, but across the board
C051	[-]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	When industrial development reaches a certain level, do not forget sustainable development
C097	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	The government should promote the construction of green energy facilities, and increase its implementation of policies for sustainable development based on the nation's situation
C104	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	First, change people's consumption habits, and then their understanding of the environment
C109	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	Improve the environment, increase assistance for poverty-stricken areas and transform situations experiencing poverty
C132	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Vigorously develop new energy resources and control the use of fossil fuels like gasoline and coal
C141	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Address environmental pollution and strengthen garbage sorting through supporting government policies
C146	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	I hope that all leaders in China are able to govern reasonably and prioritize the relevant rules and regulations, implementing them across the board, from the family level to the whole nation
C161	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land	Every Chinese citizen starts from the little things and does what he or she can to improve the environment
C202	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality	China still has a long way to go to achieve sustainable development, which requires that every citizen fulfill their responsibilities
C230	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	The key is to make everyone on Earth understand sustainable development through education and be stricter about the implementation of environmental protection laws
C232	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1. At present, the number of people in poverty in China is decreasing every year, but the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening. The government needs to help more ordinary families to live prosperously while alleviating poverty. 2. The decreasing birthrate in China is obvious, and the relaxing of family planning is only a drop in the bucket. What is really needed is a reduction of the cost of living for the people, a reduction of the inflation rate and the suppression of high housing prices
C250	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	At present, there are still many places in China that are not truly out of poverty, and the relevant departments should do their best to solve this problem
C255	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Laws and regulations should be created to achieve sustainable development
C259	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality	5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Appraise environmental protection and resources. Make a ranked disclosure like GDP
C276	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	The country should improve the quality of its officials and prevent harmful behaviors such as corruption
C321	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Sustainable development requires the participation and joint efforts of all of the people of China

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
C329	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	The nation should formulate more reasonable strategies for sustainable development and provide more financial support
C342	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty	There are too many threads. Matters like gender equality and the elimination of hunger are easy to achieve, but the elimination of poverty, quality education, health care and other matters are difficult to fully address due to our huge population. We just have to do our best
C360	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	China is moving towards the goal of sustainable development, and the government has invested heavily
C361	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Control population growth, improve the education system and formulate relevant laws
C367	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty	I think, of course, that China boasts a vast land rich in resources, and there is still a long way to go to take care of every part of it. It is a long-term and arduous task to balance environmental protection and development
C378	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 3. Good Health and Well-Being	In terms of the highest degree of realization, China is basically consistent with the rest of the world, while in terms of the lowest degree, China is not completely in line with the international community.
C390	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being	China has achieved zero hunger and alleviated poverty. Rational consumption and production are one of the strengths of socialism.
S001	Brigitte Baptiste	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	In Colombia, deep social inequalities undermine trust in institutions and impede effective governance processes, leading to conflict and the inability to manage ecosystems at an appropriate scale.
S039	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities	Although various strategies have been proposed at the national policy level, in reality very little progress has been made on the sustainable development goals.
S029	Patricia Madrigal Cordero	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Inequality is one of Latin America's most significant problems. There are countries with good economic growth that do not achieve a distribution of their wealth. In Costa Rica, the middle class has been the most affected in recent decades. Equity has been lost.
S095	Teresa Dolores Cruz Sardinas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Central government	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	We must consider the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on the actions to achieve the SDGs, which together with the governance crisis and wars is creating a very difficult scenario that will lead us to face a general economic, political and social crisis that hinders progress towards the outlined goals.
F019	NSASE	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	40s	15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality	3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities	There are social organizations working on these different issues, but they lack the openness to build strategic partnerships in the heart of Africa
010	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 14. Life Below Water	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Small island states, especially in the Pacific Ocean face many challenges and constraints, including small size and therefore limited land area for agriculture and therefore food production, dis-economies of small size, relative isolation. In addition, the impacts of climate change are major ones for low-lying island states which generally have contributed very minimally to global warming.
F023	[-]	Africa	GABON	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty	The Gabonese education system has been negatively impacted for several decades by frequent strikes in this sector. As Gabon's GDP is very high, young Gabonese are excluded from international financing offers in the education sector. However, this GDP does not reflect the reality of the Gabonese population, which is on average very poor.
S014	Angela Méndez Mora	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	The political and institutional reality of Guatemala, which is mired in corruption, keeps the state in a position where it is totally incompetent when it comes to meeting the population's basic needs, which prolongs inequality, poverty and informal employment. In addition, the government does not provide basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation in a large part of the nation's territory.
J011	Susumu Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality	I am happy to see that the world is steadily growing more aware of climate change. We have felt and understood the extent to which a two- or three-degree rise in temperatures would adversely affect our lives. More people learn to patiently stay away from the excessive advances of civilized life and they will help to save the planet. Humans' wisdom is great.
J015	Masayuki Ohmori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 1. No Poverty	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality	"Development" in the SDG acronym and the 8th SDG, decent work and economic growth, contradict each other. "Development" and "decent work" sound compatible with each other while "decent work" and "economic growth" do not. The question is very hard to answer.
J040	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Today, the SDGs are talked about lightly, like temporary buzzwords. This tendency arouses fear and resentment in me. In particular, mass media fail to discuss the essence of the SDGs and do nothing more than word games. It's very unfortunate.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities	The biggest problem in our country, Japan, is food waste. We have exploited marine resources nearly to the point of depletion and continue to waste the food resources available from the land. The issue of food consumption and waste is Japan's biggest problem.
R005	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	I believe that the COVID19 pandemic has caused an additional dent in our ability to reach these goals.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	International evaluations appear to show Japan is ahead in terms of the fourth SDG, "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." Neither secondary schooling nor higher education is free in this country and many students have to give up on continuing their education for financial reasons or, even after graduating from university, experience difficulties because they have to repay educational loans. Japan hardly looks like an advanced country.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Due to the labor shortage, we have been accepting many non-Japanese workers. However, this country is accustomed to a racially uniform society and is poor regarding inclusivity. People's longevity continues to increase and they have more time to spend on leisure. People is starting to have some questions toward the supremacy of economic growth. Job satisfaction and economic growth will go in different directions from what we need. It is hard to change a society that won't stop making too many products or easily disposing waste, which is not the direction toward making and using products smartly.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
W044	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land	Long-term efforts and framework building without being tied to short-term perspectives will take on greater importance.
W047	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	As far as Japan is considered, 3, 4 and 6 have almost been achieved.
W050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land 4. Quality Education	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	Regarding fairness or equality as an achievable goal makes it hard to find where you should achieve.
W063	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	As Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga announced a plan to totally eliminate carbon emissions by 2050, measures to address climate change and the use of renewable energy will advance. However, Japanese people's awareness will not change and we cannot have high expectations for our commitment to issues such as gender equality and the correction of individual and national inequalities.
W081	Koh Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being	We need a platform for each individual to work on. Many old people including me have a lot of time to kill. Effectively utilizing these human resources should help to achieve environmental goals without wasting financial resources.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 1. No Poverty	Among the goals with a high degree of achievement in Japan, those ranking #1 and #2 are equivalent to the global average. The goal ranking #3 has been achieved to some degree with the universal health insurance and pension systems unique to Japan. For the goals with a low degree of achievement, a social system based on consideration of the differences between men and women has already been built and ignoring it in the Western style of gender freedom would be impossible. We cannot expect economic growth in the future due to the decrease of the population and the outflow of skills and, instead, an increase of poor people is expected.
W098	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	After the change of government, the United States is back to the Paris Agreement and we hope the global system of cooperation will be discussed more. The goals with a high degree of achievement concern the areas where we can quantitatively determine progress to some extent and where constructive discussion can be expected. It is hard to reach substantial agreement in areas where different ideologies conflict with one another.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Problems that can be solved with technologies will be solved at some point in the future, though they won't by 2030. However, it may be difficult to narrow the differences between people's values.
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 14. Life Below Water	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	It seems policy makers are unwilling to accept the idea of inequality. Meanwhile, Japan is considerably advanced in terms of hygiene. As a country, we are considerably advanced in terms of hygiene. So it is safe to say we, as a country, have reached a considerably high level of achievement.
W184	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality	The analysis of the degree of achievement of SDGs should not be limited to a specific country (Japan).
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Inequalities and unfairness simply based on personal and gender differences need to be corrected. However, it is next to impossible to equalize everything including differences of personal efforts.
W192	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	The government's action against COVID-19 manifests a variety of strain in people's lives, healthcare and education in Japan. Politicians need to seriously act and the government, academic circles and industries need to cooperate with one another in the efforts to, by utilizing SDGs, improve each individual's quality of life and the environment for receiving education and healthcare. Otherwise, the whole country's achieving SDGs would increasingly be difficult.
W197	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	Taking advantage of the decreasing population, we need to use robots and other means to ensure there is not a labor shortage and increase the income per capita. Also, it is important that we provide good education and improve individuals' skills. This should make job satisfaction and economic growth compatible with each other and lead to the extensive introduction of clean energy to address the increase of power consumption from the increase in the use of robots and similar measures to address the need for labor. Gathering specialists from many different areas to discuss specific measures to address climate change will hopefully help to create policy based on data and the psychology of people. The current infrastructure will make it possible to achieve some of the goals to a high degree by 2030. However, even these goals require sufficient renovation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
W217	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	The idea that economic growth is the bedrock of a sustainable society sounds strange. Departing from the current material possession- and technology-oriented civilization and making a change may be nothing more than a dream. Can it be spared in sustainable development? It looks like we have to answer this question.
W254	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	In Japan, the shift to IoT and automation and the widening economic gap are increasing the proportion of people who cannot find a job. I am afraid that this may possibly widen the economic gap. For this reason, we will not see favorable results in terms of health, welfare and labor. I don't think the problems of gender equality can be solved within the next ten years. The introduction of renewable energy will advance, but achieving the goal will be difficult within the short ten year period.
W273	Ryuichi Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan is considered a developed country. Domestically, however, the economic inequality and poverty show no sign of reduction. Our social structure must change and Japanese people must proactively increase their awareness. Otherwise, it will not be easy to achieve gender equality.
W288	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	In this country, we see no sign of the progress of the efforts to address energy issues. I am afraid that the country may lean toward insistence on the validity of dependence on nuclear power. The population decrease may lessen this trend, but the coexistence of rural areas with underpopulated towns and metropolitan areas with widening inequality may hasten the decline instead of positively contributing to the world.
W303	Masaharu Nagai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	It looks like the awareness of ideal ways to sustainably consume is changing for the better, particularly among young people. People's understanding of diversity seems to be progressing, but it may take a longer time to correct the narrow cultural and social values and prejudices prevalent among some people who are negative about accepting diversity. Also, we need a drastic change in the pursuit of opportunities for people to make choices that lead to dignified and enriched lives, and the change must involve education and employment. Without this change, the inequality in society will not disappear.
W331	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	We may see a high degree of achievement only in the issues that directly link to people's lives in Japan and would improve if budgeted for sufficiently. On the other hand, the goals about traditional customs or without specific exit strategies such as gender and energy will remain poorly achieved.
W355	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	The education and technologies that have been the foundation of Japan's prosperity will remain important. That's why I rated these goals high, believing that the level of their achievement will recover from the current decline. Meanwhile, current income and prices with commodities in Japan are considerably lower when compared globally than they used to be. Improvement measures will still be taken, but the tough situation is likely to continue through the next nine years. Worse, many peoples incomes are decreasing due to COVID-19, and the statistically not-obvious poverty is likely to persist nine years from now. Regarding gender-related actions, Japan will continue you improve as it ranks almost the lowest of the developed countries. The effects of the improvements will be minor.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
W374	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Awareness of gender equality is too low among the politicians in the ruling party and ministers who lead national policy. Many of these people are biased and discriminatory toward women, non-Japanese people and LGBT people. The awareness of the general population has changed considerably, and this is growing to influence society. But this country lags behind in its efforts to, for example, develop legislation and lay a foundation for society to be ready to accept gender equality.
J003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Japan continues to experience a concentration of population in its major metropolitan areas. This trend hinders efforts to prevent infectious diseases and implement disaster countermeasures, and it is an issue that must be addressed, even if it requires political intervention.
J006	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water	Climate change is increasing the frequency of disasters, making it increasingly difficult to respond to all of them.
J014	Tadakatsu Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	I agree with what I wrote in Question 3-3. I believe Japan's agricultural promotion policy should focus on family farming, especially dairy and rice cultivation. Considering global population growth, it is unlikely that Japan will be able to continue importing cheap food and feed as it currently does.
J028	Yasunobu Iwasaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education	I considered the issue from the perspective of the small region of Nagoya.
J030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality (-)	Regarding Goal 1: No Poverty, the number of people receiving public assistance continues to rise. As for Goal 5: Gender Equality, while there have been some superficial improvements, no fundamental reforms have been seen so far.
J037	Satoru Katsuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land 4. Quality Education	There is a possibility that things could worsen.
J046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	The issue of climate change is heavily influenced by China's actions. In Japan, significant progress has been made in energy-saving efforts, but achieving further results without a major shift in people's lifestyles is likely impossible.
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	It's a very difficult judgment to make, but if I have to choose, this is my answer.
J070	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Seeing how many cars there are in Japan, it seems difficult to achieve the SDGs. Plastic waste is overflowing into mountains and fields, nuclear power plants continue to discharge warm wastewater into the sea, and diluted tritium-contaminated water is being dumped into the ocean. These severe problems persist. Even electric vehicles result in resource waste and do not significantly reduce CO ₂ emissions.
J074	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water	Japan is far behind Western countries in building a renewable energy society. Corporate employees lack a sense of participation in management, and very few people possess a global mindset or the ability to act accordingly. As symbolized by the phrase "the forest is the lover of the sea," there is a significant lack of awareness that "humans live in harmony with nature."
W007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 15. Life On Land	The government seems to be leaning toward the interests of the wealthy, so realizing prosperity for the general population doesn't seem easy.
W018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	Since Asia includes both developed and developing countries, it's hard to generalize. I considered this mostly from Japan's perspective.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan's energy policy has only just begun to move, so we shouldn't expect to see results for quite some time.
W048	Takaki Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	When it comes to both job satisfaction and economic growth, what exactly is job satisfaction? I believe it comes from the awareness that one's work helps improve the lives of neighbors, family, the company, the community, and the country. Even a job that seems small—like collecting garbage—greatly contributes to the community and is essential to our lives. Economic growth is still often measured by GDP, but job satisfaction is more important. In today's Japan, most people live economically stable lives (such as owning two cars per household), but how many actually feel they are contributing to society? Rather than focusing only on the majority's living conditions, we must help those in true poverty who can't even afford medical expenses or go to the hospital. Many loudly call for equality, but I believe true equality means helping the disadvantaged, even in an unequal manner.
W051	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	The issue of inequality in Japan has become increasingly visible in recent years. I find this very concerning.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	The Japanese government's policies are driving citizens deeper into poverty. Ignoring the deflationary economy while raising taxes and cutting services will never bring happiness to the people.
W069	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Let's stop the idealistic discussions. Let's talk in concrete terms. Let's change a society that prioritizes money and profit.
W072	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	Many of the 17 goals are set with the world in mind, and are not well-suited for assessing achievements at the regional level.
W092	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities	We need to re-examine the meaning of the SDGs.
W101	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water	It doesn't seem like many new industries are emerging in local areas, and marine pollution from drifting plastics continues.
W122	Kazuya Yasuhara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	It's hard to internalize global environmental issues as one's own. Top-down policies seem to hinder people from doing so. At the same time, telling people to rely on self-help feels irresponsible. In short, I've long felt that these policies lack consistency.
W136	Chieko Umezu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	It's commendable that the Japanese government has declared the goal of building a zero-carbon society. Awareness that fundamental social transformation is needed is growing, but more concrete policies that emphasize the revitalization of local communities are necessary. We need to clearly see how much decarbonization can be achieved through changes in consumption and production by individuals and businesses.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
W150	Toshiko Kawashita	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	The human-created virtual system we call the economy has helped avoid unnecessary conflicts and smooth our daily lives. However, amoral economic activity driven by profit at all costs consumes the planet's resources and energy. A paradigm shift is absolutely essential. I call on influential bodies such as the United Nations and national governments to improve how they set goals and identify issues.
W174	Mitsuo Uematsu	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty	Rather than focusing on nations, we should make our choices based on the Asian region as a whole.
W179	Tsunehide Chino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	When asked about "country or region," it was hard to answer because the situation in Japan is so different from the rest of Asia. I can't help but feel pessimistic about Japan within the Asian context.
W191	Kenichi Matsui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being	In the energy sector, with policy support, it's relatively easy to set numerical targets for the introduction of hydrogen and electric vehicles, making outcomes more visible. As for Tsukuba City, its educational level is already high within Japan, but concerns remain about its declining performance in global university rankings—so evaluations should be considered at the domestic level. For areas like health, welfare, and justice, which are perceived to have low achievement levels, the hollowing out and delays in COVID-19 responses and the habitual outsourcing of administrative functions have led to frequent "pass-the-buck" tactics. I believe this reflects a pervasive weakness in crisis management and a lack of commitment to policies that prioritize human life.
W195	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Many aspects of Japan's politics and economy contradict the SDGs. What is the reason for this inability or unwillingness to change? At the very least, decisions should no longer be made based on nostalgic praise for the Showa era, such as with the Olympics, the World Expo, the maglev train, and nuclear power. But I fear that this inability to stop such things reflects the reality of our society, which is why I selected the above three issues.
W218	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	Goals that aren't even recognized as problems are very unlikely to be achieved.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education	When politicians are not involved, goals are more likely to be achieved; when politicians would have to act against their own interests, the likelihood is low.
W227	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	A sound debate on energy policy is impossible without halting nuclear power. Urban development policies remain unchanged, relying on scrap-and-build practices that increase waste and reduce livability.
W230	Kenichi Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty	5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	In Japan, there's been little progress in understanding the current situation, and national discussions have barely begun. People are deeply confused about Japan's past efforts toward energy conservation and whether the country can now actively participate in global discussions.
W237	Toshiyuki Kagawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 3. Good Health and Well-Being	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	I hope to see a shift in the mindset of Japanese society.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	14. Life Below Water 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty	I feel that in recent years, resources related to the fishing industry have been quite well protected and managed. On the other hand, under the banner of peace and justice, Japan seems to be becoming increasingly difficult to live in for its own people.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	While Japan has made strong progress in terms of technology, it lags in social justice, fairness, and human dignity. That said, as a developed country, it is still relatively fortunate compared to the global average.
W256	Shuichi Endo	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	I believe there is no real connection between the achievement of the SDGs and the resolution of actual, practical problems. That's why I chose answers starting from the top.
W274	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities	There is limited understanding within companies of human rights and gender issues—especially those related to diversity. The economy is prioritized, and there is a lack of reflection on the fundamental question: "What is the economy for?"
W289	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Each of the goals in 3-5 is difficult to address on its own, and there are trade-offs between them as well. Achieving them will not be easy.
W290	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Climate change and global warming may well be the result of human activity—factory smokestacks, vehicle emissions, and air conditioning in homes and buildings may all contribute. Japan is working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but global efforts are essential.
W294	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being 14. Life Below Water	So-called "gender equality"
W302	Isoya Shinji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	Japan's responses to the conflicts in Palestine and Myanmar are inadequate.
W310	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Due to population decline, water quality and natural mountain environments are improving. However, with the country becoming poorer, women must work to make ends meet. Large corporations, which harbor many free riders, are becoming more vulnerable. Discrimination against women is no longer sustainable; they must be allowed to participate fully. Since population decline is unavoidable, productivity must be improved—but Japan's strong preference for homogeneity, rigid customs, and weakness in abstract thinking make becoming a "soft power" nation extremely difficult. At the very least, we must not fall two laps behind the world. Currently, the media and prosecutors seem to be acting like the KGB of the baby boomer generation, snuffing out the seeds of progress. Before we talk about nurturing geniuses, we need to stop killing them—like what happened to Kaneko, the creator of Winny.
W324	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	I answered "low achievement" assuming that no major policy or institutional reforms take place.
W326	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Infrastructure development on the physical side may be feasible, but improving the "soft" aspects seems much harder.
W353	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Japan has the minimum infrastructure in place, but the wealth gap is widening. While there is no absolute poverty, relative poverty will likely continue to rise. As for gender equality, Japan is far from reaching its goal of having 30% of leadership positions held by women by 2020, and that target has now been postponed. Only around 8% of men take paternity leave, so reducing the burden on women for childcare and housework still seems very difficult.
W357	Kenji Tamura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty	When thinking about initiatives in Ibaraki Prefecture and Tsukuba City, it seems that climate change and clean energy measures are significantly delayed. As for poverty, support for single-mother households and other concrete efforts are largely left to NPOs, and assistance for impoverished families is insufficient. Prefectural and municipal governments need to take more responsibility.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
W362	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	There seems to be a low level of trust between the national government and the people. The government and administrative bodies also lack a perspective that incorporates the views and opinions of citizens. Issues like the environment, human rights, poverty, and peace are all critical. Without nationwide trust, it will be difficult to respond to them effectively.
W372	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water	Japan must move forward with climate change countermeasures, which currently lag significantly behind other developed nations.
W376	Yoshitsugu Hayashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Since 1990, economic stagnation has continued, and few young people seem satisfied with their jobs. While the Japanese government has recently joined the carbon-neutral framework, its climate change measures are far behind those of Europe. Moreover, Japan allows buildings to be constructed without consistent urban planning, unlike many European countries. As things stand, the more money is spent on new construction, the worse the cityscapes become. Eventually, the money will run out, and Japan's disorganized appearance will become its permanent urban aesthetic.
W384	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Development and land reclamation for military bases and SDF deployment in Okinawa are proceeding without thorough discussion about domestic peace and justice. Japan is also moving against international trends—for example, by allowing the use of pesticides that are restricted in other countries.
W385	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	4. Quality Education 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	In Japan's case, if domestic efforts continue, it's possible that many of the goals—excluding Goal 1.5—such as Goals 16, 15, 14, 4, 3, 6, and 9 could improve. However, the significant uncertainty caused by the influence of surrounding major powers is deeply regrettable.
W390	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 15. Life On Land	Depopulation of rural areas due to an aging population seems unavoidable.
W393	Ryo Osawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	Many companies in Japan have expressed commitment to the SDGs, which is a positive sign. I believe companies are doing what they can within their capacity. But then, who is responsible for the goals where achievement is lagging? The responsibility of the national government should be made clear.
J004	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	With regard to point 5, a shift in political awareness among politicians is both important and necessary.
J055	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Global warming is causing major climate shifts on a planetary scale—larger typhoons, more severe natural disasters, increased hunger due to uneven food production, and a surge in endangered species due to drastic changes in habitats. The impacts of climate change are wide-ranging and devastating. Immediate action to combat global warming, particularly CO ₂ reduction, is urgently needed.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan, being an island nation, tends to be bound by traditional culture, and I believe this makes it resistant to change.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education	It is precisely because equality doesn't exist that people are motivated to strive; democracy should be upheld to a certain extent.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	Those who claim to advocate for “gender” issues often do so without truly understanding or practicing the original meaning of the term.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan has already achieved goals 1, 2, and 3. However, considering the ongoing disruptive actions of neighboring superpowers, the narrow focus on corporate GHG emissions without discussing astronomical perspectives on climate change, the differing impacts of climate change on developed and developing countries, and the difficulty of international energy cooperation due to Japan being an island nation, I have listed items where Japan's progress remains limited.
W173	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	While many domestic issues are being addressed, there are still hidden pitfalls—such as gender equality—that people remain unaware of.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Public awareness of the SDGs in Japan is relatively low, and individual understanding of the initiatives is even lower. Even among public institutions, there is very little promotion of specific efforts, making it difficult to know how each goal is being addressed.
W301	Mr. Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Upon revisiting the SDG goals, it becomes clear that many areas in Japan still fall short. I believe Japan's domestic efforts should be prioritized, but the urgency of global action cannot be ignored. To move forward, political leaders, industries, academics, and citizens must come together and consolidate their views—otherwise, it will be too late.
W304	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water	In the first place, developed countries like Japan are generally ahead in many of the SDG categories compared to impoverished or conflict-ridden regions. The most urgent actions are not needed in developed countries. However, in Japan, there are increasing numbers of children in single-mother households who lost part-time jobs due to COVID-19 and are now unable to eat properly. Japan may be on the verge of losing its status as a developed nation.
W306	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	14. Life Below Water 5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land	When it comes to Goal 14, “Life Below Water,” there are areas where Japan cannot make progress on its own. For example, even if Japan proposes fishing quotas to protect marine resources, some self-serving countries reject the proposals as baseless and continue overfishing, which is deeply disappointing.
W349	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	While there is some promise in the areas of hygiene, education, and the environment, looking at the current state of Japan's politicians, I can't say I have high expectations.
W370	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land 5. Gender Equality	I believe the extent to which we can achieve the SDGs will depend greatly on what we have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and the responses to it.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs)								
K032	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	The world will do anything to cope with climate change, but it is unlikely to be feasible, and inequality will intensify during the process.
F035	Mamy Tiana Rajaonah	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	40s	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	Poverty, selfishness, government initiatives and climate change are some of the factors preventing our country from moving forward and building a peaceful environment
S002	Alejandro Molina-García	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 1. No Poverty	At this moment and with the current government, there is no policy for caring for the environment, nor for the development of clean energy. On the contrary, there is an increase in the exploitation, refining and consumption of fossil fuels.
S059	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Same as my previous comment. It is difficult to choose what can be achieved under governments with little commitment to the environment and human wellbeing. Moreover, the governments change every 6 years and promote change in theory but in practice they do not work as they should. And as I mentioned before, each locality or region has its own environmental and social problems.
S061	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty	In reality in Mexico, there is still a long way to go to respect human rights and I am not convinced in my own words when saying that they have a higher degree of compliance. I feel that there has been no substantial progress to be able to classify them. If the survey would allow it, I would say that there is no progress on any of the goals or the progress is almost non-existent.
S074	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	For Mexico, the current energy policy includes a large investment in the use of fossil fuels without at least an equal investment in renewable energies. In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has only demonstrated the deficiencies of the Mexican health care system and the health of Mexicans, where obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems are widespread.
F001	RAZAFINDRAKOTO A. Léon	Oceania	NEW CALEDONIA	Other	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty	Gender inequality is still present everywhere. Women have not yet found their place in the society we live in. Efforts have been made to promote responsible consumption and production, but there is still a long way to go to achieve the objectives.
F020	Emmanuel SCHUTZ	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Re 3-5: The political and financial infrastructure, unless they are completely overhauled, are not capable of advancing any of the objectives mentioned, or even mitigating them under the current circumstances.
T049	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	In fact, I think that many of the indicators in this set are related to social inequality, and indicators 5 and 1 that I have chosen are just the tip of the iceberg of social inequality. I feel like it is very hard to make these problems go away, even in a country like South Korea.
T075	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	Indicators 6, 4, and 16 can be improved passively and easily through education and technology; indicators 7, 14, and 15 require active and technical improvements and also collective action, as it is difficult to make a noticeable difference if only one individual does it.
T077	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Cooperation between the government and non-governmental organizations is the only way to achieve a thorough and effective improvement.
T088	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water	Too political and too much confrontation, so the push is slow.
FP001	FELIX KOMLA EMOE	Africa	TOGO	Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	The stubbornness of some nations who want to maintain their hegemony and domination over other nations (together with international institutions (UN, etc.)) makes it necessary not to dream of achieving SDGs No. 1, 2, 3, 10 and 16. There is no need to consider them.
007	Tony Langbehn	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO & Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality		I can't make a sound prediction about my country's lowest goals realization, because of the uncertainty about the future of democracy here.
S097	Virgilio Abreu Pestana	South America	VENEZUELA	Central government	70s and above	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	In question 3-4 of the options to choose from, I can't find any to choose due to the critical situation in my country, Venezuela. It has gone backwards like never before in its history.