Comments on Q4							
No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q4	Comment
R577	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Pollution and contamination, and lifestyles are long-term environmental matters to be solved. "Connection to nature" is at the category of "Others". Inhabitants living particularly in urban areas tend to disconnect themselves from nature impacting their health including their mental health. Education system can be improved to increase connection of children with nature. Organizations e.g., IUCN are working on it. I would also include long-life learning of adults and public awareness about nature importance to human and biodiversity conservation.
F010	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	Media	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The main obstacles to the serious resolution of the world's environmental problems are the world's dominant economic system (economic liberalism) and the system of international relations that accompanies it. This is where we need to intervene. There is a gap between official statements and reality.
R015	TEWFIK HASNI	Africa	ALGERIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are witnessing a multidimensional crisis: Economic, geopolitical, climatic and health. The financial, energy and military lobbies do not want a multipolar transition. The solution could be for young people who no longer see a future for themselves to revolt. Lobbyists are not concerned about the end of the world. They refuse to believe in climate change.
R240	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	The population continues to grow worldwide. A country like Argentina with low densities is growing fast because of immigration of people from poorer countries, while strategies to protect the environment and the economy are not in place. Politicians are only interested in votes.
R519	Juan Rodrigo Walsh	South America	ARGENTINA	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	A major challenge for global society in the near future will be dealing with highly concentrated urban areas, lacking in infrastructure and with shifts in employment patterns due to technological changes and AI. The model of rural to urban area migration that has dominated the post WWII era is clearly under challenge and there may be a strong case for developing models for a more equitable distribution of population in many developing countries.
S069	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	Other	40s		I do not see any major changes in direction at a global level. There may be small changes at the individual level, but decision makers do not have the slightest environmental awareness and continue to expand the resource extraction system.
S073	Mariano Marcelo Barros	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	40s		Unequal economic, housing, sanitation, health and other conditions truly reflect misguided or non-existent public policies, while responding to increasing environmental deterioration that further exacerbates these inequalities. Everything is dragged into a vicious circle, and the regional outlook will remain discouraging, as long as governments continue to focus on resource extraction as state policies (open-pit mining, fracking, monoculture agriculture, uncontrolled commercial fishing, etc.).
S080	Andrea Vega	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	50s		We must focus on solving major environmental problems, while understanding that individual actions have a collective impact, and that the greatest effort should be asked of corporations and industries, as they have the largest impact.
R046	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	A major challenge is the lack of understanding regarding the nexus between climate change, biosphere (biodiversity) integrity, water resources, land use and food. We continue to treat these like they are unrelated problems and fail to see the integrated solutions that are needed to address them.
R084	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	All the above are crucially important, and ranking them is difficult for that reason, and because there is typically a mixture of both alarming decline but signs of innovation in policy and practice that are positive. Very importnatly, they are also strongly interlinked in cause and effect" for example climate change impacts on and is impacted by land use, biodiversity, energy, etc.
R092	Rob Coles	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Oceania is a complex area - some parts rich and well educated - some parts not so - difficult to capture in a survey asking high level responses??
R093	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Ecosystems globally are in poor health and the consequences for biodiversity are extreme. Species loss particularly where there is competition between needs for humans and wildlife continues to accelerate and while there are some good stories that offer hope, the main story is one of continued and accelerating decline.
R097	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Equity - utilising differnt ideologies .... giving first nations people place and authority, including design ideology especially around sustainability - this is a euro centric term based primarily on ecomony and it does not and will not work - it has to be environment first including relevant legislations and policies to support this including education and enforcement.
R213	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Key concerns to me that affect all the others are over consumption and various forms of inequality. All other topics are also important, but none of them will be solved enduringly unless our consumption is reduced and levels of equity are greatly improved. Equity is a vital cross-cutting issue that is missing from from your lists of choices (and only partially covered by SDGs 1 & 10).
R272	Alistair Henchman	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In Australia responding to climate change and environmental issues has become politically divisive with the result that the government is getting in the way of community and business solutions to these issues.
R298	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The Australian government does NOT accept that climate change is a significant issue - quite the reverse.
R362	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The need to reduce population growth is paramount.
R385	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Polarisation of views within the country with different factions at odds with each other and not coming to a consensus on action plans. National and International divisions along ideological and religious lines do not assist in combatting common environmental problems. The recent Covid-19 pandemic is an example where nationalism comes to the fore rather than a concerted global action to confront the issue.
R455	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Increasing global recognition that sustainable use (rather than no use) is critical to achieving a more sustainable future for all people. Rural and Urban.
R541	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	It is essential for policy makers and the general community to make the connection between loss of biodiversity and irretrievable decline in the quality of life - human life, and the life of the planet. And then for the understanding of this connection to be manifested in day-to-day decision-making. In Australia there is 'high level' acceptance that loss of biodiversity is a 'bad thing', yet at the level of day to day decisions, governments at all levels consistently and constantly permit the destruction of native vegetation, habitat, biological integrity and open space.
R549	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	It is difficult to be optimistic about our ability to tackle the biggest environmental crises when governments are generally more concerned with issues that increase their chance of election.
R551	Darryl N Jones	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	My principal concern is the disparity between the public pronouncements on climate action made by our leaders and the actually things which do not change. Spin is king.
R629	Peter Clark	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Regardless of progress against people induced climate change there are several countries with huge populations that may/will decide to do little or nothing to help reduce the problem
R643	William Jackson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Lack of sufficient action on climate change is undermining other SDGs

Comments on Q4							
R652	Peggy Rismiller	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	We are living in an age where our western/urban population is out of touch with the natural world. Many ppeople consider humans a species apart from all the rest.
R678	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Regarding the worst global SDG outcomes, despite my optimism, I don't believe we'll meet the required climate targets for 2030 to keep warming below 1.5 degrees C. This will have significant knock on effects across other SDGs. Increasing extreme weather events, especially droughts and sea level rise, will increase pressure on food and water availability, and create more climate refugees and conflicts. So while we have great intentions to provide for those in poverty, I think the increasing numbers of people in need will overwhelm the current systems. NGOs like UNHCR and MSF are already dealing with more major crises each year than previously. Regarding better outcomes, SDGs where people can make money have a better chance of doing well - e.g. investors will shift towards clean energy projects and technologies as demand increases. I think the biggest changes are happening at a local level - we are seeing local councils shifting faster towards more sustainable communities. I think the average person feels they have more power and influence at this level. Local leaders are part, of and more exposed to, their communities and voters so more likely to be in line with their needs and desires than politicians at a national level. In my own communities we already have a big shift in numbers of people interested in growing and sharing food, reducing plastic use, permaculture, etc. Gender equality is the SDG I'm most optimistic about - a long way to go but moving at pace!
R679	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Government policy does not reflect public opinion. Progress on environmental challenges rely almost solely on NGOs and individuals taking measures whereas the government actively stands in the way of these actions. Actively retrograde policies regarding allocation of scarce water resources, policies that are not helpful for land use, terrible rates of species extinction are the hallmarks of our government's current policy approach. The only bright spot is that covid-19 has slowed net immigration rates and with it population growth - this might ease pressure on natural resource exploitation for a short while.
R632	Robert Brunner	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of biodiversity is growing to fast. It goes hand in hand with climate change and inappropriate land use.
R668	Steven WEISS	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I view all environmental problems as interlated and fundamentally driven by both population growth but also ideological/political barriers to transforming society, or the economy into a sustainable system. Thus I consider socio-political issues, consumption habitats and population growth as fundamental drivers to our environmental problems.
R711	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I trust young people (not only fridays for future) to really start a fundamental change towards sustainable habits and policies.
R010	[-]	Middle East	BAHRAIN	Other	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Need modified and update the policies and regulations in line with the SDGs requirement. Or formulate new polices as needed.
R169	[-]	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The land system in Bangladesh is much changed in the amount of forest cover remaining at the tropical, temperate, and boreal biomes which need protection. In this regard, the world can assist Bangladesh in systematic. On the other hand, the water crisis in Bangladesh is another problem.
R706	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The growth of population impacts everything else: Climate change, stress on water, stress on land, stress on resources and drives down individual economic improvement. It inevitably leads to conflicts, migration, and the loss of values, and loss of compassion. Lifestyle choices cannot impact resource use unless people understand the life cycle analysis - marketing of unnecessary products maybe more powerful than the dissemination of accurate information about the real impact of consumer choices. We are not asked to rate the impact of lost resources, and damaged environments arising out of unnecessary warfare leading to infrastructure destruction and poisoning of land and water. It would be interesting to see what could be achieved with the financial means dedicated to unjustifiable conflict, if it were to be re-directed to projects for the improvements of living conditions (SDGs).
R204	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	BELIZE	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	My opinions are based on Belize, a SIDS country with a low population and with 60% of its terrestrial area under protection. Belize has strong policies and legislation but lacks the resources to implement them effectively, resulting in impacts in many of the areas above. Whilst it has been able to protect its upper watersheds and biodiversity in the National Protected Areas System, it is one of the countries at the forefront of climate change, with significant impacts to the health of the reef, increasing droughts, flooding, shifts in rainfall patterns, and rising sea level, all of which are already impacting the productive sector (fishing and agriculture). Pressures for accessing lands within the protected areas is increasing, and if/when that happens, Belize will face escalating environmental issues, including problems with water security. With an economy based on tourism, and the current Covid-19 world context, Belize does not have an economy resilient enough to be able to recover without significant foreign aid, or to address the environmental problems it faces, and may be driven to accessing the very protected areas that currently provide it some measure of buffering from climate change impacts.
R216	Purna B.Chhetri	Asia	BHUTAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	All of them are important but the vital things for good quality of life are ticked.
R037	Ângelo Parise Pinto	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	A sustainable and egalitarian society is only possible with respect and conservation of all biodiversity. My country is megadiverse and, once a leader in environmental policies, it is now suffering the most profound devastation on its regulatory laws and changes in the means of production. An unprecedented disaster. Concerning to the world no poverty and high levels of education are the goals to be persecuted.
R067	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Local government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	If the population control is established while the biodiversity is being conserved and measures to improve Society, Economy and Environment, Policies are done, the World will be better

Comments on Q4							
R196	André Francisco Pilon	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One type of harm that goes hand in hand with growing prosperity is environmental degradation, which also brings with it dimensions of inequality and exclusion. The asymmetry of political and economic power between common people and corporations leads to natural devastation, biodiversity loss, precarious housing, lack of sanitation, fatal epidemics, crime and violence, with severe environmental, political, economic social and educational impacts. Ref.: PILON, A. F., Public Policies, Camouflages and Hidden Interests: A Critical Approach to the Problems of our Time, Research Gate, 2020: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342820363_Public_Policies_Camouflages_and_Hidden_Interests_A_Critical_Approach_to_the_Problems_of_our_Time
R200	Charles Roland Clement	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Most national leaders are Bolsonarists. Bolsonaro is in the world's headlines because of his denial of WHO recommendations to mitigate the Covid pandemic, denial of climate change and encouragement of environmental illegalities that resulted in the deforestation and fires in 2019-2020, deniel of human rights and legal rights for indigenous peoples and local communities accross Brasil, to mention only a few of his denials. Bolsonaro believes that the Earth is flat. So, how did I get from one radical denier to the affirmation in the first sentence? Most national leaders consider that population growth and consumption are not problems, even though they are the root causes of all of the environmental issues listed here. This is mostly due to denial when scientists and environmental activists warn about population and consumption. After all, Jimmy Carter was not reelected President of the USA because he tried to convince his electorate that the USA was over consuming. Imagine if he had said they were over procreating - he would have been impeached! Denying the root causes of the Anthropocene is Bolsonarism and most national leaders are therefore Bolsonarists. Unless the majority of nations do not elect more Bolsonaros, the collapse of global industrial society is assured.
R228	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Brazil is in a such terrible moment that it is impossible not to get affected by this general hopelessness in the future. The president Bolsonaro drains out our best expectations for the future as he continues to attack science, minorities, environment and sustainability based solely on his personal believes. The pandemic crisis will probably affect hope and future expectations by Brazilians. I have seen serious attacks against the biosphere and species diversity by a bad land use and irresponsible deforestation encouraged by the present Brazilian government policies and public statements. Our Environmental Agency (IBAMA) is under an oppressive administration that discourage environmental inspection, while transgressors are encourage in the name of a social development and environmental disregard. Our institutions are still weak and with limited means to stop this serial attack from different public agents and govern entities. The Brazilian fishery has no control or catch report at all and previous legislation has been questioned or suspended for a future review that never comes or, when it comes, it is structurally dismantled and has a new permissive profile.
R278	Gustavo Gatti	South America	BRAZIL	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Most of the environmental challenges we are facing are originated in a enormous global population that pressures natural resources each day more and more. We have to control global population by means of free choice. That demands decent education that will ultimately lead to awareness. This demand for natural resources highly pressures the remnants of natural original ecosystems, where the vast majority of biodiversity lies. Some of the most important environmental challenges can be dealt with, one way or another. But if we lose biodiversity, that is forever, no return. Permanent loss for the whole globe. Therefore, while global and local realities do not get to a point of necessary awareness and action, we urge natural protected areas and regulations, so that we do not lose much more of the precious biodiversity. We need effectively managed protected areas with their no-take zones. This solution fits both the utilitarian approach but also an ethical and moral point of view. No more time to lose.
R314	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Local gevernment	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In the Northeastern Brazil the land use will determine the future of some hydrological basins. If in some areas the natural landscape would mantain the watter cicle, in the changed agricultural areas the natural water cicle depends less from plant participation and becames less resilient
R322	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While climate change is an apparent priority, biodiversity is ever in a second plan and fez countries are compromised biodiversity conservation.
R325	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I feel there is an improved understanding of the problem of climate change and what needs to be done, but less understanding of the extinction crisis, and how it is connected to the global food system. To me, the key challenge is to break the stranglehold that powerful vested interests have over the political system, which they use to prevent the introduction of sensible policies on land use, forest protection, biodiversity, emissions, waste - and even of regulation of how political campaigns are funded. Unless we can find a way to overcome the excessive influence of the super-wealthy and of large corporate interests, progress will be hamstrung.
R328	Juliana Gatti Pereira Rodrigues	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	Pandemic reality brings us all together to the fact we must preserve environmental resources and find ways to have a more balanced relationship with the planet all systems, elements and beings. But at the same time, it is clear a big volume of the population don´t feel or want to change anyway their lifestyle. The impacts on the future years of what humanity is facing now are still unknown, but a lot of traumatic scars will be felt in several different aspects. Particularly in Brazil, we are facing a expressive regression of basic rights with fake news and distorted communication. Due to covid other themes of high relevance for society are being decided and population not consulted about it. Difficult times we are facing all over the world, and unfortunately, even being a positivist, the reality is not showing easy and positive developments on the near future.
R376	RICARDO ROCHA DE SOUSA	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Brazil is a continental country and accounts for only two percent of the planet's population. Its agricultural production annually feeds nearly two billion dwellers around the world with sustainable management. The government has several projects for environmental conservation, including making resources available to combat illegal deforestation, which increases illegal smuggling of wood to other countries.In recent decades, governments have encouraged impunity. Drug trafficking, control of the suburbs by traffickers with imported weapons, proliferated in the country. Destroyed the concepts of family, the moral and ethical principles of the Brazilian citizen In Brazil, the communist press joined with false news to terrorize Covid19 to fight an honest President. President facing corruption Brazilian media releases statistics with erroneous numbers of corona virus deaths. The pandemic has hit the country economy drastically. The government has been providing monthly financial resources since March for those who lost their jobs, for the working poor middle class so that they do not die of hunger. There is a communist economic order, with the support of the Supreme Court,this made up of ministers with a share of deputies and senators allied to a clumsy media that seeks to destabilize President Bolsonaro. A criminal movement is being organized for the resumption of communist power to plunder public coffers again to finance in Latin America a new model of veiled communism.
R501	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The current government of Brazil is destroying the entire national environment system, including inspection and environmental protection bodies, environmental councils, environmental laws, national protected areas system, indigenous lands, etc. In the first two and a half years of the government, significant increases in deforestation and burning rates were identified, as well as invasions of protected areas and indigenous lands by miners, loggers and farmers.
R514	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	All three choices are related. The current federal government and the congress are flexibilizing legislation and policies related to environment and human rights. Due to that, we are seeing steady growing deforestation areas, destruction of environmental and humans rights government bodies, and a campaing supporting illegal activities. All these are happening in all Brazilian Biomes (not only in the Amazon) and are dininishing the country to achieve the targets for biodiversity conservation and climate change, that the country define for itself during the UN Conferecences on both themes.
R578	Paulo Andreas Buckup	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Extinction of species is higher than ever. Water pollution is also extremely high, resulting in biodiversity loss and lack of drinkable water for humans. Deforestation is a major problem, with no sign of reduction.
R623	Roberto E. Reis	South America	BRAZIL	University or research	60s	5. Water Resources	In the next few decades, access to clean freshwater will become a major world problem.
R626	Luciano M Verdade	South America	BRAZIL	University or research	50s	4. Biochemical flows	In my opinion pollution/contamination are possibly the most urgent environemntal problem to be dealt with by governments and people.

Comments on Q4							
R649	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Fortunately people all around the world are getting more concerned with consumption habits and lifestyles. It's just a part of the environmental protection, but an importante part. Since we care about the production of a product, the amount of trash and pollution for this production, the impact for the environment, we can develop a clean industry. Our lifestyles are directly related to environmental issues.
R707	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	We really need to to strong actions to avoid the deforestation of the tropical forests
R714	Siu Mui Tsai	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	There are issues that should be mentioned, as I have an increasing concern on quality of water due to: a) deforestation rates of natural rainforests in the tropics; b) water contamination with pollutants (most biochemical flows and toxic residues from industrial activities); c) water resources with land-system changes (land use) in the tropics.
R370	OUATTARA IBRAHIMA	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	It is important to develop other control mechanisms for mosquitoes and locusts rather than focusing on chemicals that have a very negative impact on people. These products also cause other problems due to their poor use/handling by less literate populations. Fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, etc., are real hazards to the public and the climate.
R245	[-]	Africa	CAMEROON	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate change are the greatest challenge of humanity in this century. The world government at this time are just talking about intentions but little action is taken. We don't have a second planet and we must take courageous and adequate decisions to reduce the release of co2 in the atmosphere, then reduce our ocean acidification and protect climate regulator: the ocean.
R060	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Progress is hampered by several factors. There is political rivalry among and within countries with issues such as climate change being politicized. There are societies where many oppose equality for all. The "western" development model based on high consumption of energy and resources is still expanding. We still do not have a a global "wartime" approach to reversing greenhouse gas emissions and the loss of biodiversity.
R083	Arthur E Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Canada is a very wealthy country, both in economic terms and in terms of our territory containing one of the largest stores of unspoiled nature, most importantly fresh water resources, on Earth. Unfortunately, the political system is oriented towards the populated parts of the country, which is mostly within 65 kms of the USA. It is both difficult to convince our population that the stressed ecosystems in our populated regions require much more attention. Developers wield a disproportionate amount of economic and political power. Suburban growth in our cities and surrounding agriculture is threatening all of our southern ecosystems.
R154	Rick Baydack	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Future of civilization depends out the ability of humanity to consider the well-being of other species.
R155	Gwen Bridge	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	the need to develop societal structure based on indigenization are taking a lot longer than would be beneficial for the earth. this evolution of society to one which reflects indigenous law and values is unlikely because the societal structures are unlikely to change until people understand both the risks of not changing to survival and also the justice imperative of needed to stop the validation of imposition and colonial governmental systems.
R165	Grant Gardner	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change continues to be the most pressing issue, although not necessarily in the eyes of politicians. Impacts of climate change are already being felt in the form of flooding, extreme weather events, droughts, shifting of climate zones, etc. These changes are inextricably linked to population, as we see more an more examples of migration. While many migrants are fleeing for socio-political reasons, there are still underlying climate drivers such as drought.
R166	Abbas Poorhashemi	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As I have already mentioned in my academic researches in environmental law (please see my research: http://scholar.google.com/citations?user=4zvnmQEAAAAJ&hl=en), despite the importance of the International environmental treaties, particularly the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention and the Paris agreement of 2015, the current global legal mechanism for environmental protection is inadequate. For instance, necessary preparations have not been made to protect the rights of refugees or have been forced to migrate from their homeland. Environmental Immigrants are deprived of fundamental human rights, such as language, culture, and having a right to a healthy living environment. The current global legal administration has not made the necessary contingencies for responding to immigration's environmental consequences and is highly inefficient in expanding this phenomenon. It is expected that analyzing these gaps and determining the international community's duties and commitments (governments and international organizations) can efficiently manage this crisis and prevent the outbreak of chaos across the globe. (Poorhashemi, S.A., Khoshmaneshzadeh, B., Soltanieh, M. et al. Analyzing the individual and social rights condition of climate refugees from the international environmental law perspective. Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol. 9, 57-67 (2012). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-011-0017-3)
R209	Aleksandra Balyasnikova-Smith	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The climate change affects multiple ecospheres and is rightfully most prominent presently. However, I think that the question of marine pollution is a significant as it impacts the quality of the global ocean, which in turn impacts the climate change (being a natural carbon sink, among other things). Thus, the protection of water resources should be given equal priority as climate change. Furthermore, the marine pollution issue goes hand-in-hand with the question of production / consumption. The global community needs to implement actions that reduce the production, circulation and consumption of plastic, which is the major harming substance to the health of the global ocean.
R331	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Lack of knowledge about basic ecology, biology and civics is worrisome where I live. Nature literacy, understanding how government works, and the role citizens play in society are foundational to build shared decision-making processes (governance) necessary to improve the health and well-being of people and the planet.
R335	Bruce Perrin Lanphear	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am most worried about toxic chemicals and pollutants because they are still on the rise in industrializing countries and too little attention has been paid to address them. For example, in articles on planetary boundaries, toxic chemicals is usually marked with a question mark. The impact of toxic chemicals and pollutants is usually ignored or dismissed because of the fear it will upset industry.
R344	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is bad enough by itself, but it is occurring in tandem with other global change drivers such as invasive species, land use change, heavy exploitation of natural resources, and pollution from eutrophying chemicals (mainly fertilizers). In addition to the multiplicity of these effects, they are occurring at a much faster rate than species and ecological communities can adjust. In short, the natural world is being overwhelmed by the accelerating trends we now collectively refer to as the Anthropocene, and the evidence is coming in rapidly that natural populations are collapsing and approaching the point of extinction debt (where they are committed to extinction in the wild, even though some remain). Most trends - such as greenhouse gas emissions, nitrogen fertilizer emissions, harvesting rates - are accelerating exponentially in lockstep with economic growth. Economic growth is essential for meeting the social and economic agendas identified in SDG goals 1-17 above; however, until we can uncouple our resource use and pollution growth from economic growth, the trends point in only one direction - irreversible collapse of the natural world, probably in the second half of this century. That is the paradox of life in the Anthropocene - in order to bring equality, justice and economic security to humanity, we must exploit the natural world to the point of collapse. Our survival depends on finding a way out of this paradox.
R373	Edward W, Ted Manning	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The extreme politicization of environmental issues and particularly climate and energy has all but eliminated the ability of purportedly democratic institutions to respond.
R386	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is just the most immediate and existential symptom of overshoot. Technology will only amplify our intention, which is to burn up the planet for profit and personal consumption as fast as possible - it won't save us. We need to stop trying to address symptoms, and go to the root of the problem, by reducing population and consumption in the developed world.
R414	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Continued actions by well-funded, misleading activists on issues of sustainable use are causing negative impacts to biodiversity and traditional lifestyles. These groups are now infiltrating conservation organizations like IUCN under the guise of being conservation groups themselves, and they are weaponizing social media to prey on issues of misconstrued morality as opposed to focusing on sustainable development. Governments are buckling to these pressures with the promise of campaign support and voter support, but the environment, biodiversity,traditional lifestyles and economies are the ones paying the real price.

Comments on Q4							
R418	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is of the upmost importance for environmental protection laws to improve throughout the world. It cannot lie solely on consumers to 'make the right choices' when it comes to climate change and biodiversity loss as there is not enough public education surrounding these issues. Businesses, who contribute to much of the world's greenhouse gas emissions and plastic pollution, often push the blame onto the public, telling them to recycle, buy 'eco' products and lower their overall emissions. Federal governments must step in with nature-based solutions, improvement of waste management and other solutions to mitigate these issues.
R502	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We have yet to link in a compelling and publicly galvanizing way the issue of how ecosystem protection is a climate action solution. The evidence is strong, yet protecting forests and ecosystems rarely makes its way into the action plans of governments. The leadership role of Indigenous peoples to drive conservation in Canada is slowly being recognized more fully. That is a sign of hope.
R511	Andrew E Derocher	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Global impacts of climate change and population growth are the challenges of this century. To address these related issues, global inequities must be addressed.
R525	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change and biosphere integrity are intimately linked. We will not solve one problem without solving the other. If we cannot keep the global average temperature under 1.5 degrees C, lots of biodiversity will suffer. We need to retain and restore natural ecosystems to lessen the climate crises.
R526	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is a real threat and no one with a little knowledge cannot deny it. However, it is not the main issue or concern in the countries located in the ME. The people, generally speaking, are fighting for survival and those who are related to the government are living in a very luxurious way. Neither the ordinary people nor the corrupt governments and their relatives care about climate change or other environmental issues. For instance, water scarcity is the most challenging threat to the ME. Turkey is constantly building dams, started in the 1970s, and Iraq, Syria and Iran will encounter or already have faced the consequences. Where are the international organization (like UNDP, UNEP, IPBES, ...) to cease the catastrophe? As you see, the environmental issues at the global scales cannot be solved while the national or international issues are ignored. It is gonna be a long piece to cover all details containing the society, economy and policies in the ME and of course no one considers it seriously. The high tech companies and multi-national corporations are pursuing their goals (which is stacking money) and international organizations' hands are tight. Let's be honest: this way of dealing with environmental challenges is just a waste of time and money.
R544	Trevor Hancock	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The issue that concerns me most is the loss of biosphere integrity, habitat and species. The overall impact of all our activities is growing due to increases in population, economic and material expectations and the power of our technology. The sum of all our impacts - not just climate change but land conversion, resource extraction, pollution and ecotoxicity, and unsustainable harvesting of renewable resources such as forests, fisheries and freshwater - is seen in the sixth great extinction that we have triggered. While there is growing public and political awareness of climate change, there is much less awareness and concern about this far greater threat to the wellbeing and survival of people, communities and societies - not to mention all the other species with whom we share the Earth.
R545	Cliff Wallis	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The old economic growth models need to be junked. The future is in growing in quality not so much quantity. Our consumption habitats and population need to be right-sized to make the future of the planet sustainable.
R547	Jeffrey Sayer	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I am concerned that geopolitical tensions will intervene and make it harder to achieve progress on any global goals - the Chine - USA stand off is a very serious risk. The unrealistic expectations of marginalized societies in the developing world will pose serious threats to Earth systems stability
R548	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Geopolitical manoeuvring by the great powers will prevent meaningful action on our most serious problems (e.g. population, food, ...). Unwillingness on the part of the world's governments to rein in the power of global corporations and the super-rich will defeat attempts to make society more equitable and sustainable.
R625	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change	The US seems more committed to climate action under Biden and that is important to the world
R627	clio Smeeton	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	All these environmental issues are inextricably linked together. Climate changes affect biosphere integrity which in turn is affected by land-system changes, water resources, biochemical flows and all are influenced by the management of economies and money.
R631	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Urban sprawl and habitat fragmentation along with a lack of policies to protect forested lands will have a huge impact on the environment in the years to come. This is to be considered with associated policies in other sectors (energy prices, investment in public transport between cities - i.e. high speed trains) and education... Still so much more needed!
R664	Alvaro Osornio Vargas	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	This a central driver of many environmental issues and very difficult to tackle. Changing human behaviours counteracting well "oiled" publicity is not easy.
R675	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human abundance is the poorly-recognized issue underlying environment degradation and land-system change globally. Lifestyles (consumption habits) are also a vital contributing factor. Canada, while relatively sparsely populated compared to some other countries, supports it's population by high consumption of resources, especially energy, also leading to land-system change.
R676	William Rees	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	As previously stated, the major biophysical problem confronting humanity is ecological overshoot (the human ecological footprint is excessive: there are too many people consuming excess energy and materials and polluting the ecosphere beyond the ecosphere's regenerative and assimilative capacities). Virtually all other so-called 'environmental problems'(e.g., climate change, plunging biodiversity, pollution, land/soil degradation, etc.) are merely symptoms of overshoot. None of these sub-issues can be addressed effectively in isolation from the others; all would be solvable in the absence of overshoot. Unfortunately, governments and mainstream institutions like the UN think only in reductionist terms, one isolated issue at a time. We need a systems approach that includes not only the biophysical symptoms of overshoot, but also recognizes human perceptual problems (such as socially-constructed mechanistic reductionism). The world must also confront the realities of human political behavior. Governments are often beholden to corporations (wealthy elites) whose interests they serve at the expense of the common good. One result is that the only acceptable solutions to eco-crisis require massive capital investment -- wind and solar electricity, electric vehicles, etc.-- that merely conserve the unsustainable status quo. A second result is failure: in 50 years there have been ~34 climate meetings and six international agreements, with no effect on rising GHG levels.

Comments on Q4							
F053	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In my opinion, habitat fragmentation is undoubtedly the greatest threat to ecosystems. It is directly affected by resource exploitation, land use change, and on a broader scale, by each of the 17 SDGs. However, it is rarely taken into consideration by people who are not environmental professionals because it is too complex for the general public. Climate change, access to water and energy, and inequalities are subjects that are better known by people, and therefore they are on the long-term political, legal and financial agenda. The efforts made are therefore easier to identify, measure, critique and improve. It seems to me that classifying these objectives is a difficult task because they do not fit into the same evaluation model. Because of their very unequal representation in the public space, there is a corresponding discrepancy in their consideration by everyone.
R072	Silvio J Crespin	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The integrity of the biosphere is threatened largely due to land use change and climate change. Changes to land use and the climate are driven by increasing food production that not necessarily aims to address food security, instead seeking to produce money. Policy must eliminate economic interests from being the reason for food production. Globally, food quantity is no longer a limitation, but food access and quality are not met in large parts of the globe while much is wasted and discarded in highly developed countries. World policies need to address this to have a greater impact on drivers of land use and climate change.
R089	Patricio Pliscoff	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In my opinion, climate change impacts on biodiversity are the main issue of global concern, also a regional and local scale. There are some new advances in this issue for example 30% conservation goal adopted by international institutions and some countries but the effect of this new goals are still not clear.
R153	[-]	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In my view, environmental issues and their solution are fully dependent on the basic strength and capabilities of the societal fabric of nations. Here, the strength of institutions is essential and in latin America, institutions tend to be weak, not integrated in the working of the state. For example, eduction in Latin America (ticked as OTHER) has been negatively impacted by current trends in education, where the administration of centrally defined curricula, is taking precedence to more creative teaching in a one to one, personalized relationship between teacher and student. Root cause of this is the weakness of institutions charged to train teachers. Environmental institutions are new and also weak, but their action is supported and sustained by significant citizens movements (NGO's), pushing the envelope. In recent years Latin America has evolved into a group of consumer oriented market-societies, with the dramatic consequence of transforming their "citizens" into "consumers". In this socio/economic context changing the habits of consumption is a huge challenge, despite the presence of innovative concepts like the circular economy.
R230	Rosa Scherson	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	There are huge differences among countries regarding the advancement in the SDGs. While there are countries that can focus on things like inequalities, others are still struggling with hunger and clean water. Biodiversity loss is a really big problem that will end up affecting everything else...however, I don't see governments takin strong actions on this, maybe because they cannot see the link between biodiversity and absolutely everything else.
S099	[-]	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	30s		I believe that most environmental problems occur because of imbalances between demand for resources and the capacity of ecosystems to provide them. Many ecosystems are being devastated and exploited without any awareness, which could be very harmful in the future. This is exacerbated if we consider the effects of climate change, unpredictable as they are. Furthermore, people are living lifestyles with no awareness of their potential impact, for example, the use of non-recyclable plastics, high electricity consumption, or even direct environmental pollution through car emissions or garbage. However, I believe that, little by little, an awareness of what is good for our environment and what is bad is being created, especially among the younger generation, which is a starting point that we must build on with better public and private management, both nationally and globally.
R026	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	All contents are the most need concern or care in the future.
R103	Terry Townshend	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The most pressing concern is the need to appropriately value nature in our economies and to use a more holistic measure of wealth to include natural capital in the same way as human and built capital. This will result in more sustainable decision-making, greater generational equity and better management of our economies and will enable us to better manage the enormous risks associated with biodiversity loss and climate change.
R330	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Online shopping has its benefits, but if people continuing this kind of life style, then it would be never eco-balanced. Less is more.
R420	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Since, in my experience, Chinese, especially young females, are possibly the most materialistic people in the world, as China rises, consumption in China is likely to increase exponentionally, especially as saving the environment is not yet an ethic that is deeply held.
C378	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In my opinion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the most basic and important ones when it comes to environment. Only by ensuring the steady optimization of the environment in these aspects can the world's large ecological cycle be kept in good operation.
C385	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Fast-paced lifestyles have a huge impact on aspects like diet and hobbies. Take diet for example — takeaway food not only causes a lot of waste, but also generates too much garbage.
C390	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The main things we can do are reduce emissions from pollution sources, use resources sustainably, promote clean energy and protect the biosphere. However, this seems to be driven mainly by governments and the contribution of individuals is very limited.
C391	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Personally, I think the key is people when it comes to the biosphere. The size of the population and their lifestyles determine the degree of influence on the biosphere. When the biosphere's ability to self-regulate is exceeded, a host of problems will arise, so the key is to control the population and change the way people live.
C394	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Protecting the environment of the Earth and humans begins with changing public awareness. In the meantime, all countries, especially some great powers (measured by economics), should bear their responsibilities without concealing facts. In addition, some environmental issues should be addressed jointly.
C395	Jianjun Meng	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Developed and developing countries have different duties and obligations, and cooperation is the key to the pursuit of carbon neutrality and the peaking of carbon dioxide emissions.
R054	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Changes in land use are the main problem for Climate Change and it has not been addressed by the countries policies.
R065	Jose F. Gonzalez-Maya	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Biodiversity loss is increasingly becoming our most serious challenge, and although other SDGs from the socio-economic point of view are at least on the table for discussion, even climate change, the extinction crisis is completely underestimated and ignored, both by governments and society in general.
R299	Ada Acevedo-Alonso	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	20s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As a carcinologist from South America, I think we have underestimated the importance of knowledge on freshwater resources and the importance of the Andean region in the water cycle. The Amazon has been the target of the last years' conservation actions and the role of the Mountains in the climate has been forgotten, reason why up today the Andes have decreased their environmental quality impressively. Additionally, science efforts in basic science in third world countries are scarce, threatening biodiversity, especially in the tropics.

Comments on Q4							
R383	XIMENA LONDONO PAVA	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The homo sapiens need to be less ego-centric and respect NATURE.
R517	Santiago Giraldo	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In general there seems to be some progress on many of these issues, but the level of change still appears to be shallow and slow. Deep changes require massive and profound socioeconomic changes that almost all countries are unwilling to effect.
R653	Oscar Forero	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To facilitate increasing resilience capacities to climate change and related problems in Anthropocene immediate action is required to transform agri-food systems. The main drivers of climate change, biodiversity integrity, land system change and ocean acidification relate to the current architecture of our food systems
R674	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I think governments must implement real policies under the guidance of scientists. This is needed to start "forcing" industries and people to do better and take care of the planet. Unfortunately, if there are no laws/penalties, people most of the time do nothing. Meat industries burn the amazon, tuna vessels keep using trawling methods, and the list goes on.
S037	Alejandro Ramirez	South America	COLOMBIA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In my view, the most serious problem lies in the impact we generate through our lack of connection to the environment around us. As human beings we need to understand the interdependence of systems, and governments must be aware that an action on the other side of the world impacts the quality of life of its population. We have lifestyles and production strategies that do not take into account biodiversity loss and environmental imbalances Everyone must play their part, but small actions generate small results, and we need serious policies based on science, not trends.
S041	Christian Olaciregui	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Achieving sustainability and the conservation of biodiversity requires profound change at every level and in every aspect of human existence: schools and other forms of education, human attitudes and behaviors, governance and policy, production and equality, and other aspects.
S063	Alejandro Olaya Velásquez	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s		The world and contemporary society are at a historic turning point and the future will unfold in a way that has rarely been seen in human history. Either we pay attention to the major problems afflicting the planet and our communities or we will have no planet to pass on to future generations. We are running out of opportunities to act before the final catastrophe. Time is running out. The massive destruction of biodiverse habitats with the knock-on consequences that this implies has to be stopped now, but unfortunately, the post-pandemic outlook does not make things any easier. Conservation and poverty are almost antagonistic as people prioritize their own survival and that of their families ahead of concerns about the degradation of their economic and social environments, to the detriment of the general interest that was growing regarding environmental issues prior to 2020. Governments have no alternative: they must devote massive resources to strengthening the social fabric as soon as possible, so that with community tranquility in the face of problems such as hunger and unemployment, citizens can return to prioritizing the health of the planet and the environmental legacy, the kind of planet that we want to bequeath to our children.
R554	Michael White	Oceania	COOK ISLANDS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Ocean pollution. We need zero tolerance level of pollution entering the ocean. This ends up in our food supply and transports alien species. Plastics in the food supply also imapcts infants and nursing mothers. Industrial fishing gear also needs to be prevented from polluting beaches and coral reefs.
R377	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In my region and the world, environmental problems are of great concern in political, academic, economical and other areas of discussion. However for a true change we need a new development model, not based on infinital economical growth. This change is not in discussion so the prblems will continue.
S012	Ana Baez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these factors are relevant and have contributed to the planet's environmental problems. In our region, corruption is an issue of enormous impact that has destroyed the values of our society and impacted ecosystem resources at every level. This situation is even worse if you include the issues of drug trafficking and the devaluation of human life.
S050	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	30s		This is a general opinion. While much progress has been made in the fight against climate change, and news about this fight is increasingly good, my opinion is that often this news lacks real impact on the most vulnerable communities and people. We have a system that, rather than being inclusive, increases social inequality within and between countries. While the rich countries emit the most CO2 per capita, other countries suffer the consequences of decades of irrational use of resources and exploitation of land, labor and foreign capital. This is an on-going situation: North American, European and now Chinese corporations that unscrupulously exploit other countries' resources make achieving sustainable development goals difficult. Year after year we can see our time running out and the situation worsening due to the inaction of (mainly) rich countries. Not even a global pandemic has been able to reverse the unsustainable way we live. If we want to change this situation, the rotten, corrupt system that has been plunging many people into misery for decades must undergo structural change. Please do not print my name on this opinion (if you decide to publish it).
R413	[-]	Eastern Europe & former	CROATIA	Local government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Those are easiest to change if the policies change fast enough
S008	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The main problem affecting the environment today is the uncontrolled population growth. This issue is related to consumption, as humanity is extracting natural resources at an increasing pace. This consumption accelerates climate change, which in turn aggravates environmental deterioration.
S095	Teresa Dolores Cruz Sardinas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Central government	60s		A systemic approach is required, as the manifestations of environmental problems originate in, and are caused by, a number of factors. For example, climate change is a consequence of our lifestyles, but we are still focused on solving the problem through mitigation and adaptation. We continue to examine and view the environmental problem individually and address its solution specifically. A holistic view of the environment has been lost and to achieve the SDGs we must return to that view, with an anthropocentric vision.
R152	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	There is a rising global concern on climate change related issues that has impacted policies, funding and collaborations. I expect that these will lead to implementation of new methodologies and technologies, but the global results (of these collaborations) will probably be visible by the end of this decade.
R378	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	Corporation	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unfortunately, the human kind's nature is such that needs to see to believe. As such, we come together when environmental problems are tangible and affect local societies, families, and individuals. Hence, it is of most importance to upgrade education systems, environmental protection and concerns in current and new policies, strategies, plans and programs, and increase environmental protection and rehabilitation funding schemes, if we want to see trends change, and things to improve.

Comments on Q4							
R132	Anders S. barfod	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	The future challenges to our societies vary greatly in geographic space. In industrialized countries we have a severe life style problem, whereas in certain regions of the global south we see an unsustainable growth of the human populations.
R727	Anette Petersen	Western Europe	DENMARK	Corporation	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I'm very pessimistic. The biggest problem is overpopulation in relation to the fact that we all strive for a lifestyle that we have in the West. It will never be able to be sustainable. Resource consumption is too high. When it comes down to it, we are not willing to bring the sacrifices it requires.
R698	Mario Marques Cabral	Asia	EAST TIMOR	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The most crucial to be concerned in line with the current environmental issues is the public awareness and the commitment to decision-makers, so how to incorporate the government institution's ownerships to deal with the environment, economic and societal outcomes. To track this progress is determined by how many legal instruments have been created to address such issues. So, in my opinion, the most significant related issues are climate change, biodiversity, and water resources. The other importance of additional support needed is to engage the private sectors, academes, and NGOs to work together with government
R048	Segundo Coello	South America	ECUADOR	Corporation	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A major concern is pollution from a range of sources. It affects directly biodiversity and humans. Despite being a well known issue very little progress has been made to reduce it. Consumption of sustainable, safe and clean produce is key. But, in South America, local demand for them (e.g., organic quinua)is very limited. This kind of produce have become fancy items that are exported to markets with high purchasing power. Whereas, local consumers consume "conventional" low-quality produce. This does not contribute to have a healthy population. Finally, large areas in land and sea have been declared "protected areas". But, in most cases, there are only paper parks.
S101	Daniel BARRAGAN TERAN	South America	ECUADOR	University or research institution	40s		There is a greater level of awareness among the population and within some industries. Traceability systems are being promoted to provide more information about consumer products, and progress is also being made in regulations to restrict single-use plastics or to move ahead with processes to create a circular economy.
S082	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Other	40s		The effects of climate change are becoming more and more noticeable in the region's countries, as high temperatures, flooding and crop loss are serious problems in the region. The pandemic has led to the excessive consumption of masks, medical supplies, and plastic packaging for home delivery products, causing a major generation of solid waste and putting added pressure on soil and water resources.
R617	Maria Sahib	Oceania	FIJI	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The global community need to take climate action now to achieve the goals set forth to be achievable in 2030. In doing so, the society as a whole need to understand the economic policies and environment and measures need to be pro climate mitigation and adaptation to some extent. Economies need to be resilient to absorb the shock without too much instability. Water resources are so important to survival whether it be people, plants or animals. We need safe, clean and accessible water resources to everyone. In world suffering from pandemic, it is an opportune time to reflect and innovate from which direction we were heading to what direction we need to head into. Carbon emissions have dropped due to the pandemic, global travel is put on hold and so the question that we need to ask ourselves is what do we do now to protect our future generations from falling into the same trap as we did. Do we shift gears? OR Do we go on with business as usual when the pandemic subsides? Critical thinking for policy makers.
R185	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Lifestyles are changing but not at the rate required, in my opinion. In fact, for all SDGs, it is all about the rate of change.
R346	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I feel very anxious about our inability to solve on time our issues with climate change and species extinction.
R348	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Overall the problems and solutions are complex and interconnected. In my opinion, taking the long view (centuries) many aspects relating to the human condition are improving in most domains, the principal exceptions are in the domain of nature: climate change, pollution and degradation of the biosphere (issues 1/2/4). These impacts are of course related to the progress in economic development (8,3,7) one effect of which is the overconsumption that ultimately drives many of the environmental issues. We must have a concerted approach to transform (9) the economic model along the lines of the IPBES global assessment if we are to avert the undermining of progress by ecological collapse.
F023	[-]	Africa	GABON	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is a reality, although its impacts are not the same in all the different regions of the planet. Moreover, all the inhabitants of the Earth must become aware of this and adopt responsible attitudes whether they are in Africa, in the West, in Asia, or elsewhere. Nevertheless, there are many regions of the world where poverty and hunger are such that people put all their energy into dealing with these evils and therefore have no time to worry about other evils such as climate change, except when these people are directly impacted. Moreover, how can we achieve a sane global balance with the same desire to protect the environment and save the planet, when their priorities are mutually opposed? That is one of the drivers of deforestation and poaching. Moreover, since the concept of changing behaviors usually requires a generational shift before results are seen, the increase of the awareness of this generation can make a difference. My opinion is that the youth are the key to change for the future of the planet. Investments must be made in a sustainable way for the borderless youth and the results will certainly be significant. Therefore, I commend all the initiatives of IUCN and UNESCO aimed at young people on all continents, for they are the ones who will ensure the survival of our species and of the planet.
R302	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	GEORGIA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I think that awareness-raising and strong communication among various stakeholders is key to achieve environmental goals. Each person and sector should strive to reduce our environmental footprint in order to avoid future negative impact on the environment, which will cost more in the long term.
R557	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	GEORGIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	The region is being 'colonized' by the Middle East, Russia and China which find the southern Caucasus is ripe for their types of economic growth that translates to oversized skyscrapers in a previously charming Tbilisi capital, projects that drain natural resources without compensation or planning (becuse the country is not capable yet of mega-planning) and the installation of geopolitical infrastructures such as hydro projects and highways over the Caucasus through fragile cultural and ecological regions, to connect the mega-ambitions of these larger and richer countries, with the help of such as the Asian Development Bank and related funders without consultation to locals, and often incorporating local and regional mafia type developers.
008	UDO E SIMONIS	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	A global ecological turn-around is needed, including three strategic issues: (1) re-naturalization, (2) de-materialization, (3) de-carbonization.
011	Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Stabilizing population is of utmost importance. Africa needs financial support for establishing a reliable pension system so that young families feel economically safe even if they have only one or two children.
R021	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	We still have found no way to deal with the basic problem of population growth.
R050	Sigrid LIEDE-SCHUMANN	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research	60s	6. Population	all other goals are dependent on population, and nobody dares to take rapid and direct action to reduce the number of kids per female in many countries

Comments on Q4							
R291	Thomas von Rintelen	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The state to the Biosphere is dismal and disintegrating further every day. While an increased awareness about climate change is finally leading to political action, biodiversity loss is not on the political agenda in any serious way. Scientific recommendations are not translated into policies, even when it would not hurt significantly economically, e.g., when quota for fisheries are set in Europe, to give just one example. At least as significan is the problem of not enforcing existing policies, so illegal activities such as fishing inside marine sanctuaries or logging in protected areas go almost unchallenged. I believe that the loss of biodiversity will have a stronger impact on human wellbeing than climate change in the long term.
R358	Simon Bruslund	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Adoptation and enforcement of legislation which biodiversity are remains inadequete and show poor ability to counter targeted lobby activities.
R472	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think teh still growing human polulation and its hunger for resoureces will greatly undermine any improvement in other issues.
R479	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There are indications of some measures to be taken in Germany, but the real amount of the problem is still not recognized.
R491	Julian MüHLE	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Within Europe, it is key for CAP to be reorganised so that funding is shifted from pillar 1 for increased agricultural production to pillar 2 in order to restore biodiversity and a variety of ecosystems.
R527	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research	50s	1. Climate Change	This is most challenging and a need that the world works together
R604	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I see little action concerning climate change and biosphere integrity that goes beyond the minimum standards agreed by the EU / Paris Agreement NDC's. Also, for wealthy countries like Germany, it is much more easy to fulfil some SDG's than others. So the reporting on the fulfilment of SDG's can always be diluted by reference to positive aspects
S103	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	50s		Policy is not really concerned about changing people's habits or the quality of industrial production. Pollution and waste separation is not enforced in industry, not even in highly regarded Germany.
R452	Petros Lymberakis	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Reconciliation with Nature Eons of cultural and religious traditions regard humans as separate from Nature. We are taught that, from our earliest texts (e.g. Genesis 1:28). Our arrogance (as the "culmination of Creation" or "Evolution") grew ever since. Tech advances contributed to a false self-confidence of omnipotence. Human superiority to, and/or, separation from, the rest of Nature, is a dangerous allusion: We are part of Nature. We continuously strive to "subdue" Nature, in a ruthless, profit driven, war on Nature (see https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-55147647). We extirpate biodiversity, alter landscapes, shrinking wilderness. The environments created are hostile to Nature and humans. We invent senseless concepts that contradict in their terms (e.g. sustainable development, ecosystem services) which do not challenge our BaU (sensu Stern's Review) model, and further alienate us from Nature. Their results are deplorable: see ecological footprint, rhythm of biodiversity loss… Nature had existed on this planet ~4bn years before humans, surviving 5 major extinction events. It will survive us as well. Will we survive our BaU attitude? Nature, provides us with all our needs (food, water, clean air, medicines, materials, health, psychic health, and countless other) for which we have no substitutes, nor can we pay for, once lost. We need to dispose of our arrogance and acknowledge that we are in need of Nature - not vice versa.
R206	Judith Beyeler	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I believe there is an urgent need for a shift in political priorities, especially in so-called developed countries, to favor un more inclusive and environmentally conscious economic system, that focuses less on financial growth and more on equitable redistribution, social inclusion (including marginalized groups such as women, indigenous people, rural communities, among others), environmental sustainability and the global human well being. This will only be possible when we actually stop measuring and valuing development through economic growth indicators, and start paying attention to social and environmental indicators. Nothing new. But it needs to become effective, rather than good intentions.
S072	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	40s		I think everything is connected. If we don't do something about lifestyle, population growth, changes in land use, and pollution in general, then climate change will be more visible and more determinant. It is up to the population to make changes, to understand that everything is connected and that to make changes everyone needs to work together. Everything is linked to food. Socio-economic development must be sustainable, and it must be society that asks governments to create legal mechanisms to help protect and conserve the environment while demanding good environmental production practices from producers, businesspeople and industry.
S030	Fernel Rivas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HONDURAS	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Despite constant examples of the negative impact of climate change on the planet, countries have not made any effective changes via their governments, their political and economic methods or their production models, which negatively impact the planet. This model of consumerism and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources continues to produce poverty and inequality, biodiversity loss and environmental imbalances, while maintaining and producing a society that lacks awareness of the common good.
R234	Monika Reti	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	Central government	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The policy-reality gap is a classic one, but without addressing this, small development if any can be achieved. All topics above are interrelated and policy measures apply to all of these, of course.
R027	Manohar Lal Baharani	Asia	INDIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Kyoto Protocol, initiated in 1997 changed direction from being influenced by the activists to regime of the science based mechanisms for mitigating the environmental concerns. Kyoto Protocol offered algebra for commoditising pollution for exchange at a global scale by CDM, JI and emission trading. A large pool of knowledge accumulated through IPCC and UNFCCC Secretariat during the subsequent 15 years. The pace of penetration of technologies & investments in energy efficiency, aimed at GHG emission below 1990 levels by 2008 - 2012, was lower than required. There have been an increase of cleaner production in Annex I parties and energy efficiency projects in developing countries / transition economies. After attaining a peak in CDM and JI projects / programs; the market dynamics crashed the CER prices. This was then followed up by new school of thoughts on NAMA and INDCs that led to emergence of Paris Agreement in 2015. Now we are in the voluntary era of NDCs. There have been cases where the environmentally sound management has brought the savings contrary to general perception of additional cost involvement in mitigation of environmental concerns. Need of hour is how to restore the binding commitments spirit of Kyoto regime. Leaving the SDG on voluntary level is unlikely to yield the desired results. If the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" have failed due to market dynamics, let us find alternate routes to success on attaining the SDG.
R049	Vinay Tandon	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Water Resources	With Global warming, glacial melt and deforestation, Water Resources will take a beating and there will be many crisis like in the Himalayan region before 2030. A big reason is that the countries which share the Himalaya are not on good terms or even talking to each other and therefore are unlikely to co-operate in shared efforts to address water related problems. There is presently very unequal distribution and use of water and this is unlikely to change in the near future because of the entrenched inequality in the societies of these countries.

Comments on Q4							
R098	Pratik Bavi	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change should be addressed through school kids conducting workshops, compulsory courses, etc. Introducing Sustainability in every sector, responsible consumption should be conveyed in basic school education to achieve the results. More policies need to be introduced to address & compact CC and enhance the use of clean energy. Land system use is the major issue due to a lack of knowledge and global connectivity in aspects of agriculture. A land using methods/patterns should be decentralized and conveyed via local authorities according to global market needs and suitability of land. Biochemical flows are major issues on pollution and degradation, new affordable and efficient innovation must be developed and supllied globally via peace organisations and baning of chemical fertilizers/ pesticides or to avoid their sale new policies needs to be structured.
R100	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In our country, majority of people are already having sustainable consumption- mainly because they are too poor to spend. They are at receiving end of the climate change and pollution of resources, and the general loss of biodiversity. But the dominant voices of environmental lobby are of the rich, and not of the poor. Improving the performance of the four goals above should be done with a view to improve lives of the poor in the region.
R212	S. Karuppusamy	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	India will face severe energy crisis and food crisis due to unplanned land use pattern and utilization of energy system. Industrial revolution and several man made developments like atomic power stations will leads to destruct the environmental health and pollution problems, these are becoming dangerous to depletion of natural biodiversity and environmental imbalance.
R286	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	People and policymakers are more focused on profits and infrastructure creation, without much consideration of nature and ecosystem services.
R292	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Human population is increasing continuously and putting anthropogenic pressures on the biodiversity which leads to the degradation of natural systems. The degradation of natural systems disrupt the balance and leads to various environmental problems.
R304	Bipul Chakrabarty	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change needs to be addressed, if we are to save our coastlines and mangroves. India has a vast coastline from east to the west and substantial population of its people depend upon the sea for its livelihood. With the changing contours of its coastline, large section of the population is going to get displaced directly putting pressure on the inland forest resources. A disaster in the offing leading to chaos and catastrophe. As a result, desertification of the existing forests are incumbent, inviting increased disease prevalence and large scale mortality of animals and humans. A doomsday in offing.
R312	Arvind Kumar	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We all know the story: extreme weather events, displacing millions, costing billions, are increasing year on year, from wildfires, to superstorms, from floods to droughts. Emissions have continued to rise, and temperatures follow suit, with the last decade the hottest on record. So, to stay below the 2°C warming threshold-or below the 1.5°C limit that vulnerable island nations say is needed to prevent rising seas from swallowing their communities. “2021 is an important year for the Paris Agreement. Against the backdrop of growing ambition, nations must move from discussions about how the Agreement works, to how they will fully implement it in their countries, and how the most vulnerable countries will be supported in this over the long-term. The outcome needs to be a balanced package - the kind of balance that was achieved in Paris - that also enables actions by all stakeholders at all levels of society” National ambitions to reduce emissions have been insufficient and the experts talk of global temperatures soaring past the Paris targets to plus 3C. Out of the tragedy of the COVID-19 pandemic, major economies are eyeing a green, sustainable, renewable recovery with trillions of dollars of stimulus funds available. Isn’t it easier to speak rhetorically about the importance of climate change than it is to do the hard work of putting in place the regulatory framework that actually ensures pollution declines?
R374	Aanisha Faiza Hakim	Asia	INDIA	Other	20s	1. Climate Change	The problem of climate change is not considered real by the general public. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the people regarding the issues we will face in the near future due to climate change. In 2020 during the lockdown we saw how nature got its rest from the activities of humans. Therefore this is an urgent requirement or need of nature that must be fulfilled occasionally, in order for nature to revive. Like human nature too needs to rest to bring out its best version. The air quality became clear and so did the lives of animals. The problem of climate change is the potato of Indain curry. It means that it fits in every environmental problems and somehow is the root of all problem although not the cause of all. So once this issue is fixed the rest issues will eventually get solved.
R392	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a cross cutting issue that cannot be ignored if we are to achieve the sustainable development goals. It is an all pervasive issue that can derail all well-meaning developmental progress. Creating awareness, sensitivity to the issue and building capacity to address the issue is the only way climate change that is differential across regions, sectors and communities can be addressed.
R393	NAVARAJ PERUMALSAMY	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	The selected areas have to be concentrated.
R396	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Sanitation has to be given importance.The drainage system has to be revamped .
R400	SHANMUGA SUNDARA BHAI	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The human population explosion will tremendously stress the Environment and Biodiversity to larger levels. This will result in more poverty, hunger, inequality and bad governance. The binding forces of the Society, Economy, Environment and Policy measures are bound to fail and disintegrate creating more chaos, confusion and violence. The respect and reverence for nature will diminish further and those cultures which are founded on Nature will be erased from from the face of earth. Traditional knowledge founded on Nature and the reverence for nature will be obliterated by those religions which are not founded on Nature. Huge money will be spend on weapons and weapons of mass destruction than on Education and decent employment. People will be fighting to save their unknown gods and false prophesies will misguide the hungry and the uneducated to more violence and self destruction. With all the chaos and confusion, there may be a possibility that Global leaders might arise and lead the humans towards equality, sensible production and consumption and Gender based violence may be mitigated but before the chaos, a positive approach to humanity and nature will be highly diminished.. Only by creating public awareness on scientific, economical, societal and environmental issues in a war footing might save earth and its living beings...
R402	Javelin	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human lifestyle has impacted the entire biosphere and the greed is only increasing as good life aspirations no longer include sustainable living, but instead includes greedy living leading to waste. This is destroying the entire biosphere integrity as we encroach and reclaim more and more land. The other major impact will be on water and wars are bound to start for this as climate change induces more drought and water tables start vanishing. All these are due to human lifestyles, it is high time we address this immediately otherwise the Pandemic is only the beginning of the end of human race.
R405	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Stricter laws and stringent environment rules are required to create awareness of the need to protect the environment especially in countries with limited resources (natural/financial). Incentives for the protection of resources, harsher punishments on the destruction of the environment need to be imposed.

Comments on Q4							
R417	Ganesan Rengaian	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The lack of efforts to link biodiversity with development is a major concern in the future. The biodiversity and other ecosystem services are expected to be subservient of the development in India. Also, the aspiration for developments is linked to the day-to-day realities which are very much linked with biodiversity. Unless biodiversity is mainstreamed for the development of economy and livelihoods of India, it will become the major issue in India to achieve the SDGs.
R429	Rohit Raj Jha	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I feel we at the global level talk more about climate change. Even at the policy level biodiversity loss we are facing also known as the sixth mass extinction is largely ignored. Most of the remaining biodiversity that needs to be conserved is either in Asia or Africa. To conserve those resources there we need to solve societal and humanitarian issues faced by the people of those regions. Till now things are not being taken in the way they should have been.
R434	sarojinidevi	Asia	INDIA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	There are many environmental acts and policies to protect the environment and biodiversity but there are loopholes in the application level it is because of a lack of environmental education and awareness.
R449	Rajiv Das Kangabam	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	5. Water Resources	I am very vocal about the water resources as most of the water resources are now highly polluted leading to various health issues mostly in developing and third world countries. We need to work together to conserve the available water resources for the benefit of the environment and for human mankind in general.
R451	Rowena Mathew	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	20s	7. Food	Food systems are largely being industrialized leading to loss of livelihoods for small cultivators, pollution of natural systems, making good food unafforadable and generally reducing nutrition levels of the country's population.
R581	Shweta Tyagi	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	Nature-based solutions for climate harness the power of nature to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also help us adapt to the impacts of climate change. They are win-win solutions that involve protecting, restoring and sustainably managing ecosystems to address society's challenges and promote human well-being. Forests are probably the most well-known nature-based solution for climate change, but there are many more - including peatlands, mangroves, wetlands, savannahs, coral reefs and other landscapes. Our planet is facing a dual climate and biodiversity crisis. Around a million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction - more than ever before in human history. At the same time, the climate emergency threatens to expose millions of people to extreme heat waves and could leave a billion people affected by sea-level rise within decades, among several other impacts. Alongside transformation in our energy, land, urban and industrial systems, nature-based solutions can play a key role in addressing these two crises. Yet, the potential of nature-based solutions for climate change has yet to be unleashed. We promote nature-based solutions and prioritize actions that could have climate benefits. We develop initiatives that harness nature-based solutions and emphasise the benefits of protecting and restoring nature to businesses, cities, communities and governments. We are working on the best interventions, partnering with initiatives that boost them.
R597	Nirmal Sudhir Kumar Harsh	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	Population in india is exploding and causing constraints on resources. It is high time that we have a national policy on population control and it's serious implementation.
R624	DEVENDRA SWAROOP BHAR	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Disposing dead humans in Ganga was practiced mostly by poor not affording funeral. Author's Ganga-studies published all over world, the Ganga-waters possesed some anti-pathogen properties as also been evident from numerous severely-crowded mass-garherings/bathings in Ganga during "kumbh"-festivities with no reportings of water-borne epidemics ever (excluding some very few unreported stray individual cases) despite the fact that many of such bathers used to even deficate/urinate while bathings by mischievous or unscuplous or ignorant (children) or ill people. CoronaVirus in water if touched/inhaled starts multiplying. Bathing-in and "aachman" (inhaling Ganga-water) should be prevented PREVENTION Like polio and infectious-hepatitis viruses, Corona-Virus (another but newer virus family member) too should be inactivated by CHLORINE. Therefore, public water supplies using Ganga and other river waters be chlorinated heavily with a residual (one-hour contact) concentration of 2 to 3 mg/l. Research be started for various forms of chlorine (like free/combined forms of chlorine) and chlorination practices like break-point-chlorination, super-chlorination, pre-chlorination, etc. It was thought that the CoronaVirus reaches the lungs via throat. Therefore, regular inhaling of chlorine-water 2/3 times a day should prevent Corona19.
R630	RAVIRAJA SHETTY G	Asia	INDIA	University or research	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	With the kind of industrial/developmental oriented growth the environmental conditions will never improve, rather it will be worsen year by year
R705	Jyotirmoy Shankar Deb	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is the major issue to be taken into account. It causes weather problems, cyclones, floods, drought, agricultural loss, forest degradation and many other hazards. It may cause serious food scarcity by 2050. Biodiversity loss is going to be the next major threat to our existence. We depend almost for our every need to biodiversity. If it is going to be degraded we have to face the scarcity. Water resources, especially freshwater is going to be the most important natural resource at great deficit. Drinking water already lost in many populated areas. If we want to use it sustainably, we should use it wisely.
R316	Herdhanu Jayanto	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Ignorance is a bliss, as long as there is inequalities in the prosterity of nations and global, political power will shifting and that would affect the overall factors for living harmony with people to people and people to planet. Most people may find difficult to start caring their planet, if there is no sense of security in their everyday living, yet there are a lot of greedy people among the policy makers, at least in my country.
R319	Djunijanti Peggie	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Knowledge on what species do we have or used to have is not a priority for many people. Thus, the diminishing populations of certain species or even extinction of some species is not really a concern to many people. It is really sad to see our fellow inhabitants on earth are neglected. For example, the vital roles of insects are really underestimated. Green economy should be acted upon, not only put as policy in papers.
R412	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	three enviromental above are bottom for better way issue to others enviromental strength.
R637	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Human habits on less saving consumption driving the needs/demands for products that leads to land conversion into cultivated area/agriculture, and this conditions make wildlife species lost their habitats and isolated from other population/individual and could lead to extinction.
R716	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I am just underlined for two major important of the current environmental problem. Although has many developed country start to acting in the climate change, biosphere integrity and remained environmental parts, but don not forget that the population in the developing and less country is larger and bigger. It is then why the biochemical flows and lifestyles is two major important for me. It is simply to watch it. In this decade, the plastic used in every daily life has terrible one. The most common people attitude throw garbage is captured in the environment. The govt. is also has hard worked to handle it, either by human resources or plastic-used policy. But again, there must be hard facilitate and awareness to the common people regarding pollution to the environment and their danger impact. The one win-win solution for developing country is such increase the education quality first for next gen. then facilitate the common people for their responsible to the environmental health. Thus with the high education, the next gen is more responsible for their biosphere integrity and what for is. Then it is directed to the community health and well-being will be better. The most effort in biosphere integrity and climate change for the current generation in developing and less country is must, and it is decided by well partnership between parties and stakeholders. Hope will be fine and double thumbs for their who worked hard to save the earth and caring the planet

Comments on Q4							
R508	Hydar Lafta Ali	Middle East	IRAQ	Central government	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	In Iraq or Egypt and many other countries that suffering from reducing and unfair of dividing the quantity of water. For example, Turkey has build many dames on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and control the quantity of water that flow to Iraq. Many communities are exposed to huge damage, especially those they are living on the D/S the rivers. As well as, wastewater treatment plants working out of its design due to Iraq has many problems and government not focused on it. In my opinion, we should work with countries as group for dividing the quantity of water equally, in addition every country should focused on treated the wastewater before discharged to rivers or lakes ... Thanks
R178	Eliezer Frankenberg	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	All environmental issues are interrelated so that one issue cannot be resolved alone. Aiming on the issue of biodiversity in all other issues may produce the right environmental policy, and all issues will be resolved if every nation will agree on the policy and implement it.
R365	MICHAEL GRABER	Middle East	ISRAEL	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	CLIMATE CHANGE: Now that the Government of the USA has joined the rest of the world in recognizing that Climate Change is the biggest problem that the world is facing, one can home that a unified plan of action to handle it will emerge. WATER RESOURCES: Seawater desalnation now is a mature technology that can be applied in countries that lack sufficient water resources, such as Israel. Seawater desalination plants supply a high pecentage of its requirements for urban usages. POPULATION: A number of countries of the world face reductions in their population. On the other hand, the populationof ther countriesespecially in Africa and South- and Latin-America are increasing at vast rate. This is one of the biggest environmental problems we face now. how to check the size of worldwide population.
R038	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	Imho biodiversity is mainly challanged by land use changes and pollution, climate change is everybody's focus nowadays but imho overrated and could be at least partially compensated by an "healthy" ecosystem.
R111	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	This is the fundamental problem. We are too many for planet earth. Unfortunately, it is extremely complex to deal with it
R115	Ettore Randi	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity, ecosystem service, and biosphere integrity should be priorities
R121	Massimiliano Costa	Western Europe	ITALY	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Overpopulation is one of the effects of a wrong model of indefinite development, impossible in a finite system such as our planet. Many of the problems of climate change, pollution, deterioration of water resources, land consumption, loss of biodiversity derive from it. But also from the fact that the uncontrolled consumption model of some countries is wrong and becomes even more unsustainable following the increase of the world population. I write obvious things, but, although obvious, unfortunately not addressed or, at least, not addressed with the true intention of change, with policies aiming in vain to seek solutions to allow the maintenance of the model making it sustainable (which is impossible), instead of going through a real change.
R363	Alessandro Galli	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The biggest problem I see is the lack of understanding, especially from politicians and governance frameworks, of the interconnected nature of the challenges we face. Climate change, as well as land use change, freshwater depletion, etc are all symptoms of a single underlying issue, that is human metabolism being much faster than the planet regeneration capacity. So, as long as we keep focusing on the end-of-the-pipe symptoms rather than the root cause of the problems, we will not be able to properly address environmental issues
R441	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	We are on a planet and dividing the problems in single country are the bad way to solve problem, also here in this questionnaire
R456	Stefano Gianazzi	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	40s	4. Biochemical flows	Existing damage should be taken into account, together with urgent corrective actions
R475	Valerio Sbordoni	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The increase in the world population continues to be the main cause of the inevitable decline of the biosphere. I see no possibility of improvement on this point. However, biodiversity will be rapidly declining everywhere with rates varying from region to region. The continuous reduction of the area occupied by tropical forests is the main problem. This is not symmetrical in temperate areas. In Italy, for example, the extension of forests in mountain areas tends to increase due to the abandonment of grazing. This is not necessarily a panacea for biodiversity where the heterogeneity of the natural and human landscape (good and traditional agricultural practices) represents a value for biodiversity.
003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources	The abundance and cleanliness of water is a wonderful resource that Japan, a resource-poor country, has. This is not a high-profile resource, but it needs to be conserved for future generations as an asset of all the people in the country.
010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	1: Quickly build a renewable energy-centered society. 7: Quickly increase food self-sufficiency. Increase the percent of land used for agriculture.
026	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food	The global environment should be included in elementary school curriculums and should be taught in classes and fieldwork.
035	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Japan should lead the efforts to improve the marine environment. This country benefits greatly from the sea and its close relationship with the sea will undoubtedly and geopolitically continue.
041	Tamiji Sugiyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Fish populations are rapidly decreasing in the waters near Japan. Whether it is attributable to overexploitation or the increase in tidal temperatures, this is a warning about global warming from the expansive seas.
060	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Most of the other goals depend on our economic policies. It is important that people's awareness changes for the 9th SDG.
074	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When you get down to the climate crisis issue caused by global warming, you will find yourself having to answer the question, "Which would you choose, money or life/health (family)?" The right answer should require individuals and society to suppress excessive desires (Don't want too much and be satisfied with what you have).
075	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	10. Others	The recent infectious disease issue seems to be related to the global environment (in terms of the overexploitation of underdeveloped land and the extensive travel of people, for example).
J002	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Now, as the world undergoes value and behavioral transformations due to COVID-19, is our chance. Standing on the difficult reality that the 2030 and 2050 targets are hard to meet, we must work to realize the Paris Agreement!
J003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources	Japan's abundance and cleanliness of water resources, though often overlooked, are a precious asset for a resource-poor nation. It is essential to preserve this as a shared national treasure and pass it on to future generations.
J004	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I'm concerned that interest in environmental education has declined compared to before.
J006	Eitaro Wadaᅠ	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Unless measures are taken to stop global population growth, none of the issues can be truly resolved.
J007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	As global warming progresses, I believe active energy-saving efforts are increasingly necessary.
J008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	[-]	1. Climate Change	I would like to see discussions separated into artificial (human-caused) and cosmic (natural or astronomical) issues. It's not just a problem of CO.
J009	Takaaki Hashimoto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I believe we need to promote the idea that all life on Earth is equal, and correct the human-centered bias.
J010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	1: We should urgently shift to a society centered on renewable energy. 7: We must quickly improve our food self-sufficiency rate and increase the agricultural use of available land.

Comments on Q4							
J011	Susumu Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 is admirable. Industry will also begin to move in that direction.
J013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		To raise awareness of global environmental issues, social media should continue reporting on private and international initiatives, including Fridays for Future, even during the COVID-19 pandemic.
J015	Masayuki Omori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Items 2 (Biosphere Integrity) and 3 (Land-system Change) are so closely interrelated that it's difficult to treat them separately. I believe this deserves further examination.
J016	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s		There remains a significant gap between experts and the general public, and policy has yet to catch up. Even among experts, it's questionable whether they act in environmentally friendly ways when they are outside their professional roles.
J018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Without a change in people's awareness, global environmental problems will not be solved.
J019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	President Biden's inauguration may lead to progress in combating global warming, but unless there is a fundamental shift—such as a major reduction in energy consumption—true improvement seems unlikely.
J020	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Policies to shift to renewable energy and related alternatives are not progressing; there's strong resistance to moving away from the traditional power system.
J023	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	I'm worried about everything: the global environment, ecosystems, food, water and soil resources, and international affairs. Improvement seems extremely difficult.
J024	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	4. Biochemical flows	I believe air pollution and indoor air quality problems are becoming increasingly serious.
J025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of the above items are interconnected. While individual efforts are important, unless we consciously take cross-sectoral and integrated approaches, achieving the SDGs will be difficult. Developed and emerging countries must act with a stronger sense of urgency—not in pursuit of national self-interest, but in consideration of the planet's sustainability—lest we cross a tipping point.
J026	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food	Environmental issues should be incorporated into education from elementary school, including in-class learning and fieldwork activities.
J028	Yasunobu Iwasaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		It would be great to have more opportunities for individuals to casually and regularly reflect on their own lifestyles.
J030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	In April 2021, newspapers reported that the government was considering raising its 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target from 26% to 45% compared to 2013 levels. To keep post-Industrial Revolution temperature increases within 1.5°C, expanding renewable energy is essential—but how to handle nuclear power will be a major issue. Japan must commit to large-scale structural reforms in industry as well, but can current politics rise to the challenge?
J031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Compared to climate change, efforts around ecosystem services and biodiversity have not expanded much. More awareness-raising is needed.
J032	Teruhisa Umezaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even though the number of technically solvable issues is increasing, international cooperation and domestic policy are not making full use of these technologies. This trend seems particularly noticeable in recent years.
J034	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Since global warming is now unavoidable, I believe the focus must shift to minimizing its impact going forward.
J035	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Japan should take the lead in improving marine environments. The country benefits greatly from the ocean and will undoubtedly continue to be closely linked to it, geopolitically and otherwise.
J036	Senichi Ebise	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Due to the global spread of COVID-19, production slowdowns and travel restrictions led to reduced fossil fuel consumption and a global decline in CO_2 emissions. However, as economies recover and human mobility resumes, there is concern that emissions will surge again.
J037	Satoru Katsuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Efforts are being made without clearly defined terms.
J040	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	There seems to be no consistency in the national government's views, policies, or related projects. Each administration acts too impulsively, which causes great concern. I am also seriously worried about the lack of knowledge among politicians.
J041	Tamiji Sugiyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Fish stocks in Japan's coastal waters are rapidly declining. This could be due to overfishing or rising sea temperatures. Either way, I see it as a warning from the vast ocean about global warming.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Many of the SDGs are interconnected. Among them, I believe the issue of food is the most far-reaching. A major challenge going forward will be how to prevent food loss while at the same time figuring out how to distribute food efficiently and effectively across the world to meet everyone's needs.
J043	Hideki Shiraiwa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Just as we saw paradigm shifts with the development of printing technology and the rise of web media, I believe we should already be experiencing a similar shift in the energy sector. However, people clinging to existing vested interests are causing harm to a wide range of environmental issues—including the very environments in which humans live.
J046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is a significant generational gap in environmental awareness. Surprisingly, children who will shape the future tend to have a strong sense of environmental responsibility, while people in their 20s and 30s seem more inclined to leave the matter to others. This trend may also have been evident in how people responded to the COVID-19 pandemic.
J047	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	With the change of administration in the United States, there is a growing global momentum toward embracing the direction set by the 2015 Paris Agreement. However, we need to closely examine how concrete measures will actually be implemented.
J049	Mr. Ogushi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Combating climate change (including efforts to prevent global warming) is, in my opinion, an urgent issue essential to the survival of our planet.

Comments on Q4							
J050	Mr. Yamamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Even over the past 20 to 30 years, climate change has become clearly noticeable. Still, I've come to accept that it may be a phenomenon tied to the cosmos itself—something within the domain of the divine and beyond human control.
J053	Takayuki Mori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows	We should completely eliminate the use of plastic for disposable purposes.
J055	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The major theme of global environmental issues is "climate change." Effective measures include restricting the use of fossil fuels, greatly expanding the use of renewable natural energy, and efficiently developing hydrogen energy, all with the goal of reducing CO_2 emissions internationally. It's also important to protect terrestrial and marine ecosystems through cooperation among nations.
J056	Mr. Kimata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Due to global warming and increasing climate variability, securing food through agriculture and fisheries is becoming increasingly difficult. We're seeing rising sea levels and changes in ocean currents. Humanity must urgently cooperate beyond national borders.
J057	Mr. Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	・International review of the acceptable scope and safety standards of nuclear power (including methods of disposal) ・Creation of international rules regarding pandemics ・Consideration of perspectives based on religion and ethnicity ・Strengthening international cooperation and implementation through accurate information exchange
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s		The fundamental problem is the lack of a thorough legal and policy system that can be applied across all these issues.
J060	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe economic policy has a decisive influence on most of the other areas. For this reason, it's important that people become more conscious of the goals related to SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure).
J062	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Many of the issues currently happening around the world can clearly be traced back to climate change. I want to continue doing what I can to help solve this problem.
J063	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	While there are doubts as to whether the SDGs will truly lead to global warming mitigation and a sustainable society, I believe we have no choice but to act with faith in the idea that individual actions under the SDG movement can lead to social change.
J064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I feel that people's awareness of climate change and environmental issues has been shifting in recent years due to heavy snowfall, typhoons, and heatwaves. One response has been a move toward biomass energy as a means to achieve a low-carbon society. However, clearing forests to obtain wood chips raises concerns about destroying the biosphere. Instead, we should make better use of already planted and neglected cedar forests or the satoyama woodlands that traditionally relied on human care.
J065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a contradiction in policy: the national government promotes the Super City initiative, while the Ministry of the Environment advocates for the preservation of coastal areas like coral reefs—yet these conflicting efforts are happening in the same region.
J068	Mr. Goto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Looking back over the 50,000 years since modern humans (Homo sapiens) emerged in Africa, we must not waste the hard-earned wisdom gained from overcoming countless challenges. Let's strive together toward a new future in 2050.
J070	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a growing movement in Japan to restart nuclear power plants that have been operating for over 40 years and to even build new ones. It's claimed that nuclear power helps fight climate change since it doesn't emit CO_2, but in reality, the mining, processing, transportation, accident response, and waste disposal all produce significant CO_2 emissions. The only solution is to eliminate nuclear power completely.
J071	Mr. Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	In the future, water scarcity will become a major constraint on food production worldwide. Countries need to pay greater attention to water resources. Another serious issue is the depletion of fishery resources in ocean areas.
J072	Katsuya Kawamoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows	I believe climate change lies at the root of many other environmental changes. Even the recent pandemic should be reconsidered within the framework of environmental risk.
J073	Fumio Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Unless we can guide China—the world's largest emitter of CO_2—toward a trend of reduction, it will be difficult to mitigate climate change. Stronger international efforts are essential.
J074	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	When you get to the heart of the climate crisis caused by global warming, it ultimately becomes a question: will you choose money, or will you choose life and health—for yourself and your family? The answer lies in individuals and societies both reining in excessive desire and learning to be content with less.
J075	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	10. Others	When we consider recent outbreaks of infectious diseases, it feels increasingly clear that such problems are also tied to global environmental challenges—such as the reckless development of undeveloped areas and large-scale human movement.
R005	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I want to talk about the ongoing COVID19 pandemic. This has drawn attention to our consumption habits because of the fact that it has a link to the wild meat trade. On the other hand, because of lockdowns around the world, there has been less vigilance as it relates to biodiversity conservation which has caused tremendous loss in recent times. As a positive, there is renewed interest in food production at the local level as a result of the halt in global trade that the pandemic caused. This is a positive for the revitalization of local food production in several areas of the world. On the other hand, I believe that Climate change has been put on the back burner due to governments channeling their resources on vaccines, bailouts, initiatives to kickstart the economy among other things.
W002	Akihiro Mae	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	Fundamentally, there is no solution other than controlling the population increase.
W003	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Without proactive measures, such as the law enacted in 2022 to replace 30% of current plastics with bioplastics in pursuit of more substantial green chemistry, policies addressing climate change may end up being nothing more than empty promises.
W004	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Suddenly transitioning to electric vehicles may actually increase environmental burdens due to underdeveloped technology. Therefore, while keeping long-term goals in mind, the most effective measures should be implemented in the present. The same applies to coal-fired power plants—inefficient generators should be retired, and high-efficiency thermal generators should be actively introduced.
W005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Policies, countermeasures, and public awareness are not keeping up with the pace of deterioration. Irreversible changes have already occurred, and it may be impossible to return to the previous state even over decades or centuries.
W006	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In recent years, there has been scientific evidence of global environment issues. It is up to individuals whether they consider these issues as problems. No matter how much researchers regard them as problems, the future will not change unless individuals are aware of the problems and do something about them. I think we need information that would allow each individual to associate his/her life with the global environmental issues. We also need changes in society, the economy and lifestyles.
W007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Due to the significant lifestyle changes brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in lifestyle aimed at addressing environmental issues seem to have been overlooked. However, reviewing pandemic-related lifestyle changes may actually contribute to environmental improvements.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	5. Water Resources	While global water shortages are becoming a serious issue, they are not yet strongly felt in Japan. From a domestic perspective, it may be necessary for Japan to engage in the trade of its water resources within feasible limits.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change	Focusing on one issue often results in negative impacts on other industries. While adapting to environmental changes is a corporate responsibility, the launch of subsidy programs should also be considered.
W010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	It is believed that concrete climate change measures can be implemented using a portion of the profits generated from a certain level of economic activity. It is necessary to aim for a society that balances economic activity with climate action, and, at the same time, enhance education, awareness, and outreach efforts both domestically and internationally.
W011	Yuichi Azuma	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When you live in Japan, an island country, you barely have a chance to keenly feel what is happening around the world. When you are in Japan, human rights and environmental issues may sound like something that is happening in a very remote country. But these issues are unexpectedly latent near you. Focusing people's interest on these issues and motivating them to take action as a global citizen requires a lot of high-quality information to be provided. Based on the information, we need an environment that enables activities at the level of the individual person.

Comments on Q4							
W012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	7. Food	As the population increases, it is expected that sourcing fishery resources and similar commodities will become increasingly difficult year by year.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most important part of addressing environmental issues is the balance between population and food supply. Regarding this, we are in a very critical situation. The energy and resource issues which are closely linked to population and food issues are equally important. Despite being aware of these important issues, people prioritize their own national interest. This is happening around the world. I don't see major problems in the SDGs, but the policies arbitrarily capitalizing on the SDGs have no future.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We currently have no way of knowing where our food and clothing come from. If we could trace products throughout their life cycles, it might influence people's behavior. In order for society to become sustainable, we must start changing our actions now.
W015	Seisyu Tojo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food	We should improve the current production and consumption system that treats food as an economic commodity and generates large profits from agricultural products. A stable production system that ensures the supply of essential food for survival is strongly desired.
W016	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	There needs to be more awareness-raising so that people can engage in scientifically grounded environmental practices—based on knowledge such as the sources of greenhouse gas emissions identified through life cycle inventories and the significant energy use associated with recycling.
W018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	1. Climate Change	The United States' return to the Paris Agreement is a good sign.
W019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	We should take a holistic approach to policy-making by considering watershed ecosystems of all sizes as units that integrate biodiversity policy, water cycle policy, climate adaptation strategies, and logistics systems. However, it seems difficult to break away from vertically segmented thinking.
W022	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	During the Trump administration, nearly half of the Republicans in the United States believed the global warming was completely made-up. This is not because of their assumptions but because many scientists took this view. The respondents do not believe that anthropogenic CO2 is the only cause. Half of global warming occurred naturally. Scientific understanding turned upside down the moment a new president took office and the government began to shift to a decarbonization policy. In the first place, can a change of presidency change science?
W023	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	In order to resolve environmental issues directly tied to daily life and business activities, such as climate change, I believe that legal systems must promote transformations in public life and industrial structures. Since every country adopts systems that benefit its own industries, we must design frameworks that can withstand global competition.
W024	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world is structurally heading toward confrontation over Greta Thunburgs's issues. The extreme ideas and values which many people choose discourage cooperation among people, and cooperation is key to any solution. Today, I am concerned about the weird tendency toward thinking that veganism is a measure to address climate change, in other words, the idea that there is a wrong choice in life. We must respect each other from a higher perspective. Also, it is a problem that as long as people advocate the SDGs, people think they have taken action, irrespective of whether they have actually done anything. For example, when a local government body is content after just holding a forum. This SDG washing is growing prevalent and poses another concern for the future.
W025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	While the listed topics all represent aspects of global environmental issues, they are intricately connected in reality. Therefore, policies and shifts in awareness must be developed with a comprehensive understanding of the bigger picture.
W028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is now obvious that Japan's population will continue to decline. Considering this, along with natural, social, and lifestyle conditions, a shortage of capable human resources will be unavoidable for a significant period. The current Cabinet and administrative bodies cannot solve this. Regardless of their education level or social adaptability, we must prepare jobs, provide education, offer favorable living conditions, and encourage foreign residents to settle permanently and become citizens of Japan.
W029	Shiro Tsuchiya	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Failing to take action against climate change will never lead to improvements for other goals. The increase of the population is accompanied by the decrease of water resources and the availability of land, which will induce a food shortage. I am afraid that this may even end up in causing conflicts between nations.
W030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	I am curious why population is presented as an option even though it is not included in the SDGs. I do not believe the SDGs were equipped to handle COVID-19 in advance. The principle of "leaving no one behind" seems to contradict the concept of triage. We must begin revising the SDGs before 2030.
W032	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have entered a stage where we must consider a wide range of risks caused by climate change, including natural disasters, man-made biological and chemical risks (such as new viruses), and geopolitical instability (like food competition). It is now urgent to restructure our human lifestyle based on the "principle of risk minimization."
W033	Haruhiro Oketani	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change should be addressed collectively by society, and decisions in policy and economics must consider how to minimize its impacts.
W034	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change may induce environmental issues. Nuclear power was said to be relatively effective in reducing GHGs. As everyone knows, however, the belief has easily crumbled into a fantasy. While electricity is said to be environmentally friendly, power generation methods still pose many challenges to the improvement of the environment.
W036	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	COVID-19 drastically changed our lifestyle in just one year. Unfortunately, until the pandemic is fully resolved, both society and the environment face an uncertain future.
W037	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In pursuit of carbon neutrality by 2050, I hope to see the development of many innovative technologies. Though the economy has stagnated during the pandemic, I hope the Green New Deal will be launched to stimulate economic growth through environmentally beneficial initiatives. Companies should also promote their environmental contributions to meet consumer needs and enhance profitability.
W039	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	I think the explosive increase of the population is the most urgent issue to address. Population pressure puts strain on food production and will consequently deplete water resources. Water resources are unevenly distributed around the globe. This may cause serious problems in countries with limited water resources, which may threaten people's lives.
W040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Each citizen has a significant role in global environmental issues. National governments and international politics play greater roles. Politicians' awareness, motivation and enthusiasm regarding global environment issues is very important.

Comments on Q4							
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It feels strange that issues related to nuclear reactors and radioactive materials are not explicitly included in environmental discussions. Despite still being inadequately controlled, there is a continued push to use nuclear power to secure energy sources, which raises concerns.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	7. Food	Climate change, now framed as a weather issue, may soon shift into a recognizable agricultural problem for the general public. Unless we act swiftly to prevent this crisis, it may soon become too late.
W044	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Efforts to achieve decarbonization should be based on long-term perspectives. For example, a sharp reduction in the dependence on fossil fuels based on the disregard of real-life limitations will rather accelerate the waste of natural and social resources and is hazardous as a measure to prevent climate change. The possibilities of the efficient use of fossil fuels should not be denied.
W046	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	While we face various environmental issues, many areas still lack considerations of intergenerational equity. Human nature, being fundamentally self-centered and animalistic, is unlikely to change.
W047	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Even if carbon neutrality is achieved, climate change will still progress—it will likely be impossible to stop or reverse it by 2030. Changes in the biosphere, precipitation patterns, and food production will occur. Without adaptation strategies, we will suffer severe impacts on our living environment in the near future. This will call into question the very foundations of our social systems and economic models. What complicates the issue further is China's presence. As an authoritarian, surveillance-driven state, China poses political and military pressure on smaller democratic nations, coupled with aggressive economic policies. How the U.S.-led free democratic world manages to contain this will be a major challenge.
W048	Takaki Kubota	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In the media, there is almost no mention of endocrine-disrupting chemicals in relation to pollution. It is now suspected that plastics at the nano-level—smaller than microplastics—are causing problems. Plastics contain plasticizers, which may act as endocrine disruptors. While they have little effect on adults, they may impact embryos and fetuses at the pico level. A TV documentary from about 20 years ago showed that many infants along Lake Michigan in the U.S. failed to react to images that normally interest babies. This suggests that endocrine disruptors affect brain development, which governs mental functions. These substances may already be affecting today's children and adults. Nanoplastics could potentially bioaccumulate through marine food chains. The media should cover this issue more and prompt public debate.
W050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Thinking about environmental issues on an annual basis tends to focus on whatever the top topic of the time is. Shifting perspectives between short-term and long-term may lead to different answers.
W051	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Although population and food are the biggest issues, I've chosen to highlight chemical pollution, the loss of biodiversity, and the unfortunate lifestyles that support both. First, the public must become broadly aware of these problems, followed by coordinated political and economic action to achieve the SDGs. However, progress so far has been disappointingly slow. Even the industrial sector has not made sufficient efforts. Many more things could be done but aren't. As a result, I honestly have little hope for progress, and the environmental crisis clock reflects this urgent warning. There is an immediate need to raise awareness among more people.
W057	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Currently, government ministers are continuing coal and nuclear power policies, which seems far removed from the path to decarbonization. We should promote a no-nuclear policy and expand renewable energy efforts.
W061	Takashi Saito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The root of environmental problems lies in resource consumption and pollution—including CO_2 emissions. Since consumption and pollution are a function of population and consumer behavior, these elements must be improved to address climate change and other environmental issues. Education is essential to achieving this.
W062	Ryuichi Nagatu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is the most critical issue the international community must tackle to build a sustainable society. Strong leadership from major nations is necessary to overcome self-centered nationalism and promote global cooperation.
W063	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Since early last year the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the entire world. In the face of this, the importance of politician-led measures is increasingly being recognized. The importance of politicians' leadership has also been recognized in global environment issues. Particularly, climate change has enormously damaged many parts of the world. This is where the US-led economic zone of liberal nations and the China-Russia economic zone of nations reliant on state capitalism can cooperate with each other, so we can expect a degree of progress.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Food	While genetic manipulation has so far been applied to crops and livestock, I worry about its future effects on the human body. COVID-19 vaccines are being deployed worldwide, but unlike traditional vaccines, they are said to alter human genes and may be extremely dangerous. Some experts warn of severe antibody responses when encountering another virus in 2–3 years. Meanwhile, on the environmental front, China continues to act with impunity—openly preparing for war with Taiwan and the Senkaku Islands. From land reclamation in the South China Sea to resource exploitation in developing nations, China's actions threaten the meaning of any global environmental goals unless curbed.
W066	Toshihiko Goto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	Climate change is approaching a critical point, and although global awareness is still lacking, some movement has begun. Deforestation continues amid land-use changes, and vector-borne disease outbreaks are increasing. With population still rising, environmental destruction by humanity will likely worsen. Climate change could affect rainfall patterns and amounts, leading to food shortages. Developed countries must urgently reconsider their lifestyles, but change has been slow. Issues like the nitrogen cycle are still only recognized by experts, not the public. In Japan, awareness of the climate crisis is barely catching up with the global trend, but the formulation of specific policies is slow and inefficient. Hopefully, the pandemic will help accelerate change.
W067	Nobuo Mimura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Following the Paris Agreement, countries including Japan have begun aligning with the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. This goal carries profound implications for our socioeconomic systems and daily lives. The Industrial Revolution of the 18th century, which began in Britain, dramatically increased productivity using coal and led to explosive human advancement by the 20th century. However, it also escalated greenhouse gas emissions, bringing environmental changes to Earth. Carbon neutrality by 2050 seeks to reverse this by returning to renewable energy sources and achieving the 2°C—and ideally the 1.5°C—target of the Paris Agreement. Its effects will extend beyond the energy and industrial sectors to include transportation, commerce, daily life, and culture. Along the way, traditional production and distribution systems will need to be restructured, and efforts must be made to reduce economic inequality, promote gender equality, and embrace diversity. In essence, this is not just a technological transformation, but a fundamental shift in economic systems, lifestyles, and human values—a major undertaking that should foster a new, richer civilization. Japan's challenges are further complicated by responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, population decline, and the need for regional revitalization. These issues have highlighted the problems of over-concentration in Tokyo and the need to build decentralized, self-sustaining communities. Thus, global challenges like carbon neutrality and SDGs must be tackled in tandem with local issues. Moreover, many experts stress that the next 10 years until 2030 will be critical for mitigating climate change. It is hoped that people across all sectors will work together to proactively drive this transformation.

Comments on Q4							
W068	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Due to the recent rise of populism and authoritarianism, democracy is now under threat. Alongside the spread of COVID-19, the progress of the SDGs—targeted for 2030—has slowed, and consequently, improvements in the global environment are also no longer visible.
W069	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	There is no prospect for improvement unless we stop the profit-driven economy.
W070	Hiroshi Kaneko	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The problem of marine plastic waste can be seen as a theme that “visualizes” the environmental pollution and health hazards caused by toxic chemicals. Furthermore, the movement toward eliminating plastic is important as it connects directly to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.
W071	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The unprecedented surge in population in human history will likely become the driving force behind all concerns.
W072	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The biggest concern is that people’s attention is shifted away from environmental issues to political and economic issues and the environment is used as a tool in conflicts between nations. We have no method for ensuring the credibility of scientific data concerning the global environment. After all, this data is used in politics, policy and the economy (e.g. the wrong policies and large companies’ interests) and end up restricting our lifestyles.
W074	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When I hear our national leaders claim at international conferences that Japan is "leading the fight against climate change," I feel a bit embarrassed as a citizen. That may have been true in the 20th century, but today, no one sees Japan as a global leader. At the very least, I wish they’d stick to saying something like "we will work together through international cooperation."
W077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The 2020 pandemic was caused by zoonotic diseases stemming from intensive agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as degradation of natural ecosystems—this can broadly be seen as a biodiversity issue. While climate change is the most discussed topic globally, if we don’t eliminate the root causes of this issue as well, the risk of the next pandemic will increase, and it may be even more difficult to manage than climate change.
W078	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Environmental issues are inseparably linked to our daily lives, so the best approach is to improve the situation through changes in lifestyle.
W079	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Due to the pandemic, many people have been forced to change their lifestyles to varying degrees. In areas where CO2 emissions have decreased, it is important to take measures to prevent emissions from increasing again after the pandemic subsides. We should aim for a recovery that enhances environmental resilience, as represented by the concept of a “green recovery.”
W080	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With growing global divisions and intensifying power struggles between nations, I am worried that environmental improvement policies may become harder to coordinate and implement effectively.
W081	Kou Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change has already become more intense. It's not just sudden heavy rain, snow, and typhoons—strong winds and droughts are increasing. As a result, infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and dams is being damaged beyond what was anticipated. Japan’s postwar period of infrastructure expansion is becoming unsustainable. While hazard maps have raised awareness, there is a need to consider sustainable investment in infrastructure, including building regulations and limiting expansion. In particular, local regions should now engage in social discussions about transitioning into smart cities. Incidents like apartment flooding in Kawasaki or home damage from strong winds in Chiba are expected to become more frequent. We need better construction regulations and more robust preventive measures for emergencies.
W082	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Ten years after the Great East Japan Earthquake, it’s fascinating to hear that the biodiversity of tidal flats in the Tohoku region has increased beyond pre-disaster levels. I had always been taught that active human management is more important than strict protection, but I’m beginning to question whether that’s always true. Either way, this reinforces the importance of long-term monitoring. I’m grateful to those who continue this work. We also need to pay close attention to how the COVID-19 pandemic may influence the global environment going forward.
W083	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I’m concerned about the oversimplification of values. I hope the discussion deepens more around “to what extent should we aim” rather than just “in which direction should we go.”
W084	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	10. Others	For any of the topics, efforts to create new systems and change awareness toward improvement have begun, but I feel that making them truly effective remains very difficult.
W085	Shinichiro Namiki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There is a lack of awareness about the various issues caused by climate change. Too many people agree in general but oppose or ignore specific actions. Since these challenges can’t be solved in the short term, we need long-term plans, proper budgeting, and assured execution. Too many people assume that once-in-a-century or once-in-a-millennium events won’t happen “on my watch,” leading to careless plans and irresponsible statements. We need to use all tools available to vividly convey the threats and what we’re trying to protect, so that people internalize the issue and see it as their own.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Globally, climate change, lifestyles and measures addressing population issues depend on future actions taken by large consumers such as the United States, China and India. The intensification of climate change may also make it difficult to secure water resources. To facilitate our adaptation to this, technological innovation will be needed in the future. The technologies provided by Japan temporarily decreased the world’s environmental pollution. But the sharp increase in production in China and India is adding to environmental pollution in countries including the developing ones. Considering this, the future still remains unpredictable.
W088	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	The move toward decarbonization—by governments and non-government actors both in Japan and abroad—is accelerating. I hope this momentum continues.
W089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	70s and above	10. Others	Genomic terrorism will lead to the extinction of humanity.
W090	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is significantly changing policies, investments and social situations as you see in recent events such as the ratification of the Paris Agreement and the shift toward decarbonization. If the current trend continues and accelerates, we can expect many advances to happen by 2030 in decarbonization, actions addressing climate change, and other matters. But they cannot be achieved without the concerted efforts of consumers as well as the right policies, private efforts and investment. To ensure that the positive trend does not stagnate or exist in name only, companies must aggressively continue these actions.
W092	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Why don’t international organizations provide funding for biodiversity conservation? I’ve worked in biodiversity conservation for 30 years, but have received almost no funding from international agencies.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	I believe that climate change (item 1) is having a major influence on items 2 through 9. When media and politicians talk about climate change, they can’t seem to get beyond average temperature. It’s essential to uncover the true causes from the perspectives of astronomy and meteorology and take appropriate countermeasures. I hope that Japan will work with the U.S. to confront the EU’s climate-driven protectionist economic measures such as border adjustment taxes and carbon footprint pricing.
W098	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The effects of climate change are starting to be felt personally in terms of ease of living. Typhoons and flood damage are increasing rapidly, and many people are beginning to understand the importance of halting global warming. Global-scale problems cannot be solved without global cooperation. With the U.S. shifting from Trump’s “America First” to Biden’s emphasis on international partnerships, I hope to see more progress in global cooperation.
W099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources	To solve the marine litter problem, more comprehensive efforts are needed not just in coastal areas but also inland—including source reduction and environmental education.
W100	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	With the inauguration of the Biden administration in the United States, it is worth noting that carbon neutrality for 2050 became a global trend around the world, including in Japan. The tide is apparently changing, and, based on this direction, there is significant competition in the industrial sector. This is a big trend toward changing the economy and this is a welcome move. We are finally beginning to see signs of a bright future.
W102	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In recent years, I feel that the scale of climate-change-related disasters around the world has been increasing and expanding annually. With so many interconnected problems—such as the links between energy and the environment, or food production and the environment—there’s an urgent need for integrated research and for policies to be formulated and executed based on those findings.

Comments on Q4							
W104	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Discussions about achieving a decarbonized society are progressing in some areas, but the hurdles are still high.
W108	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although scientific discussions and social efforts are advancing, it feels like environmental degradation continues to worsen globally.
W109	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The SDGs talk about “bringing transformation” and “changing society,” yet they ignore the systems that hinder a sustainable society. It seems like goals are being cherry-picked for convenience. Some companies that fly the SDG flag still overwork employees to death, replace full-time workers with temps, or manufacture weapons. Although principles like “polluter pays” and “extended producer responsibility” are needed to hold companies accountable, we rarely hear serious discussions about creating such systems. At best, everything is left to voluntary corporate efforts. I’ve lost hope that the SDGs can be achieved.
W114	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	As various global environmental problems become more visible, international cooperation is essential. But at the same time, globalization is accelerating, and the international community faces the challenge of balancing cooperation with competition. Even when it comes to global environmental issues, both their impacts and the technologies to address them vary by region. While natural science fields have made great strides in international knowledge-sharing, humanities and social sciences still lag behind. I believe greater global exchange in these fields is becoming increasingly important.
W115	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The SDGs are unachievable without departing from the neo-liberal economy.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think we’ll eventually have technology that adapts itself to our lifestyle, so we won’t need to change our lifestyle too drastically.
W117	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Food	At this moment, I believe the depletion of phosphorus resources (due to ocean discharge) is the most critical issue. Similarly, the depletion of metal resources is also very serious.
W118	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It’s unrealistic to expect much from government policies. Unless companies proactively transform their business structures, achieving decarbonization will be difficult. However, with outdated attitudes prevailing among boards of directors and institutional investors, pseudo-ESG investments are rampant, making the realization of the SDGs highly uncertain.
W120	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	When measuring changes in the global environment, indicators that reflect the health of the Earth's ecosystems are most important, along with the status of policies that enhance that health—such as environmental impact assessment systems and compensatory mitigation, including biodiversity offsets. At the core of climate change issues is the destruction of the global ecosystem, which underpins all life including humans. However, causes and effects are deeply intertwined, making it difficult to find clear answers. I believe it is crucial to return to the foundations of the 1992 Agenda 21 for Sustainable Development and reexamine the diverse concepts introduced in this survey and the SDGs.
W121	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate change in particular has received increasing attention, with a variety of responses under discussion and growing public awareness. However, the trend of increasing birth defects (as reported by the International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects Surveillance and Research: https://icbdsr-j.jp/data.html) raises serious concerns for the future. The rate of congenital anomalies has risen dramatically from around 0.8% in 1980 to 2.9% in 2018. The EcoChil (Children’s Environmental Health) Study needs further advancement. Social changes and increased use of various chemical substances are suspected contributors, calling for urgent investigation and action.
W122	Kazuya Yasuhara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	・Initially, mitigation was emphasized; later, the focus shifted to adaptation; then, with a change in administration, mitigation came back into focus under the term "carbon neutrality." This lack of consistency in policy is problematic. ・Terms like “zero emissions” and “carbon neutrality” are tossed around without clear explanations, confusing the public. ・The same applies to COVID-19. There should be discussion on its connection to climate change. It’s odd that such links aren’t explored, even though both issues stem from the civilization and culture humanity has built. ・Having stepped away from research, it seems that both researchers and government officials still do not fully engage with the public.
W123	Shigeru Yao	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Humans are animals too, so we do have self-preservation instincts.
W124	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Japan’s conservative social structure is the main reason why government, industry, and the public have been so slow to respond to climate change. We must place our hopes on the next generation and emphasize education and dialogue to foster change.
W127	Shigeru Matsumoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All the SDGs are interrelated, but I believe what’s most important is that each person identifies what they can do and actively engages with it.
W129	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Believing that human activity has an influence on climate change is arrogance. We should stop interfering unnecessarily and instead leave things to the Earth. Most environmental issues are rooted in population growth. In Japan, the population will now start to decline. While this will inevitably weaken the nation’s power, it will also reduce environmental burden. Budgets for environmental protection will also shrink as national power declines, potentially slowing this effect—but the final outcomes remain unpredictable. What’s essential is for humanity to gradually gain correct understanding and knowledge about the environment.
W130	Atsushi Fukuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	1. Climate Change	Achieving zero emissions will take a long time. In the meantime, we must implement adaptation measures.
W131	Hideki Nakahara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	We lack educational tools and trained leaders to promote sustainable consumption.
W132	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Solving global environmental issues requires the strength of younger generations. In Japan especially, we need to further raise young people's awareness of and interest in international environmental issues and promote cooperation with other Asian countries. With the development and spread of communication technologies such as online education, physical distance is no longer a barrier. These technologies should be leveraged to further connect with the world. Changes in lifestyle in the post-COVID era, together with evolving values among younger generations, will greatly impact global environmental issues. We must aim to become a society that quickly embraces these changes.

Comments on Q4							
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I hope that as more people shift from going out at night to inexpensive cultural activities like watching films online, we will become a more intellectually enriched society.
W135	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that over the past 15–20 years, Japanese citizens' interest in environmental issues has sharply declined—likely due to improvements in Japan's living environment and the emergence of other pressing issues. However, environmental progress overseas likely tells a different story. Japan's knowledge and technological capabilities should be used to foster outward-facing environmental industries that appeal to younger generations. To gain public support for such a policy, we must start by motivating young people—but we currently lack the necessary specialists to do so.
W137	Hidefumi Tokoo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One of Japan's pressing issues is determining the final disposal method and site for radioactive waste (including contaminated water). This issue hasn't featured prominently in this survey because few other countries face it, but given Japan's circumstances, it should be included as an important topic.
W138	Takeshi Izuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change, including global warming, has widespread negative impacts on ecosystems. It reduces ecosystem services essential to human well-being and must be addressed as one of the most urgent challenges of the 21st century. Climate change also accelerates environmental pollution such as air pollution, reduces CO_2 absorption by forests, and lowers agricultural yields—thereby worsening global warming and leading to food shortages and famine. It would not be an overstatement to say that climate change is the root cause of all environmental problems. To solve global environmental issues, we must urgently implement co-benefit climate measures that both combat climate change and support sustainable development in developing countries—through global cooperation.
W142	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	10. Others	The field of global environmental issues has expanded so much that non-scientific, misleading information has become widespread, making it easy for the general public to misunderstand.
W144	Naoki Kachi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We should aim to build a sustainable society by focusing on "biosphere conservation"—the foundation of the "wedding cake" model. Climate change is a major issue within that effort, and addressing it will naturally be part of the process.
W147	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	We need to build a social system to resolve economic inequality. Otherwise, the global environment issues can't be fundamentally solved. We must change the permanently profit-oriented capitalism.
W148	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While climate change is in a critical state, we must also be cautious of the potential negative effects of overly alarmist messaging. In my research on consensus-building in renewable energy projects, I've seen many cases where invoking the urgency of climate change to justify local environmental impacts triggers backlash from stakeholders. What we should focus on in the SDGs is understanding trade-offs and generating synergies, but cherry-picking goals has become all too common.
W149	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Japan's total population is projected to return to levels seen 100 years ago over the next century (according to the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research's 2012 projections). As the population declines, the burden per worker will increase, making it harder to sustain systems like social security. In the Tokyo metropolitan area, securing medical and nursing care will become a challenge due to the rapid aging population. Meanwhile, in rural and mountainous areas, maintaining communities will become difficult, and local vitality will decline. Unless we address these issues seriously, regional disparities and inequalities will continue to widen.
W151	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In advanced countries, material wealth is no longer a sufficient measure of prosperity. Consumption is shifting toward experiences like travel and activities, but even these are still a form of consumption. What does it truly mean to live a rich and fulfilling life? Pursuing that question reveals a deep, endless yearning within humans. Do answers to that yearning exist—and if so, what are they? Ethics, philosophy, morality... these fields, long overlooked in Japanese education, may need to be reconsidered. (That said, introducing these subjects into education may provoke opposition. We must be careful of how national or political agendas can distort concepts of morality or national identity. Still, is it enough to leave these values entirely to individuals or select institutions?)
W153	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Desertification is listed under climate change, but the resulting yellow dust (Asian dust) should also be recognized as a major environmental issue. Acid rain, too, is significant—these are both issues related to atmospheric pollution.
W157	Toshimi Kawamoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	It's important to digitize the "footprint" of invisible factors such as the global movement of water resources and food—and make them tangible in everyday life so people can be more aware of their consumption.
W158	Masayuki Shima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Despite the crisis-level situation of climate change, Japan is still constructing large-scale coal-fired power plants. The country's efforts remain critically delayed. While serious air pollution during the economic boom era has improved, leading many to believe air pollution is only a problem for developing countries, Japan still has areas that fail to meet environmental standards for fine particulate matter (PM2.5), and photochemical oxidants are on the rise. Many issues remain. Government and private sectors must work together to address them proactively.
W165	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because environmental issues are so broad, the ability to start with approachable actions is a strength. However, it's meaningless when policies only create the illusion of progress without real effect. (Personally, I don't believe Japan's plastic bag charge has much meaning. Japan has established waste collection, separation, and highly efficient incinerators for proper disposal. Such initiatives would be more effective in developing countries without waste management systems—if combined with education on how to sort waste.)
W167	Yukihiko Asaoka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change countermeasures are the foundation for all other goals and are unquestionably the top priority and most urgent issue. Yet society and policy still fall far short. A "harsh future" may be inevitable unless we adapt.
W169	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	While the policy shift under President Biden and Japan's declaration of carbon neutrality may have slightly slowed environmental deterioration, they have yet to reverse the environmental clock.
W170	Masahiro Amano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Through the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, humans will recognize the need to keep a degree of distance between humans and nature. More specifically, humans will depart from the practice of indiscriminately destroying nature to increase food production and learn how to correct problems while keeping a certain distance from and respecting nature. This will advance coexistence between humans and the ecosystem, more specifically the preservation of land and marine ecosystems. The curtailment of GHG emissions in the global system and the function of GHG sinks in the ecosystem will improve.
W172	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	1. Climate Change	I worry deeply that hasty climate measures could trigger poverty or social unrest.

Comments on Q4							
W173	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	With the release of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report this year, I hope for a further surge in international momentum on climate change. Regarding biodiversity, a new international framework is set to be adopted in October, but domestic attention seems lacking. Equally—or even more—serious is the issue of water availability, yet it remains largely unrecognized in Japan. Am I the only one who sees major business opportunities here? Although lifestyle improvements have been pursued for decades, Japan's tendency to lose interest quickly has hampered results.
W174	Mitsuo Uematsu	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The COVID-19 pandemic has forced major changes in policies toward global environmental issues. With declining birthrates, we may shift from population growth to population decline. Society will not revert to its old ways; rather, new lifestyles will need to adapt.
W175	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Among the issues changing the global environment, I am most interested in those concerning the achievement of a decarbonization-oriented society. As Japanese Prime Minister Suga declared in his first policy speech his intention to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050, it is important for Japan to communicate to the whole world the country's will to aggressively pursue zero GHG emissions and a decarbonization-oriented society. ESG investment efforts, a global trend, are also increasing in Japan. I think the creation of a decarbonization-oriented society and ESG investment efforts in Japan will increasingly influence the economy of Japan as a whole. As I assume responsibility for CSR, I will push forward with ESG management and act toward the achievement of a decarbonization-oriented society.
W178	Junichi Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In recent years, extreme weather has become more frequent, making climate change feel increasingly real in Japan. The government has announced policy shifts, and industry appears more aware of CO2 reduction. However, public concern about biodiversity conservation seems to be fading. I hope for more global discussion not only on conservation but also on building appropriate relationships between wildlife and society.
W179	Tsunehide Chino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I am concerned that differences in experiences and ways of thinking between regions and generations will continue to grow as global environmental problems become more severe—and that such divisions will further accelerate these issues.
W180	Hiroshi Nagano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All of the problems stem from the behavior of humans. Unless our lifestyle changes, the global environment issues will never be solved. However, lifestyle depends on an individual's thinking and judgment and is therefore hard to change. Education may be the only solution. But children do not receive this education, nor do adults. Worse, adults are not motivated to learn about these issues. This is a problem. The significance of global environment issues, climate change and natural disasters to humans and land should be consistently communicated to the people. There is no other way.
W181	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	While it is preferable that disasters do not occur, Japan has historically dealt with natural disasters like typhoons and major earthquakes. I believe this history has fostered a cultural and societal resilience that allows for acceptance and recovery. However, modern Japan is heavily dependent on foreign sources for energy and food. While it is important to cooperate in efforts to combat climate change that threaten these supply chains, I also think it is crucial to reduce this dependence and work toward a self-sustaining society capable of enduring certain climate-related impacts.
W182	Shozo Kazami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To solve global environmental problems, it is becoming increasingly important to foster human resources who can support sustainable development, and to transform industrial structures. Developing talent with a global perspective will facilitate the borderless exchange of local knowledge. The transition to sustainable industries will create employment for such individuals, thereby accelerating the creation of a sustainable society. SDG Goal 17, "Partnerships," serves as the foundation for this trend, and the process of forming "social consensus" will become a core system to pass on to future generations. Realizing the SDGs requires a profound "transformation of consciousness" and the cultivation and sharing of "glocal missions" that can drive social transformation and generate balance between the environment, economy, and society on a global scale.
W183	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a global risk that politicians like former U.S. President Trump may emerge—those who prioritize short-term economic gains for industry over environmental concerns. Policies that place national interests above all else, without considering environmental impact, can provoke friction with other nations, destabilize international relations, and potentially escalate into environmental degradation or even localized conflicts. I am also deeply concerned about the increasing prevalence of authoritarian regimes in countries like China, Russia, and some African nations, where facts can be concealed from citizens, often worsening environmental destruction. It feels as though humanity is regressing.
W186	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	To realize carbon neutrality by 2050, support measures—such as financial resources—for local governments in their efforts to address global warming need to be significantly strengthened.
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change measures that rely on innovation alone are uncertain and make me uneasy. We need to realistically assess technological advancements and set goals accordingly.
W189	Maki Tsujimura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources	From the perspective of international contribution, I believe Japan should focus more on the issue of water resources. Sustainable conservation and use of water—both in quantity and quality—require support on both hardware and software fronts, and contributions from diverse sectors including government, industry, and academia are expected.
W190	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The questions are same every year. This may be because the survey is a comparison of annual data. Right now, the world is experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic and many global environmental issues are related to COVID-19. Having COVID-related questions would have been a better way to obtain data that cannot be obtained at any other time in history (e.g., how does COVID-19 change people's environmental awareness?). While the answers would be different with or without COVID-19, the survey had no COVID-related questions and I had some difficulties answering. This kind of survey is very important. I appreciate if you keep collecting data and doing other things necessary for the survey.
W191	Kenichi Matsui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Food security has worsened in recent years, especially in developing countries, making it a growing issue of concern. Land use is also an important issue, as the shrinking of natural habitats significantly affects biodiversity.
W192	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	I wrote what I believe are important points in the comment section above. I hope they prove useful. Regarding Question 1, I listed three items somewhat arbitrarily, but I believe all of the listed issues are becoming increasingly serious. For Question 2 as well, I observe both signs of improvement and deterioration across the board. In fact, comparing indicators of global environmental change is an extremely complex task.
W195	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	International initiatives like the SDGs, which emphasize the value of sustainability, are extremely important. We are leaving a serious negative legacy to future generations. Unless we shift from traditional personal and short-term economic values to ones that prioritize long-term and inclusive economic sustainability for all humanity, the ongoing environmental degradation cannot be halted.
W196	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	The greatest issue is the lack of a carbon budget perspective. Instead of setting only emission reduction targets, we must create and act on a plan for how we consume (or deplete) our carbon budget.
W197	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Climate change's impact on water resources not only affects food production but also spreads to public health concerns. The use of groundwater in agriculture is depleting regional water sources, pushing some areas toward water scarcity. This is especially critical for major agricultural nations like the U.S. and China. Japan should not only aim to increase food self-sufficiency but also contribute globally by exporting rice and rice-based products to support overall food security. "Water" is a cross-media vector; its role in spreading infectious diseases is well-known. Beyond expanding sewage treatment, we need to design regional water use plans that balance new water use with reuse, based on each region's capacity to regenerate water resources. Studying examples from northern China and Singapore could provide valuable insights for Africa and Arab nations.
W199	Kenichi Nakagami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Recent torrential rain disasters have become increasingly extreme, and this trend is expected to intensify.

Comments on Q4							
W200	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although we speak in terms of “biodiversity,” it’s becoming clear that ecosystem collapse is already visible around us. These are still only signs, but eventually, they may escalate into catastrophic consequences. Such collapse would mark the beginning of civilizational breakdown. Despite this, humanity continues to compartmentalize environmental issues as if they are unrelated, ignoring their deep interconnections. The next 100 years may well be a century in which we are forced to reckon with the collapse of civilization and its aftermath. I chose items that seem relatively successful in achieving the SDGs, but in truth, none of them are meaningful without sustaining ecosystems.
W203	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Proper understanding and resolution of global environmental issues must begin with primary education. Developing the next generation starts with well-prepared teachers. Many elementary school teachers are not specialized in science; the general aversion to science and experiments among educators is a significant problem. Environmental education often ends as a one-time event or simply as something “good to do.” To ensure lasting impact, environmental education must promote accurate understanding and ongoing engagement.
W204	Tatsuyoshi Saijo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Too much attention is paid to the carbon cycle, while other cycles—such as the nitrogen cycle—are also in a critical state. It may be time to rethink our market structures and democratic systems in light of this.
W205	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Prime Minister Suga’s declaration of carbon neutrality is an ambitious goal and deserves some credit. But it is unfortunate that the means for achieving the goal, including renewable energy, will only be technological development and involve very few efforts to increase GHG sinks such as forests or to reduce energy consumption (using an approach that does not involve energy-saving technologies). The COVID-19 pandemic is unfortunate, but I think it is also a golden opportunity to change our society.
W208	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	In industry, a sense of urgency is rising, and concrete solutions are being rapidly explored. On the other hand, the government is being called upon to set more concrete timelines, but its response seems slow.
W209	Shinichi Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change has always occurred throughout Earth’s history. Today’s focus on global warming is often attributed to increased CO2, but the precise impact remains unclear. If climate change is human-induced, mitigation through policy and effort may be possible, but I don’t believe those efforts are yet effective. Despite the push for decarbonization and carbon neutrality, unless we truly reduce CO2 emissions, these will remain empty slogans. I believe current climate change is primarily natural, including solar activity. Still, if people think human activity is the cause, they must stop emitting CO2 directly—which is impossible without drastically changing our lifestyle. In modern society, everything consumes energy and emits CO2. Although solar energy is touted as a renewable solution, large-scale solar farms often destroy forests and run counter to decarbonization. ICT- and AI-driven “ubiquitous” climate solutions are heavily promoted, but many of them conflict with true environmental goals.
W210	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	While addressing climate change in Asia is important, considering population and economic growth, the goal may be unrealistic. Without strong enforcement frameworks like binding treaties or regional agreements, not only is achieving long-term goals unlikely, but even slowing GHG emissions is difficult. The ongoing digital transformation (ITC, AI, etc.) builds on existing structures rather than fundamentally altering them. Achieving true change would require a paradigm shift—rebuilding societal norms, values, and ethics—and envisioning an entirely new worldview and civilization. Humanity is being tested.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Despite all the talk about keeping the average global temperature rise within 1.5°C, countries—including Japan—are living as if nothing needs to be done. While some individuals and organizations are working hard, they are few and far between. Now is the time to seriously discuss what is needed, devise strategies, and take action. In Japan, we lack a clear leader on this issue, so first and foremost, we need to establish such a leader—be it a person, group, or organization—with lasting influence.
W213	Toru Ishii	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world is moving toward zero-carbon and biodiversity conservation, but progress is insufficient and time is extremely limited. We must prepare for significant damage. Conflicts over natural resources will likely intensify. I believe global population will begin to decline this century—not just in developed nations but globally. Those living in the post-decline era will be the first in human history to experience a shrinking or steady-state world.
W216	Kouji Mizushima	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	The decarbonization movement is important, but Japan must be careful not to be swayed blindly by the EU or others. Looking at the current situation, I have serious concerns.
W217	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global population continues to rise. If developing countries seek Western living standards through economic growth, as SD implies, the demand for food, energy, and water will inevitably collapse the balance. The worst-case scenario is war. Whether superpowers can control such conflicts, including nuclear deterrence, or whether a sudden spark will ignite war remains unpredictable—but it is not impossible. Chemical pollutants are also a danger. The protection of the ozone layer might be a rare success story, but even so, CFC production was only halted in 2020. The battle between pollutant emissions and control continues. While awareness and policies on climate change are improving, reliance on science and technology for solutions is risky. If we can find a solution before humanity faces an existential crisis, that would be ideal—but no one seems confident. For now, many are betting on nuclear power and hoping for the realization of nuclear fusion, but that path is far from certain.
W219	Osami Sagisaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In Japan, pollution is believed to be a thing of the past. Worldwide, however, environmental pollution issues caused by basic hazardous substances are still important. Worse, the environment may also be contaminated with unknown substances. COVID-19 can be considered an environmental pollution issue for the whole world. Also in that regard, we should focus more on environmental pollution. Next is the climate change issue. The recent weather abnormalities may be the cause of all global environment issues even though their causal relationships are unclear. This need to be taken into consideration when addressing the climate change issue.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Watching the government and bureaucracy mishandle the COVID-19 pandemic has left me pessimistic about Japan’s future in every respect. I was shocked by the incompetence of Japan’s supposedly elite bureaucrats. Looking at how the Ministry of Health and others handled the crisis, I sometimes felt the country would be better off without them. A country run by such uniformly inept people is bound to collapse. As long as these politicians and bureaucrats remain in power, all problems—including climate change—will only get worse. Climate change is currently being used merely as a justification for promoting nuclear energy.
W223	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Although scientists know that melting Arctic ice does not cause sea level rise, it is still widely used in educational settings as a scare tactic, which I find problematic.
W224	Tatsuhide Hamasaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Food and population problems remain unresolved in developing countries. These problems require support from developed nations, but as the global community grows weary from COVID and conflict, attention to development aid is fading. We must continue to provide financial and technical assistance steadily. On the other hand, Japan as a developed country faces increasingly severe energy issues. Whether to maintain or halt nuclear energy, and how to advance renewables, are unresolved and urgent challenges.
W225	Tomoharu Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Achieving the SDGs and addressing environmental issues requires that all people share a common and universal ethical foundation—such as coexistence with other humans and the importance of biodiversity. To improve global environmental problems, we must instill a deep understanding of life’s meaning—through education, international awareness, and other mechanisms—on a global scale.

Comments on Q4							
W226	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Achieving a decarbonized society requires curbing all forms of consumption—energy, food, transportation—by people living in developed countries. However, changing the lifestyles of those who have already experienced affluence is not easy. Simply doing what is “feasible” will never be enough to achieve true decarbonization. To shift people’s awareness and behavior, we need fundamental transformations—not only through education and awareness-raising but also by overhauling societal and economic systems themselves. In Japan, however, there is a high dependency on uncertain technologies, and decarbonization is being framed as a "growth strategy." This does not amount to a fundamental transformation. It has been 50 years since the idea of “limits to growth” within a finite global environment was proposed. Without a radical shift in thinking that questions the very concept of growth itself—not just pursuing quantitative growth measured by GDP—humanity has no future.
W227	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	40s	4. Biochemical flows	Just as efforts to combat marine plastic pollution were gaining momentum, the outbreak of COVID-19 caused delays, which is a cause for concern.
W230	Kenichi Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Among environmental issues, the most immediate and realistic crisis is the intensifying natural disasters that recur each year. These disasters are the result of reckless development and neglected forests. The increasingly severe floods, water damage, and landslides, along with the failure to improve living conditions in hazardous areas, paint a very grim picture. Society must face risk management with greater humility and shift toward creating a “fool-safe” society—one where lives are not lost even when disasters occur, and one that does not over-rely on technology.
W231	Sadahiko Ito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	“6. Population” of Table 1 of the items showing changes of global environment mentions population increase only. In the future, however, population decrease will also pose a major problem. … It is desirable that developing countries consider, in their national and regional development, the possibility of their continued population increase’s turning to decrease in the future.
W232	Takayoshi Kasai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Currently, climate change is the biggest factor influencing global environmental changes. While we cannot stop massive long-term changes like ice ages or interglacial periods, we must minimize the negative impacts of human activity through the collective wisdom of humankind. There is much we can do: counteract global warming, prevent ozone depletion, restore oceans, and protect forests. Japan should and can take the lead in these areas. It’s unfortunate, however, that initiatives such as reducing excessive plastic use (e.g., shopping bags), though now widely promoted in Japan, were sparked by foreign pressure. Such movements should have originated from Japan itself.
W233	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Of all global environmental issues, global warming is the most serious. It is progressing worldwide and increasing the frequency of extreme weather events such as torrential rains, heatwaves, and massive typhoons. These climatic changes affect the physical boundary conditions of lakes—such as temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind direction/speed, and cloud cover—altering the thermal structure, mixing patterns/timing, and stratification intensity of lakes, which in turn affects water quality. Some lakes have transitioned from being fully mixing lakes to partially mixing ones due to global warming. For example, Lake Constance in Germany, which typically circulates once a year, has seen incomplete winter mixing in some years due to long-term temperature increases. This trend is also seen in deep lakes like Lake Geneva in France and Lake Erie in the U.S., where hypoxia (low oxygen conditions) in the deep layers is becoming a serious issue. As oxygen levels drop, nutrients and heavy metals leach from sediments, reducing the habitat range for benthic organisms and degrading water quality. In Japan’s Lake Biwa, the frequency of hypoxia in the deep parts of the northern basin has increased. Due to mild winters caused by global warming, complete circulation did not occur in 2019 and 2020—marking the first such observation in history. In August 2020, hypoxic water masses (with dissolved oxygen <2 mg/L) were confirmed, and by September, anoxic water (with zero oxygen) was detected in part of the first basin for the first time. Similar hypoxic conditions were observed in the second basin as well. These conditions also led to mass die-offs of benthic organisms in both basins. In 2007, 2012, 2016, 2019, and 2020, hypoxic water masses were observed, with accumulations of dead amphipods indicating the clear impact of hypoxia on benthic life. With the ongoing effects of global warming, further deoxygenation in Lake Biwa and major changes in its ecosystem are likely.
W234	Michihiko Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	China and the United States, two giants emitting large volumes of GHGs, are moving toward observing the Paris Agreement and the Japanese government is making its policy on the issue clearer. This is big progress. We will keep watching their efforts and progress in detail. Going forward, we hope to see a mechanism for bringing the power of the financial sector to support the environmental efforts.
W235	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To solve global environmental issues, it is essential to share scientifically grounded solutions and processes, establish them as international rules through policy coordination, and have countries act cooperatively based on those rules.
W237	Toshiyuki Kagawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to redefine what a "sustainable society and world" means and build consensus through deliberate dialogue and a strong sense of individual responsibility.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is still insufficient understanding of the fact that biodiversity conservation is a fundamental prerequisite for humanity to continuously benefit from ecosystem services. I believe this lack of understanding lies at the root of all environmental problems.
W239	Hiroto Toda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	While the SDGs are an excellent concept, the feasibility of achieving them by 2030 and the criteria for evaluating their success are unclear. For example, focusing solely on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to curb global warming may not be enough to truly solve the climate crisis. To guide public awareness effectively, we need objective indicators that show the state of the global environment after these goals are achieved. This requires a robust global monitoring system and the accumulation of diverse scientific data. Policy and legal systems should ensure funding, personnel, technology, and infrastructure for this effort.
W240	Isamu Mishima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economic fundamentalism, consumerist lifestyles, and policies have spread throughout society, eroding altruistic thinking and behavior among citizens, nations, and local governments. We must abandon the idea that wealth equals happiness and shift toward a “moderate” lifestyle where people can live in peace. Without this change, I fear the environment—including both natural and social systems—will surpass a critical threshold, deteriorate rapidly, and leave us unable to adapt.
W242	Yuko Arayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If children do not have more opportunities to connect with nature from an early age, we will not be able to nurture future leaders in biodiversity conservation.
W244	Suminori Tokunaga	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is intensifying year by year, with increasing fluctuations that cannot be managed through adaptation technologies alone. Fundamental countermeasures are urgently needed.
W247	Michio Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Global warming cannot be stopped.
W248	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	It remains extremely difficult to reach agreement on climate change measures between developed and developing nations. Even among developed countries, disagreements over carbon reduction strategies and nuclear energy are preventing coordinated action. Concerns are also growing about the environmental impact of technologies central to electrification, such as lithium-ion battery production. Purely technical solutions to halt environmental degradation are becoming increasingly implausible. We must start considering social and economic deceleration as a valid option.

Comments on Q4							
W249	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	When evaluating supposedly environmentally friendly technologies, we must consider the entire lifecycle—from manufacturing and operation to disposal. Many such technologies actually have negative impacts on the environment, including increased greenhouse gas emissions. The public often focuses only on the operational phase and mistakenly believes these technologies are green. Even some experts, aware of the overall negative impact, exaggerate benefits to secure research funding. We need evaluations by unbiased third parties who can discern which technologies should be promoted and which should not, and who can ensure that investments are directed toward genuinely beneficial solutions for the environment.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Measures to prevent new infectious diseases remain insufficient. The destruction of nature, the expansion of the scope of human activities and other factors that stimulate pathogen mutation are increasing. Many of the measures taken after the outbreak of COVID-19 were obviously inappropriate with the exception of vaccine development, and this allows virus mutation and its expansion. Building a readiness to encounter situations like the COVID pandemic requires international cooperation.
W254	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change	Since Prime Minister Suga's policy speech, climate change has gained attention in policy circles, and countermeasures appear to be advancing. However, many citizens still do not see climate change mitigation as something they must take personal action on. Climate policy will only progress when every citizen begins to act, even in small ways.
W255	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is insufficient understanding or engagement regarding the biosphere as an integral part of addressing environmental issues. We must revisit the concept of "Spaceship Earth."
W256	Shuichi Endo	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As we feel daily, climate change has reached a critical stage. This year's unusually early rainy season has damaged summer crops and raised concerns about rice production. Regulations on environmental discharges—including pesticides, endocrine disruptors, and radioactive waste—have not progressed, and biodiversity is under threat. The long-standing mentality that "money makes anything possible" has led to a loss of conscience, justice, and conviction among the Japanese people, casting a dark shadow over our future.
W257	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6. Population	I believe the biggest threat to the global environment is the growing world population and the corresponding increase in energy consumption. Yet humanity has not found a viable solution to this problem.
W261	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Given the increasing impact of complex, cross-sectoral crises like climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic—affecting health, the environment, and socioeconomics—it may be worth conducting awareness surveys on the chain reactions of such overlapping risks and crises.
W262	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	By learning from the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic, we may be able to reduce human impact on the environment.
W266	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	In October 2020, Prime Minister Suga announced Japan's goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This declaration helped clarify the political and economic direction of the country. However, the 2050 goal is highly ambitious, especially for the electricity sector. Building large power plants takes decades, and constructing new transmission lines takes ten years or more. While renewable energy will play a central role, ensuring stable power supply presents major challenges. In reality, nuclear and thermal power plants will still be essential as backups, and significant upgrades to transmission networks are needed. Achieving the Prime Minister's pledge will require innovative technologies beyond existing frameworks. It's unclear whether the general public understands the policy, is aware of the necessary additional costs, or is prepared to bear them. While businesses are accelerating their efforts toward net-zero, they require strong societal support. Besides the roles of government and industry, the media also has a critical role in raising awareness. Because this is such a challenging issue, we must calmly analyze the benefits and risks of climate measures and pursue scientifically and rationally grounded responses.
W267	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If things continue as they are, the climate crisis will only worsen. While the COVID-19 pandemic may eventually subside, it's likely that another highly pathogenic virus will spread globally in the future. Whether we can fully commit to decarbonization policies and actions is now the most important question for the planet's future. A fundamental transformation of our socio-economic systems is required. Japan's government and industry are finally beginning to take this seriously, but they still lag behind the global trend. Top-down measures are needed, but the key is how to engage and accelerate public awareness and concrete actions.
W268	Shuzo Nishioka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change, as listed among the SDGs, has been the most actively addressed global environmental issue. However, the UN-led climate crisis management system has lagged significantly over the past 30 years. We are now in the final phase of emissions reductions, but time is running out. Even after the Paris Agreement, necessary rapid reductions have not been achieved. This failure to act swiftly is what defines the current "climate crisis." The root cause lies in short-term economic decision-making that ignores long-term risks to humanity. While climate science has progressed, it hasn't been enough to overcome economic inertia or deliver strong messages early on. Even within UNFCCC, negotiations dragged on too long. To succeed with the SDGs, we should reflect on and analyze the successes and failures of the current climate management system. Using insights from the "Environmental Crisis Clock" and "Blue Planet" initiatives, we should propose backcasting strategies based on the time left until midnight.
W271	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Although environmental degradation is advancing considerably, the biggest problem is that the current state is not being accurately understood. We must begin by observing, recording, and preserving data. While various efforts have been made, they are often dismissed as economically unviable and therefore neglected, which is deeply problematic.
W272	Takaaki Hara	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Frequent disasters from heavy rainfall and extreme heat suggest that the worsening of the global environment is already manifesting through climate change.
W274	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows	The connection of land use, biodiversity and the natural circulation of nitrogen, carbon and phosphorus is disrupted. The planet's boundaries have already been crossed. We lack systematic thinking to link these problems to climate change. We individualize environmental issues too much, so answering each of the questions does not give the best answer in a broad sense.
W275	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The human-centered perspective has reached its limit. Our economic activities rely on Earth's natural systems, yet as soon as we understand those systems, we try to monetize them—primarily benefiting the already wealthy. This logic seems inherently flawed. To truly implement the SDGs, we need personal growth and a consciousness that we are part of all life on Earth. This aspect is being overlooked. Our current society is built on the premise that we must be doing something or be someone in order to survive, which leads us all—ultimately—to suffering and to sacrificing others, human or non-human.
W277	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Through environmental education and similar initiatives, it is crucial for individuals to recognize themselves as part of Earth's ecosystems and to live responsibly.
W278	Hiroshi Takeda	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Interest in climate change has been rising around the world. As a result, it is highly likely that the use of clean energy will be promoted through policy. This could potentially lead to the formation of new types of industries.
W279	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	Looking back through history, it is both surprising and moving that a decarbonized society has become a shared recognition among world leaders. However, when faced with the realities of deepening inequalities and discrimination, I cannot help but feel uncertain about whether citizens will truly confront environmental issues and take action to solve them.
W280	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change	To aim for a decarbonized society, it is necessary to strengthen regulations and promote behavioral change.

Comments on Q4							
W281	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I believe we can get closer to achieving our goals by creating mechanisms throughout society that enable citizens to act together with governments and corporations.
W282	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world must respond urgently and collectively to the recent critical changes in the global environment, as this is a common challenge for humanity. However, the current state of affairs is discouraging. Whether it's climate change, pollution control, or nuclear disarmament (including both weapons and energy use), all are stalled. With growing nationalism, religious conflicts, differing political systems, and widening wealth gaps, the world continues to face wars, an increase in refugees, and expanding discrimination and division. How the rivalry between the two global powers, the U.S. and China, will influence these challenges remains to be seen. While I hope the Biden administration's sharp policy shift from the previous administration will improve matters, ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Africa make it difficult to be optimistic. The United Nations is functionally paralyzed, as seen in its inadequate response to nuclear disarmament and the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a need to strengthen the influence and capacity of non-governmental organizations that act on global conscience.
W284	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	More companies are aware of sustainable manufacturing. But this does not hold true for the products that are still mass manufactured. It is not likely that a social movement will occur unless consumers are provided with more options to choose sustainable products. For food, the spread of plant-derived alternatives to meat is also happening in Japan and will hopefully contribute to measures addressing global warming if it leads to the curtailment of intensive livestock operation.
W285	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	1. Climate Change	Policy delays are prominent. There is no visible progress where political will is essential, such as in the promotion of renewable energy.
W288	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Under the threat of COVID-19, it feels as though nature is influencing us beyond human intentions and behavior. As a result, society is being transformed. Doesn't the current situation evoke that sense? On the other hand, human society is experiencing frequent international conflicts, resembling the tragic, suicidal behavior of lemmings. Domestically, disparities are widening, and issues like population decline and regional decline seem likely to accelerate further.
W289	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	These issues cannot be solved solely by personal efforts or the actions of a small group of people. Furthermore, the situation and causes differ greatly across individuals, stakeholders, and regions, with complex interests involved. Without global cooperation and collaboration, it is impossible to resolve these crises. As understanding and awareness of the climate crisis and other issues have deepened through the COVID-19 pandemic, now is the time to agree on direction and response and to act together.
W290	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We cannot be certain whether global environmental changes such as climate change are entirely caused by human activities. However, with so many people living on Earth, it is safe to say that human activity has some impact. Considering the long-term future of humanity on this planet, there are many things that we, who currently inhabit the Earth, must reflect on and address.
W292	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	10. Others	I'm curious whether the significant decrease in air travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic has led to improvements in CO_2 emissions and air pollution.
W293	Hiroaki Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	7. Food	It is not widely known that even in developed countries, food supply is becoming increasingly strained.
W294	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	A more robust system is needed to ensure that developed countries fulfill their responsibilities for addressing environmental pollution in developing countries.
W295	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The social upheaval caused by the COVID-19 pandemic far exceeded expectations. With so many lives lost, it made me realize that a single virus pandemic has the potential to wipe out humanity.
W296	Masaaki Kado	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Budgets for strengthening military power should be reduced, and instead, budgets for measures against global warming should be increased.
W297	Atsushi Suginaka	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change	The reasons cited by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) for restarting nuclear power plants should not be accepted.
W300	Kiwao Kadokami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To this end, we need to change our civilization by, for example, (1) shifting the current, infinite growth-oriented capitalism to a sustainable form limiting the pursuit of growth within the environmental carrying capacity; (2) advancing technological development to enable people to prosper without economic growth; and (3) popularizing the idea of being satisfied with one's lot in life. This requires that richer, developed nations take the initiative and minimize their domestic inequalities, improve their science literacy and create a new society pursuing the utmost happiness of all humankind, including for future generations. At the same time, developed nations must help resolve poverty and other issues faced by developing nations, even if it means sacrificing the profits of the developed nations.
W301	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Before pursuing technological innovation and legal systems, individual awareness and action are essential. (This might not exactly align with "lifestyle.") Issues like food loss, energy and environment, and biodiversity loss are all seamlessly interconnected. At the root of these problems is the way people live their daily lives. I believe what is most needed is the creation of new values.
W302	Isoya Shinji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While the COVID-19 pandemic continues, citizens' environmental awareness seems to be growing little by little.
W303	Nagai Masaharu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Overall, current policies tend to focus on specific aspects of environmental issues. As a result, policies and measures are often developed separately by sector, leading to fragmented systems. This creates problems with consistency among policies, as well as overlaps, inefficiencies, and a lack of awareness of missing but important areas. Of course, significant progress has been made in individual fields of policy. However, looking to the present and future, we need to examine global environmental and human challenges from a more comprehensive perspective. We must authoritatively coordinate existing treaties and international frameworks and establish a new international system that can lead action toward fundamental solutions. Such a system may serve as a structural framework to connect and utilize the many existing institutions more effectively.
W304	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Marine plastic waste is a particular concern, but I also feel that due to social instability and war, the risk of pandemics caused by the spread and leakage of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons is increasing.
W305	Ryutaro Tateishi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Humanity must take effective collective action to maintain the global environment in a desirable state. First, how we decide and implement such actions is crucial. This relates to decision-making in human policy. Second, it is important to determine which areas (i.e., "Items 1–8 indicating changes in the global environment") we should prioritize. This requires scientifically forecasting their impact on humanity and the environment.

Comments on Q4							
W306	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	1.Global environmental problems are universal challenges for all humanity and should not be swayed by national egoism. In this regard, it is welcome that the U.S. under the Biden administration has rejoined the Paris Agreement, and we look forward to its future contributions. 2.China should stop pretending to be a developing country when it is inconvenient. As the world's second-largest economy and a country capable of sending satellites to Mars, it can no longer be considered a developing nation. China must also contribute globally to environmental issues. 3.Japan should contribute through technological innovation.
W307	Taketoshi Yamamura	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change	Global warming has already reached an unrecoverable level as you see from the permafrost melting in Siberia. However, technologies such as the separate absorption and underground sequestration of carbon dioxide have failed to keep up with global warming. I think global warming is no longer avoidable.
W310	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	There is a lot of uncertainty regarding climate change, but as a geoscientist, I can confidently say that global warming is more adaptable than global cooling. Japan's population is expected to decline, so it will become easier to live only in safe areas. With this in mind, we should redesign disaster prevention plans and shift to policies centered on land-use restrictions, reducing public works accordingly.
W311	Harue Masuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	I have studied water and material cycles and the behavior of harmful elements within them. In developing countries, the greatest threats to survival are population growth, dwindling and degrading water resources, and food issues. These problems are entirely different from those in developed countries like Japan, where the population is already declining. I find it difficult to share the concerns of developing countries within developed ones. At the same time, there are pressing social problems buried within developed countries—including poverty, educational inequality, diversity issues, and regional disparities—which also constitute environmental issues.
W313	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	There is no doubt that climate change significantly impacts both natural and social environments. However, I suspect we still lack the ability to quantitatively evaluate these impacts. Therefore, selecting appropriate adaptation measures—or developing new ones—is extremely difficult. While it is an urgent issue, we have no choice but to steadily build knowledge through step-by-step quantitative impact assessments.
W314	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	50s	10. Others	Although not included in the selection options, I believe resource constraints—such as the availability of metal resources—are a critical perspective.
W318	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	70s and above	10. Others	Rather than dividing environmental problems into separate categories, it is vital to focus on the sustainable interaction between humans and the environment.
W320	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Global environmental problems are interconnected and incredibly complex, making them extremely difficult to solve. If humanity does not confront them by pooling its collective wisdom, it may face extinction—whether partially or entirely.
W324	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	What kind of social transformation we can achieve in the next ten years will be the key.
W325	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources	It is unclear whether things like freshwater quality and wetland area are included in the concept of water resources. The conservation of freshwater ecosystems, especially wetlands, and biodiversity are urgent issues.
W326	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	The population decrease has some positives as well as negatives. But we will have to overcome big obstacles in the transition period of the aging society with a lower birthrate.
W329	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Here, a more systemic approach to Item 9 and the other listed issues is necessary. We need to consider society, technology, and the environment as a unified whole. That's why it's difficult to answer a question about whether individual SDGs can be achieved separately.
W330	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Considering the resource chain, transforming Japanese consumption behavior and consumer awareness is an urgent issue. If consumer consciousness remains low and people continue to prioritize low prices, we cannot expect to preserve terrestrial ecosystems and marine biological resources in other regions or countries. Moreover, the Japanese must also face energy issues sincerely. I believe that this shift in Japanese awareness, through policy, will also lead to climate change mitigation efforts.
W331	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Just as Japan once did, national development often prioritizes economic growth, which leads to environmental problems. While these issues may be recognized on a local, land-based scale where people live, we must pay attention to their impact on larger scales such as climate change. As many developing countries follow the same path as developed ones, it is crucial to find ways to develop without causing environmental degradation.
W332	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the wave of globalization has not subsided, and the path to localization remains distant.
W333	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	A shift in consumption patterns that promotes changes in production structures is essential.
W335	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The climate change issue is strongly linked to many other environmental issues and should desirably be resolved. But the issue is very huge and takes a lot of time to resolve. So this must be addressed individually as well as collectively. The basic environmental policy states the necessity of ensuring a good balance between the environment, society and the economy. But the way of maintaining the "balance" tends to be based on interpretations convenient for each agent. As a consequence, the severity of the issue becomes harder for us to feel keenly. This may be where the problem lies.
W339	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Inequality and pollution in regional development still persist. Labeling these issues simply as "global environmental problems" risks obscuring local issues. Since the SDGs are primarily aimed at addressing local problems in developing regions, calling them "global environmental issues" might conceal the structural inequalities between regions and the problems brought about by neoliberal globalization.
W340	Masami Yamanaka	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	If everyone in the world tries to live like people in advanced, mass-consumption societies, the environment cannot sustain it given the current global population. Cooperation and coordination among countries are essential, but given the current geopolitical climate, such unity seems unlikely.
W341	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Awareness and knowledge are spreading, but we have not yet reached the tipping point needed to turn them into action (i.e., lifestyle changes). This remains a challenge both in research and in society.
W342	Hiromi Kimura	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	The term "climate crisis" is becoming more widespread. However, I feel that "risk" encourages more rational discussion than "crisis." While we talk about a "sense of crisis," we don't say "sense of risk." Overemphasizing "crisis" may amplify emotions and clarify emotional divides, which could lead to greater polarization and delay in action. Sharing objective "risk" information can help foster shared understanding.
W345	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I understand being asked to express opinions, but I don't quite see the point of having to select related categories.
W346	Takahiro Ikegai	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The nuclear power argument may be unavoidable, though obtaining people's understanding on this will be difficult at this point. It is important for us to explore the possibility of next-generation nuclear reactors such as small modular reactors instead of conventional large systems.

Comments on Q4							
W347	Hiroshi Ogino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Unless inequality is addressed, the SDGs will remain an unattainable dream.
W348	Hiroshi Ohkouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The plastic issue is often discussed as marine pollution, and there is a global perception that the ocean is the final destination of plastics. However, we need global research on microplastic pollution through the atmosphere, its health effects, and environmental impact.
W349	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	National initiatives often rely more on politicians and bureaucrats than on the people. However, in Japan's current situation, politicians are largely unreliable, and bureaucrats, except for a few, also cannot be counted on.
W352	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Following the Paris Agreement, countries have finally started to act on climate change. Japan has revised its Global Warming Countermeasures Act and will require businesses and local governments to aim for carbon neutrality. However, it's still too early to be optimistic about what can realistically be achieved by 2030. The pandemic has severely impacted the global economy, and both politics and economies seem headed for a period of instability. At the same time, the world is becoming increasingly ideologically divided, making international cooperation unlikely in the near term. Will we ever return to a time when the world could seriously discuss climate and environmental issues together?
W353	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Today, young people learn about gender equality, climate change, marine plastics and other global issues at school. They are highly aware of these issues and put this awareness into action. So I see a lot of hope in these people. They will choose the right way to consume based on the consideration of environmental and social consequences. (I feel this way through my interactions with students in class.)
W355	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Global environmental issues are obvious in the climate change and sea warming around Japan and already require urgent action. The change of government in the United States somehow averted another big step backward. Importantly, nations, especially big ones, and global companies should go beyond their interests and take into consideration the efforts that smaller countries and weaker people can also do. The countries and companies that currently have significant capabilities should cooperate with one another and start everything that is necessary, irrespective of how small it may be. In this way, these efforts should be made to grow into a bigger trend.
W356	Yoichi Yuasa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Efforts such as waste recycling and climate change policies are commendable, but existing policy frameworks have not undergone significant transformation, resulting in limited effectiveness. In waste recycling, for instance, current policies focus on mass production, consumption, and recycling, with insufficient efforts to suppress waste generation. Plastic recycling is a typical case. Even if horizontal recycling of PET bottles advances, when considering the increase in total usage and energy consumption for reprocessing, it is doubtful whether sufficient benefits can be achieved. We must implement more fundamental solutions aimed at reducing overall use.
W357	Kenji Tamura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Japan has yet to fully implement climate adaptation strategies, especially for extreme weather events like floods. Education on global environmental issues for the next generation is also inadequate. There is a particular need to educate educators about environmental issues and the SDGs. In my area, the city and university have jointly launched an SDG Partner Development Program, which is beginning to cultivate awareness among citizens and teachers. However, it's unclear whether the SDGs can be achieved by 2030. Moreover, desertification and yellow dust problems are worsening due to overgrazing by cashmere goats in semi-arid grasslands in continental regions. Japanese companies that import large quantities of cashmere share some responsibility, but the public is mostly unaware of this. Therefore, consumer education is also essential. Companies dealing in cashmere products should help promote grassland conservation and educate herders in China and Mongolia. This would greatly help reduce desertification. Additionally, corporate education on environmental issues is needed. Nationally, Japan should promote a soft energy transition, and locally, education for the next generation on environmental issues should be led by municipal education boards and universities. There is a shortage of environmental risk communicators, so we must also accelerate the training of coordinators for environmental and SDG initiatives. Citizen development depends on the training of these coordinators. Although universities are actively involved (e.g., University of Tsukuba has been training environmental leaders for over a decade), more collaboration between citizens, local governments, and universities is essential.
W358	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The Japanese government and public severely underestimate the risks of climate change. Industry, under pressure from ESG investment, should lead the government in accelerating renewable energy adoption. Beyond that, there is a widespread lack of awareness among both government and citizens about the destruction of Earth's systems—including microplastic pollution and global deforestation—which poses an existential threat to humanity. Irreversible damage is likely to occur in the near future. We should understand that the COVID-19 pandemic was indirectly caused by environmental destruction. Likewise, the increasingly frequent heavy rain disasters must be recognized as damages from climate change. Japan must urgently establish a comprehensive climate change policy framework, including mitigation, adaptation, and damage relief. Globally, environmental issues are still being politicized, but a shared understanding of risk is essential.
W359	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	Public awareness of decarbonization in households is still in its early stages, but even just switching to renewable electricity can contribute significantly. I hope awareness of this increases.
W361	Hideki Ishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	By the end of 2020, the total mass of human-made objects exceeded 1.1 trillion tons—more than the total biomass. People around the world are producing more than their own body weight in artificial materials every week, most of which are not recycled and just accumulate. This has triggered climate change, and from a biodiversity standpoint, vertebrate populations have declined by 68% over the past 50 years, with insects halved. We are truly in an Anthropocene crisis. The root cause is the expansion of human activity, which reveals the inverse relationship between economic growth and environmental preservation. This means we must reject traditional growth models and transition to a new kind of steady-state society—where everything circulates and nothing non-circulating is created or used. Although we know this, Japan has been stuck for nearly 30 years, clinging to past successes, leading to a stagnated society where people have lost hope in the future, resulting in a declining birthrate and aging population. Can we not create a new future? During the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. and U.K. temporarily reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 30%. Japan likely did the same. Without any cutting-edge technology, individuals simply changed their lifestyles and achieved this reduction. After interviewing nearly 200 people since last year, it's clear many tried to live rich, fulfilling lives even under the "three Cs" restrictions. I'm convinced now: the transition to a steady-state society is not driven by technology or services—it's driven by lifestyle. And the technologies and services required for that lifestyle are not extensions of the old. Rather than lamenting the pandemic, we should learn from it—for the sake of future generations.
W362	Eichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Modern society has been built upon two pillars: capitalist economic systems based on growth competition, and technological systems based on fossil fuel-powered heat engines. But global environmental problems—particularly climate change—demonstrate that growth competition is not viable, and these two pillars must be replaced. However, the world continues to be driven by power politics and growth competition, with Japan caught in the same current. How can we transition from competition to cooperation? From this perspective, I believe Japan's Constitution shows a promising direction. I hope Japan moves forward in a way that honors its Constitution.
W363	Toru Morotomi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	International efforts regarding society, the economy, the environment, and policies and plans related to climate change have been deepening since the Paris Agreement, and will continue to progress to a certain degree even though it may not be enough yet. But it is hard for these efforts to reach an agreement that would allow them to be implemented at a speed and size necessary to check global warming. The agreement may be too late to resolve the problems. This is the biggest concern.
W364	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	Japan's climate policies lack the obvious but essential foundation of science-based approaches—namely, using carbon budgets and backcasting as central principles.
W366	Takao Nakazawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	While public awareness of global environmental change is growing, national policies remain entangled with competing interests and have not been very effective. From a global perspective, we need to develop leaders capable of overcoming national interests and providing strong leadership on these issues.
W367	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Due to global warming, Japan is undoubtedly experiencing more frequent water-related disasters.

Comments on Q4							
W370	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan has committed to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target, and updated its 2030 target from a 26% to a 46% reduction compared to 2013. While these targets themselves are significant steps toward solving climate change and building a sustainable society, the specific proposals for achieving them remain insufficient. Achieving a decarbonized society requires many initiatives, but in Japan, the abstract nature and long-term scale of environmental issues seem to prevent strong public engagement. For all stakeholders to recognize these crises as personal and take action, soft measures such as education and institutional reforms must be implemented urgently, not just technical solutions.
W371	Norihisa Satake	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As the momentum toward a decarbonization-oriented society increases, we need to urgently implement specific and effective measures to ensure that efforts such as industrial promotion, disaster preparedness and control and the prevention of the overconcentration of the population in major cities to disperse risks can be combined positively with environmental issues for improvement.
W372	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Urgently, we must greatly reduce GHG emissions to avert a climate crisis and resolve the marine waste issue by greatly reducing plastics and building a recycling-oriented society. Efforts to reduce GHG emissions must include measures taken by the industrial and transportation sectors which contribute significantly to climate change.
W373	Sachi Ninomiya Lim	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	The SDGs advocate for a complete transformation of socioeconomic systems to address environmental issues and achieve sustainable development. Yet current efforts remain ad hoc and limited to individual challenges. What is needed now is for people to gain the power to envision and create new systems—through learning, education, and dialogue that fosters solidarity and action.
W374	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Awareness of energy and resource conservation has grown, and efforts have progressed. While switching to renewable energy and reducing power usage is desirable, it is even more important to adopt the mindset of "using as little electricity as possible" in the first place. Similarly, before developing and commercializing alternatives to plastics, we should promote the mindset of "reducing waste and not producing it to begin with." The inability to adopt such thinking stems from our inability to let go of economic priorities, despite advocating for environmental protection.
W376	Yoshitsugu Hayashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In cities, energy consumption focuses on decarbonizing power generation, manufacturing, and automobiles. Replacing each system with more efficient versions will certainly contribute to decarbonization. However, urban sprawl continues, increasing commuting-related energy use and CO_2 emissions. Additionally, liberal building rights encourage short-term redevelopment, leading to shorter building lifespans. In Japan, residential buildings last 30–40% less than in Europe. With a declining population and falling GDP, outdated, inefficient buildings will persist due to lack of investment.
W377	Keiichi Sasaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	Regardless of the field, spreading systems thinking through education is essential.
W379	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	With climate change becoming more urgent and extreme weather events increasing, I worry about a negative spiral with the COVID-19 crisis. As daily life becomes more difficult and social connections are restricted, the situation could become even more severe.
W380	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Differences in culture and religion may make the issues of gender equality, poverty and starvation unsolvable in many regions. I am concerned that nuclear power generation may be promoted in Japan as a measure to address climate change.
W384	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Japan's efforts appear to be partially aligned but largely inconsistent. Discussions on plastic reduction, for example, are limited to trivial matters like plastic bags and straws, suggesting a kind of greenwashing.
W385	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	・Issues like 1, 4, and 5 are difficult to address through human intervention alone; further scientific understanding and preventive measures in nature are needed. ・Regarding 7, 8, and 9, the rise of AI may erode human experiential insight and wisdom, weakening our capacity for deep reflection and realization.
W389	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change is often narrowly framed as a greenhouse gas issue, but we need a broader perspective that sees it as a multifaceted problem caused by human impact on nature.
W390	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	As a renewable energy source, photovoltaic power generation continues to increase. Photovoltaic power generation involves deforestation and spoiled scenery, but this is downplayed. Worse, this may result in an enormous amount of waste and ultimately destroy the environment. For this reason, the photovoltaic power generation policy should be given a second thought.
W393	Ryo Osawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	While individual lifestyle changes are important, transforming industrial structures and providing clear policy proposals are absolutely essential.
W394	Haobi Okayasu	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Japan's environmental policy—like many of its other policies—seems to be steadily regressing.
R622	Glyn Young	Western Europe	JERSEY	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The world and humankind are facing an unprecedented crisis both environmentally and socially. We need to address the environment and we need to address ourselves.
001	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	[-]	1. Climate Change	Climate change impact in Jordan is very clear through the extreme temperatures and changing the seasons where we currently have two main seasons and we are losing autumn and spring. People are changing their lifestyle and try to reduce water and energy consumption as a tool to reduce their financial burdens.
R171	Muna Yacoub Hindiyeh	Middle East	JORDAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Solid waste management, Agriculture production, Institutionalization and legislation enforcement for Environment, Corruption and Justice for Environment.
R359	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	At local levels governments (and sometimes the society) in many countries are doing nothing to solve their environmental problems or do not want to contribute to global issues, due to economic interestes and/or corrupt systems that increase poverty and inequlaity. Often these systems are supported by developed countries.

Comments on Q4							
R183	[-]	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Zoonotic diseases, the emergence of pest like locust invasion, invasive species
R287	Jamie Gaymer	Africa	KENYA	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The population in Kenya (and Africa) is exploding. Corruption is rife and policies do not allow lifestyles that do not unsustainably utilise natural resources. Education is lacking and generational, poverty and hunger is rife in rural environments. Kenya has lost ~70% of its wild fauna since 1980 largely due to unsustainable policy tied to the above.
R285	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I hope that it will develop through improving personal awareness and raising awareness of future generations through education.
K003	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Following many countries around the world have declared active involvement in climate change, laws and policies are changing in a row. However, as ecosystem destruction, marine pollution, and indiscriminate resource development for economic growth are connected to one another and worsening climate change, I believe clear and strong systems and policies should be implemented soon.
K020	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	10. Others	Overall, I think the pace of improvement will be slow if comprehensive and active practice is not carried out in all areas.
K028	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	I think the government and companies should be alert to climate change and make more active efforts to improve their policies.
K032	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change has arisen as a socioeconomic problem and has been intensified. If we do not change the socioeconomic system in the process of dealing with climate change, inequality will intensify and other problems will intensify as well.
R256	Abed lhadi Saab	Middle East	LEBANON	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	This is perhaps the most common and dangerous Environmental problem in my country, as a researcher i notice great reduction in the population of insects, animal, plants, and other forms of the environment due to human actions such as uncontrolled use of pesticides, logging, coal trade,... Lebanon is characterized bt having an extremely rich biodiversity and it is not studied enough, so loosing this before being able to conduct studies on is catastrophic.
R047	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	Central government	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The increasing internationalization and the claims of supremacy, especially from China and the USA, but also from Russia, will lead to the fact that there will be little room left for environmel solutions. In addition, political agitation on the Internet, partly organized by foreign states, will lead to increasing destabilization in those countries that are most likely to implement a rethink.
R720	Rakotondravony Daniel	Africa	MADAGASCAR	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Civil war and war between nations need to be considered
R723	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In my country all policies and legacies about environmental are in place but the population poverty and implementation poses a Big problème to smooth them vert well.
F011	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The inability of human organizations to recognize their dependence on biodiversity is a factor that worsens the living conditions of future generations. We are more than willing to be satisfied with systems that work without regard to the weakness of the foundations on which we built them.
F016	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Water resources are at risk, as well as biodiversity, which continues to deteriorate. No climate change measures have been implemented and there are still problems with land use.
R602	Lee Ee Ling	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	The COVID-19 outbreak has changed or at least shifted some level of importance in 'society, economy and environment, policies, measures', in Malaysia and perhaps other countries around the globe. Trends showing the shift on financial support and the use of natural resources to fight/minimise the COVID-19's chain of infection. Such changes will impacts countries' priorities on 'land-system change', efforts in addressing 'biosphere integrity', 'climate change', sustainable developments without compromising resources for future generation, just to name a few. Actions in safeguarding clean and healthy livable environment remained challenging for developing countries.
R644	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	All chosen issues are inter-related. The biosphere once polluted or integrity compromised will affect all life forms as well as the systems therein.
R071	Carlos Garcia-Saez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In many countries nowadays, there is an skepticism and lack of confidence in science, from citizens and politicians, coupled with populist policies that harm the environment and quality of life and focused on the sor term, usually the next election, this generates a lack of long term vision and proper planning, generating a vicious circle.
R085	Emiliano Sánchez-Martínez	Mexico, Central	MEXICO	Local gevernment	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We have provided insights in this topics; regrettably,reaction is too scanty for success.
R509	Ernesto C. Enkerlin Hoeflich	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	We have one environment and trying to pry apart some topics may be justified in terms of understanding where we stand. Yet when it comes to responsible stewardship of the biosphere they must me addressed in a sistemic and interconnecyed way. From 1 to 5 represents our life support system on which the rest of the topics and priorities play out. The represent the biophysical limits within which we must live. Sustainability must be the only way to move forward or humans are on the way out.
R523	Juan Pablo Gallo-Reynoso	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	There should be an international ban on producing energy by means of burning fossil fuels, that should not be allowed any more. Use solar energy to boil waste water and generate vapor to be used in the same turbines for the generation of energy, that has been tested since the 1970s but with sea water, I recommend to try it with waste water. A likely by product will be clean water, that can be used in industry or irrigation and the solid waste of organic matter that can be used to generate gas.

Comments on Q4							
R536	Alberto Búrquez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	CLimate change is a major threat on a global scale. Climate change leads to threats to biosphere integrity, especially when coupled with land and water use change that in turn are responsible to large changes in biogeochemical flows. All other environmental probles are dependent on these.
R552	Raquel Aparicio Cid	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Most of the biggest changes in the area regarding socio-environmental problems are coming from popular, indigenous and rural movements, which are fighting against extractive industries in their lands (mining, oil, water pollution and exploitation, urban deveolpment, etcetera). If we can have some hope, it could be expected from sociality. Governments are not interested in changing the civilizatory "growing" path; and they'll continue imposing governmental and capitalist interests above social will.
R585	Ana Gargollo García Rendón	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Mexico is a megadiverse country, with a large number of ecosystems and natural habitats. However, the conditions of poverty, violence and insecurity affect the quality of natural resources, since there is a lack of regulatory policies, mechanisms for restricting actions and surveillance, among others. Therefore, people in their need to survive, overexploit resources. For this reason, we have one of the highest rates of deforestation of forests and jungles in Latin America, as well as trafficking in species and transgenic seed plantations that destroy the soil. Mexico itself is vulnerable to climate change due to its geographical position between two oceans, and this context has made it even more susceptible to droughts and floods, as well as river overflows. As a result, many people have been displaced or have had to change their productive activities, reducing their quality of life and increasing marginalization. With the reduction of the vegetation cover, the generation of rain and the storage of water has directly affected the poorest and most remote communities. However, cities have also been affected by the lack of water. This has made visible great inequalities between the population that receives water and those that suffer from its scarcity. As well as this, gender inequalities have also increased, mainly in rural areas with competition for resources and the privilege of some social groups.
R614	Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Based on the human population growth rate seen today, there is a lot of concern about the demand for food and the potential impact on marine biodiversity. But at the same time, in my region, the overuse of water resources related to higher demand and lack of enforcement of water rules will create a more chaotic situation, especially in the northern region of Mexico.
R693	Ramon PEREZGIL SALCIDO	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	1) Climate change is being address globally hence hopes are higher than when no international pressure exists to solve problems. 2)Biodoversity is often forgotten and the nature based solutions that its healthy and functional status brings about (entails) is underestimated as the best route forward to address many problems(water, land use, poverty allievation, climate change, food, pollution) The destruction or disruption of natural cycles of ecosystems, the fragmentation, pollution, species destruction, populations isolation, of biodiversity integrity is the root cause behind many problems we are facing (the pandemic is the most vivid and cruel example). As humanity we ought to reconstruct our relationship with nature, rethink and change what we are not doing right, hence restore and interfere the least. Truly I believe it is the most important environmental issue to be addressing, as said for the environmental services it provides. 5)Water technologies are promissing aswell as the emergence of innovative small scale appropriate technologies for rainwater harvestind and other catchment methods, for storage, sanitation, reuse and recycling
S026	Tamara Blazquez Haik	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	Climate change is of no importance to a majority of the planet's inhabitants, especially political leaders and directors of large businesses. Our lifestyle has not changed significantly: the way we produce human and animal food continues to devastate our planet, pollute water and extinguish biodiversity. Continuing investment in infrastructure for cars and oil means that significant change will not be happening anytime soon.
S056	Darwin Jiménez Domínguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s		The current rate of human population growth is incompatible with the natural carrying capacity of the planet, and this is aggravated by the "Western" lifestyle model that demands the infinite use of resources for production because of planned obsolescence favoring consumerism which is needed to maintain the capitalist socio-economic model based on the exploitation of the natural resources of undeveloped countries – while these countries aspire to the standard of living of developed countries. However, there are no trade conditions fair enough to enable these countries to access sufficient economic resources to achieve this development, and so the vicious circle of inequality, poverty and insecurity continues.
S058	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s		Worldwide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are significant. In Mexico, the energy transition is complex since some of the government's policies focus on strengthening and perpetuating the use of fossil fuels, which is clearly a different path from achieving climate change targets, goals and indicators. Similarly, the strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change should aim for greater integrity since the methods proposed in the largest reforestation program in Mexico seek "reforestation with fruit trees" as opposed to the ecological restoration of the impacted sites or "reforestation with timber" which similarly invites the planting of species not native to the sites to be reforested. The aims and programs are well-intentioned but more effective and transversal implementations should be envisioned, seeking social and economic development that is compatible with environmental conservation and care.
R339	BATJARGAL ZAMBA	Asia	MONGOLIA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	COVID-19 pandemic is first signal and strong message for humanity that we can not continue practice lifestyle what had so far and there is a need to act now transforming pandemic associated challenge in to opportunity.
R020	Nakul Chettri	Asia	NEPAL	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	Himalaya is facing dreaded challenge of climate change and need collective actions as it has links to water, food and biodiversity.
R565	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The main environmental problems are a lack of awareness on the collaborative and coordinative action together by different sectors and not giving importance to nature and natural services. People do not realize the role of nature conservation and nature-based solutions.
R600	Hem Sagar Baral	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	People are reluctant to change their lifestyles. Economy is driving the countries so much that many of the SDGs are definitely not being realised by 2030. Large gatherings talk nice but do very little on the ground.Rich countries should be serious and take these issues by their heart, until this happens, we continue to make goals and they continue to become unachievable in the set time frame.
F001	RAZAFINDRAKOTO A. Léon	Oceania	NEW CALEDONIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	All the problems above are really due to technological overdevelopment in rich countries. This development, which requires an enormous amount of materials and energy for the conversion into finished products and services, triggers all of these problems relating to the climate, all kinds of pollution, and the lack of water resources/water pollution.

Comments on Q4							
R270	Lyndon DeVantier, PhD	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	These issues are all inter-related in a complex manner, and all are driven (root cause) by our collective failures at local, regional, national and international political levels, both in democratic and undemocratic societies. In both, the power of vested interests on governments, notably the fossil fuel industry, industrial agriculture, big pharma and the financial system (eg. Wall Street, the 'City' of London among others), along with the military, continue to derail the necessary, now time-critical steps to address our looming unsustainability here on Earth. Jeffrey Sachs documented this very well in 'The Price of Civilization' for the USA, as did Naomi Oreskes in 'Merchants of Doubt' in respect of the tactics employed. Indeed, the father of economics Adam Smith said something similar more than 3 centuries ago, warning not to let vested interest control governments. The more malign of these influences must be addressed, and one potential step forward may be introducing a law on Ecocide to the Rome Statute and International Court system. Time is now very short, as feedbacks in the ocean-atmosphere coupled system are already well-advanced.
R361	Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Until we can change the length of political terms in the way we make decisions little will change, because politics, business and financial capital, are more important than protecting and enhancing natural capital. Thus, our biosphere integrity will deteriorate because our land use patterns will not have changed which also affects our water resources. We are not the only species on the planet, yet we behave as if we are.
R555	John Flux	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Humanity is already three times over ecological carrying capacity. This leaves no room for other species on the planet. All, except a few charismatic forms (pandas, kiwi, whales), are in severe decline. World-wide, insects are down to half their original biomass, meaning all species that rely on them for food must drop to half as well. Human support for honey bees, for pollinating crops, has made bees one of the more significant pests for all other wild pollinators. Most "scientists" are technicians, employed to counter climate change and boost food production for humans. They have no understanding of ecology, or the mess that will follow their short-term fixes
R062	Vasko Avukatov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Most individuals will not be motivated to make lifestyle changes, including the ones directed towards reduced and responsible consumption, until they are shown that their decisions matter!
R202	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	There is a high level of pollution in the waters, soils and the air. Many species are facing reductions of their populations. Possible reasons are: people's mentality, law public awareness, no appropriate strategies for the problems,corruption and lack of law enforcement.
R122	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I am concerned about biodiversity losses, the rapid climate changes, increased seawater temperatures, changes in marine ecosystems and loss of sea ice and the land use, exploitation, tide-zonal threats from mass fillings, loss of old forest ecosystems and species therein.
R682	PAUL HOFSETH	Western Europe	NORWAY	Other	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	with rich world food and raw material supplies supported by large scale monocultures and attendant use of biocides plus deforestation and overfishing in other parts of the world, populations steadily growing and cities expanding, land use is a growing threat to biodiversity and ultimately to food supplies. More frugal lifestyles will mitigate the ill effects
R107	Misbah Bint Riaz	Asia	PAKISTAN	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	I suppose we need to focus on all above things I mentioned and the ones I didn't mention don't need separate focus, especially population... People come and go... Life goes on but we need to focus on other things to make our little life better... Nature as it's own ways to control us...
R315	SANA RIAZ	Asia	PAKISTAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	our lives are linked to one another shrinking biodiversity means shrinking the quality and span of our own life. I see various organisms endangered or at the verge of extinction in ecosystems. we must work to save them as soon as possible
R119	Ayman Rabi	Middle East	PALESTINE	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	More equal, affordable and just water allocation that considers sustainability of resources. More and well planned balanced land use to consider urbanization, food needs of growing societies but also the carrying capacity of the natural systems and habitation to various species. Stop pollution in all forms liquid, gas and solid that influence ecosystems ability to provide the service required and finally to reduce emissions and develop ecofriendly technologies that help mitigate climate change impact.
R061	Alfredo GALVEZ BALLON	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The new agenda for 2030 approved by United Nations will have to be taken in account because it will provide the pathway to be accomplished by the Party States. We need to protected the 30% of the ecosystems and worldwide biodiversity. In the past years the Aichi 11 Target has not being accomplished at all and only the terrestial ecosystems have been protected leaving apart the oceans and marine conservation. IN the other hand, making sustainable improvements to agricultural, urban, and energy practices is crucial but not sufficient to meet the 2030 goal of zero net loss. The transitions must be combined with key conservation zones and new forest management practices for the goal to be met. Effects of the transitions in the three major sectors were farther reaching than just biodiversity conservation. Agroecological, urban, and energy shifts also have implications for other SDGs, specifically those about freshwater, inequalities, climate, and oceans (SDGs 6, 10, 13, and 14). These effects are largely positive: reduced pesticide use improves freshwater quality, urban greening contributes to carbon storage, declining fossil fuel use lessens marine pollution by plastic waste and maritime transport, and well-developed public transportation allows more universal access to socialization and services.
R683	Erick Pajares Garay	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The translimitation of planetary thresholds (planetary boundaries / climate change, biodiversity, soils, water) constitutes the main driver for the emergence of global pandemics. Thus, the profound behavioral change of human society will be fundamental for its survival as a species on the Earth, and for the survival of all non-human life forms protected by the biosphere. Now we have to assume that our 'universal responsibility' is inexorable: the planet does not belong to us, and we must preserve it as a priceless and sacred legacy for future generations.
R043	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change	For me climate change is the very big issue nowadays. our world is changing but people doesn't really do anything to address this issue. but i can say that for several years, public awareness for climate change is increasing but it is not enough. many catastrophe is happening and will continue to happen due to climate change unless people really change their world views and actions. people need to think about the future. government is trying to place policies and regulations to lessen the climate change but it is not strictly implemented and monitored so it is still useless. government must set an example to its people.
R197	Ronaldo R. GUTIERREZ	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I believe the pandemic has really set aside environmental goals which is ironic because it's our environmental indifference that made possible for the coronavirus to threaten modern society. Now, because of the need to continually disinfect and limit the spread of the virus, we are spewing chemicals left and right, disposing face masks, PPEs, plastics and various health devices on an astonishing rate. Where will these end up given that waste management remains a major problem? I really feed despondent for our oceans and seas and all the marine creatures because it is where all these wastes will certainly end up in.
R403	Matthew Ward	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Within developing countries in Asia there is still a continuous battle between wildlife/nature conservation and the expansion of area and funding required for human development. In efforts to promote cleaner energy, sustainable livelihoods and technological advancement, the welfare and integrity of the terrestrial biodiversity is compromised.

Comments on Q4							
R719	Jimmy Masagca	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Food wastes appear to be serious in the Philippines specvially rice and the other root crops
R039	Joao Pedro Ramos Barreiros	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The ban of free tax zones and a more humane global economy seems to me an urgent procedure to be taken worldwide for moral an ethical reasons as well as for the well being and equability of richness distribution.
R389	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I have been answering these questionnaires since the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. I recall a sense of disappointment then, the spectacle of world leaders agreeing to action and measures to protect the environment, without any intention of doing so. My hope is that Paris 2015 marked a definite point of departure from the shameful failures of the past. I do feel hopeful after the change of direction in the USA. I remain acutely aware of the conflicting forces at work as the world strives to face its common task, to stabilise our bio-physical planetary systems, before the possibility of viable equilibrium is lost. The world is united in agreement upon this necessity, we have yet to come together in collective action. There really is no place for mere optimism or enthusiastic avowal of solutions to come, only pragmatic application to the present crisis can be of value to the common cause. I have long said that we are at midnight on the Doomsday Clock, I still wonder if this has really registered among the leaders of our 'global village'.
R448	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Risk of catastrophic wildfires is increasing due to land use changes and climate change. Catastrophic fires contribute significantly to the degradation of many ecosystems and livelihoods.
R537	JOAO MANUEL ALVES SOAR	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The neomodernism activism is changing the goals and the courage of governments. The political agenda is always the short term and tha satisfaction of poolss and media. Nobody has the stage to defy the mainstream and the scientific activism is amplified by the media (with no. Traditional political and financial aids). Suddenly the environment will be replaced by the social turmoil.
R570	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	10. Reduce corruption and tax evasion
R589	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	PUERTO RICO	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	During the past five years, we have seen a significant shift in democracy and the collapse of political systems that ensure society, economy, and environmental policies and measures are no longer viable. Society is divided to an extent that we cannot see beyond our differences to solve common environmental problems facing the planet.
R243	Evgeny Shcherbakov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The biggest drive of almost all problems related to the environment is the system of values that currently dominates the politics across the globe. This system of values can be expressed as psychopathic and reductionist. It reduces the progress to the "economic growth" (seen by it as the most sacred value) and assigns a monetary value to everything, from living things to status. This system is merged with capitalism and is fundamentally incompatible with living on a finite planet with finite resources, nor it is compatible with the goals of equality, justice or environmentalism, because wealth inequality is built-in into this system of values and the destruction of the environment is seen as acceptable as long as it helps the "economic growth". From a healthy perspective, this is akin to destructing something real for something completely made up. No progress is possible while this system dominates the globe and the minds of politicians. In other words, no progress is possible until the climate change and the biodiversity crisis, not the "economic growth", is the primary concern of government bodies and the first thing in order to be discussed on every parliament session, not the last.
R606	Irina Krasnova	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Destruction in the biosphere integrity and balance may have unpredictable, long-term, covered in time and in space, and most negative effects on the whole global lifestyles, people's health, environmental security and economic development. Intrusion into laws of nature without even complete knowledge of such laws and without preliminary assessment of possible consequences may be viewed as a primary cause of biosphere destruction
R692	EUGENE A. SILOW	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	Crucial is the overpopulation of the planet, which together with perverted lifestyle leads to disintegration of matter flows. The solution of the problem lies in clean and cheap energy availability.
R696	Vladimir D. Ivanov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	I believe that the global warming is for better for the nature because the current situation is a short warm period: It is just a small break in a huge ice age. Long time before until glaciation began the Earth was warm with prosperous Biosphere. The goal of the humankind is to turn it back and support the biodiversity. It will be costly for the humankind but this is the only way. The humankind should find the new balance with nature in the future and learn how to support cultures with no harm for the environments. Most current problems and fears are resources-based. They will disappear after passing the resources peaks when the industry will fall and human population grouth will turn to extinction. This time is not far away, but currently the polution, land use and nature preservation, especially in tropics, are important problems. The biodiversity studies and protection are very important because the environments should have sources for self-reparation.
R709	Petr Glazov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Every year the number of accidents with pollution increases due to the fact that the industry uses an old equipment system left over from the past. Companies are not ready to update their technical base, since this is not regulated by the state and state control is not established. Unfortunately, the number of such incidents will only grow in the coming years. A corrupt system does not provide an opportunity for the development of all branches of industry and other spheres of the economy.
R011	Abdulaziz Alagaili	Middle East	SAUDI ARABIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Saudi Arabia government has announced several important actions to reduce factors affecting climate change. They planned to be the biggest producer of "clean hydrogen". They also plan to create "Green Saudi Arabia" and "Green Middle East". If many countries do the same, we would improve the quality of our environments.
R053	Jelka Crnobrnja-Isailovic	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SERBIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is difficult to choose among all these environmental issues as these are interconnected. There is an evil clutch of greed, corruption, need of power and ignorance of natural laws which is degrading every attempt to improve the life on this planet. Natural laws are not pleasant for greedy, frustrated, corrupted persons in power, so they are ignoring them, and thus push overall human population into the doom.

Comments on Q4							
R680	[-]	Africa	SEYCHELLES	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Can it really be said that on average there is any improvement in the world? I think don't so. Whilst there are more electric cars (in the West) and some species have been saved from extinction, forests still burn, communities live on next to nothing, and oil and mining are essential for fuel, economy and people's pensions. Carbon neutrality by 2030 - I am not convinced. We have been talking about global warming since the 1950s and yet here we are - there are no fines, no accountability, no sanctions to major polluters - instead they are encouraged and applauded. It's a let's keep going until it's all gone attitude. Despite the C19 pandemic, health and longevity of people is generally improving - but this sustained growth of humans has negative impacts on nature and our battle to slow climate change. Biodiversity collapse could be and most likely will be detrimental to the ecosystems on which humans survive - maybe that is they way of things, we overconsume, populations reduce as resources dwindle and then eventually they recover. But at what cost? What will the ecosystems of the future look like with climate change also thrown into the mix - bleak baron waste lands spring to mind. Until consumption of natural resources become cyclical and sustainable, we will always be at risk of going over the tipping point and nature, that we so rely on, is no more. But, I work in conservation, so I am ever hopeful, and have seen first hand that we can turn this around.
R125	Mei Lin Neo	Asia	SINGAPORE	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	As a young person in my country, I often hear that climate change is a global issue. And as a young scientist, I know that we are not exaggerating the gravity of climate change and its effects on our people and the environment. It is the consequence of numerous localised problems (such as high carbon emissions) that culminated into an expansive problem already affecting many others in the world. There are people who will lose their homes due to the impacts of climate change and become climate refugees, such as those from the sinking island states in the Pacific. This could also be the future for my home, as our country is low-lying and highly vulnerable to sea level rise.
R465	Samuel Pacenovsky	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change	ECONOMY in my country is still very much oriented to non-renewable resources, as e.g. gas. The reason is in structure of economy, favouring industrial technologies requiring non-renewable resources, as production of cars. That is the reason, why decision-makers of our country (politians) do not realise the pressing need of green restart of economy and they try to hinder it. There is still too low support for sustainable energy production and low support for environmental issues in general.
R486	Svetlana Belova	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Tatra Mountains are the smallest high mountains of the world. Even they are still home to chamois and bears, their habitat as well as all local communities are under huge threat of gradual replacement of forests and meadows by apartment blocks and private chalets seen as a good investment for richer people. There is an unbridled urban development in the entire Tatra region fuelled by profit-seeking speculations not taking the needs of local communities and wider environmental effects into consideration. The interests of a few investors and ‚oligarchs' take over the interests of the whole community. The developers do not take into account social factors at all and create ghost towns pushing local young people away from the region as they cannot afford housing and at the same time ecological stability and human well-being for those who stay are slowly destroyed. Tourism in the region is also not developed in a sustainable way and is concentrated in the hot-spot of the Tatra Mountains. The nearest villages with rich natural and cultural heritage and the spectacular mountains in their background have no benefits from the great tourism flow. As the result, the unique natural heritage of national importance of the Tatra Mountains is short-sightedly degraded, tourism revenues are mainly generated by big companies and not reinvested in the region. Opportunities for the development of social entrepreneurship in nearby villages are limited.
R495	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	again, more real actions are required instead of declarations only
R041	Greg Martindale	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The loss of natural habitat and associated biodiversity is the most pressing concern in my view. This all relates to land-use change and the loss of natural habitat to agricultural development, urbanisation, industrial development, mining and plantation forestry. This has implications for biodiversity, biochemical flows and the integrity of water resources, which will all be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.
R057	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Lack of informed and imaginative leadership - almost no politicians anywhere have an educational background in environmental sciences, and almost all still believe in 20th century thinking regarding 'economic growth' as a solution, when it is the cause of the problems humanity faces.
R182	Misheck Mulumba	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Africa is faced with the twin challenge of acting to preserve the environment while also trying to make economic development. Most of the means for attaining economic development such as electricity generation use dirty sources like coal and the transport sector is the least electrified consisting a lot of pollution. Pollution is expected to grow as the population and industry grow. At the same time, while economic development is expected to grow, population growth seems to be outpacing it leading to increased poverty, hunger, and environmental degradation.
R222	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change represents an existential threat to humans and natural systems. I am deeply concerned that major momentum has been lost since 2015 and fear that our window of opportunity to prevent catastrophic climate change is closely rapidly.
R613	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Mining (from subsistence sand mining to large scale coal, gold etc) is a real challenge in South Africa as it has cross-cutting impacts. Unfortunately there is often an overlap in location of mineral resources, strategic water source areas and biodiversity hotspots. Often these areas are in or near protected areas / areas flagged for PA expansion (irreplaceable biodiversity). Government is under pressure to create jobs and boost economies. Often there is a conflict of interest between ministries and various levels of corruption don't help either! Mining applications in totally inappropriate places get attention and allocated. Long drawn out processes fighting the applications are tiresome and costly. Government shouldn't be entertaining the option. Increasing human population continues to deplete resources / over utilise and be wasteful!
R672	clive benhura	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Africa is already reeling under the effects f climate change with dramatic and erratic rainfall seasons, reduced arable acreage, and consequent rural-urban migration leading to crowding and stress on service delivery in urban areas. In most economies failure of agriculture has led dot an increase in artisanal mining activities and associated land degradation and waterway siltation which is negative feedback onto poor water supplies and eventually failed agriculture. It's a vicious cycle. Governments are promoting the growth of cash crops contrary to traditional subsistence crops hence fuelling land degradation in pursuit of larger produce and cash.
R022	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	In western Europe, one of the great problem is the short term view of environmental problems (particularly those related to climate change, biodiversity lost and pollution, etc.). Also, the usual scarse implications by politicians as a whole, with electoral programs almost not including great environmental commitments, and the excessive consumption of the current lifestyles are important problems.

Comments on Q4							
R036	Xavier Santos	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change	Most environmental issues are global or not dependends on individual actions. This creates a general frustating feeling related to these issues.
R471	Emilio Laguna LUMBRERAS	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change	Actions for this topic must be notably improved, due that the effects of global change, and particulaly for climate change, are arriving in much more advance than expected
R701	Jose Rafael Garrido Lopez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	In reality, humanity's biggest problem is the exponential growth of the population, which implies an uncontrolled consumption of resources and energy, which is related to the emission of pollutants and global warming and change. This also implies the loss of natural habitats and a serious risk of species extinction unless the production model is changed and degrowth is pursued.
S007	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The productivity systems force governments and societies to implement change. In my opinion, we desperately need negative growth and an economy that permits more solidarity to overcome the upcoming crisis. Politics, consumption and journalism are locking down society into an unreal world of perpetual growth which is not sustainable. The benefits of a rich and diverse biosphere are decreasing. Individual responsibility is diluted into the herd. I would aim for: 1. end advertising in media, 2. favor laws which promote negative growth, 3. favor laws/architecture which enable more solidarity relationships, 4. prohibit all agricultural practices that do not respect the environment. 5. charge fees for commodities that reflect all environmental and social costs of the products, 6. prohibit externalizing the costs of carbon footprints, so that each country has to adjust to its own carbon footprint, 7. promote the purchase of local products, 8. limit the use of land for cattle, 9. control birth rates through economic incentives, 10. prohibit fur farms, 12. force the use of biodegradable "plastics," 13. prohibit planned obsolesce, 14. favor alternative educational systems in which children have direct contact with nature, 15. regulate tourism, 16. prohibit the use of fossil fuels.
R702	Preethika MAdhawee Jayakody	Asia	SRI LANKA	Central government	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are many environmental issues that become with people's behaviours. First of all, people need to understand why, how we have to protect the environment. And people need to get some responsibilities to protect the environment. Policies must be included in society. And as a country, we need to implement rules and regulations to land use system, because nowadays several landslide and flash flood become with that problem. And the country can be included rules to control bad habits of lifestyle, such as limited usage of polythene, recycle. For land usage, people need to get permission for proper land to build houses, buildings and we need a way to establish the standard of the buildings. It will help to minimize disasters. Also, economic styles related to the environmental problem. Particularly in the agricultural economy, people made irregular land use. It will also harmful effects to the environment. And mining makes landslide as well. So my point of view is society, economy and environment, policies,measures can be made big issue to the environment.
R135	KARL-HENRIK ROBERT	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of those are important but, again, solutions in one sector rely on not worsening the situation in others. which, in turn, calls for methodologies by which we can model and create futures where all sectors are sustainable together. That is the great challenge today, that leaders try to prioritize what sustainability aspects that are the most important, and you cannot even solve those this way.
R219	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows	Political leadership should be stronger to help people to take the right actions. As long as leaders in different countries prioritize their own country and not cooperate enough for a better global solution, it will be difficult to meet the global environmental goals.
R288	Ari Lampinen	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The concept "decarbonization" is often misused. It should refer to fossil carbon only, because fossil fuel burning is the cause of anthropogenic climate change. But it is also used to refer to biological carbon. Biological carbon is the main source of energy for life and biological CO2 present in the atmosphere indicates existence of life on Earth. But fossil carbon has, in extreme cases, potential to end most life on Earth. Treating biological and fossil carbon equally means treating preservation and extinction of life equally. In the EU this philosophy has been successfully used to remove from the market car technologies able to replace crude oil cars. E.g. biogas cars are punished for biological carbon contained in main fuel component, methane. But hydrogen sulphide removed from raw biogas due to its high toxicity and corrosiveness would be considered a zero emission car fuel because it does not contain carbon.
R636	Marilyn Mehlmann	Western Europe	SWEDEN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	The entire food regime - not only "Diminution of food supply from land and oceans" - is the biggest single challenge: one of the greatest problem areas, and, coupled to land use and land management, the single biggest opportunity for radical improvement.
R007	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Greatest concern is species extinction - the only one of the "environmental issues" listed above which is irreversible
R008	Willy Geiger	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows	Very slow progress due to high pressure of population on the world
R024	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	While I welcome the SDGs, its the connections between them that are conducive to progress. Focus on the nexus rather than the constituting elements. But SDGs are a good start into these deeper conversations.
R146	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	60s	6. Population	If we want all people to live decent lifes, it would be important that population is not growing further. Otherwise the progress made will be over-shadowed by the growth.
R262	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	it is essential that realistic but challenging targets are not only established an communicated at global conferences but their achievement needs to be controlled and under/no achievement "punished" (funds in a global climate change fund administered by UN)
R350	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Environmental problems must be addressed in a synergetic way, taking into account social and equity aspects between the various population groups within the country and between countries.
R381	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	affordability and incentives for transition towards cleaner energy will remain key issues for the coming decade. Also subsidization of clean energy solutions (with a simultaneous phaseout of fossil fuel subsidies) will determine the pace of transition.
R442	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	People need first to reconnect to nature to understand that we are part of it. And whatever we do will have concequences on our environment but also on us.

Comments on Q4							
R478	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel concerned by your questionnaire, which takes very little account of the interrelations between the issues at stake and, above all, which mentions neither the economic nor the political models, whereas it seems to me that these are the main drivers of the multifaceted crisis we are facing. This lack of complexity and nuance seems to me to make the exercise a bit artificial. The main problem seems to me to be the crisis that both economic and political systems are going through in order to address answers that make sense to the current situation. The growing deficit of confidence of the populations towards their leaders, particularly in the so-called developed countries, reveals a crisis of the models of representative democracy currently in place, which have drifted towards what can rightly be called corporate democracies. The race towards green growth is in itself a nonsense, and an attempt by the neoliberal economy to preserve the founding principles of the model, whereas they are the ones that pose a problem. Thus the blind faith in technical progress to solve all our problems seems to me to be counter-indicated, it is not technological innovation that we need but common sense. These elements seem to me to be major compared to the more sectorial or technical answers, because they will determine impact.
R480	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I don't think I have ever been more despondent about the prospects for the future. One of my greatest concerns is the extent to which large corporations are suborning the SDGs to their own ends, essentially greenwashing their brands while continuing innovative ways of profiting from social and environmental devastation. Nowhere is this more visible than in the World Economic Forum's CEO action groups, alliances of some of the world's worst actors on issues of concern to their brand in partnership with UN bodies. Companies like Bayer and BASF now sit on public councils for soil preservation, with the imprint of the UN and EU, despite their horrific track record of polluting soil with pesticides and plastic, while Nestle sits on a council for water use alongside Pepsi and Coca Cola, despite it's Chairman famously arguing that water is not a human right. The foxes have taken over the hen house and the institutions of change are now leading the way to destruction.
R568	Engelbert Ruoss	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The most urgent issues are related to the use of natural resources. The expected change will be delayed due to the Pandemic. Although the awareness of the need for changes, the overwhelming desire of people to catch up former lifestyle will result in an accelerated worsening of the environmental problems. Policies will follow the society and economy based on a "false" understanding of democracy and the imaginary legitimacy of their radical actions against humanity.
R575	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	60s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population pressure, unchecked and unsustainable production and consumption practices, combined with significant inequity between and within countries, are driving the rapid depletion of all natural capital and systems essential for life on earth
T049	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that as long as people exist, it will, of course, be difficult to eliminate all environmental sustainability problems. It is only when the governments start to focus on them and educate the general public that more and more people will start to take action.
T077	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Effective improvement depends on the cooperation of the government and non-governmental organizations, regulatory systems and laws, and the continued enhancement of public awareness.
T089	SHIH, HUNG-WEI	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Only when the economy improves do people have additional energy to pay attention to these issues, otherwise most people care more about their own survival and ignore them.
R558	Aziz Ali Khan	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	TAJIKISTAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Because of poverty and huger people in remote areas are compelled to do all evils like deforestation for fuelwood and as source of income to collect wood and sell in market illegally even. As a result there is land degradation, loss of habitats of wildlife and important plant species, annual flash floods which destroying all vital infrastructures and creating shortage of land and water availability to crops. These all problems and issues are interconnected.Poverty is the main factor for environmental degradation, it must be given priority and need to address this menace if we want to protect our nature and environment
R257	Neil Edward Baker	Africa	TANZANIA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	I've been collecting and collating bird data in Tanzania for 40 years. I have traveled extensively throughout the country by private aircraft, road, and rail. I maintained a database of more than 1.3 million records. I can show the extirpation of several species during this timeline. I have published on the importance of wetlands for birds and the effects of population growth and land-use change in terms of bird populations. There is not much good news out there beyond our fantastic protected areas network. If every country protected 25% of its natural habitat perhaps there would be hope for the future. My background is in power engineering and I've tried rain-fed farming as well as establishing a national conservation NGO so my life experiences go well beyond ornithology.
002	KARL E .WEBER	Asia	THAILAND	University or research	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Policies caused by politics have posed serious threats to achieving SDGs, despite the commitment and efforts by NGOs and NPOs.
R002	JEFFREY A. McNEELY	Asia	THAILAND	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	It would be wonderful if governments would adopt solar power as a major strategic objective to address climate change and energy access, and adopt policies that encourage solar power. For example, governments could install solar panels on all public buildings, adopt policies to encourage domestic and non-government installation of solar panels that would include purchasing any surplus energy not consumed by the home, factory, or business; support systems that enable domestic or business structure solar panels to provide energy to electric automobiles; encourage energy sharing from solar power installations; and so forth.
R164	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Climate change and water resources are intricately linked, as climate change continues to threaten water resources and access to safe water for communities throughout Asia.
R301	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	Corporation	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Public awareness is slowly increasing about some issues so there is some hope for the future, but the solutions that catch the imagination seem to rely on high technology and perhaps be over complicated. Some Government departments are proactive but there seems little enthusiasm from top leadership, in the area in general too much quality habitat is still given away for industry or development without thought for the environment and there is too much reliance still on old fashioned, infrastructure heavy projects such as dams.
R427	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change is problematic, as people see the effect of it but cannot really tackle the root of it. In relation to climate change, the biosphere integrity and the water resources get the adverse effect, too as the change of lifecycle of plants and animal become unusual. We cannot address or resolve these issues properly if society does not aware of them. The government policy and decision-maker have to take these matters seriously.
R462	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Most people overlook the crisis from biodiversity loss that will eventually affect all life on earth because they lost the connection of how biodiversity integrity could serve all 17 SDGs. Good management of natural resources should be maintained and used sustainably without overconsumption. Free the land from the economic incentive for wealth will have more space for the biodiversity to revive. Come back to live for life not live luxurious life. I trust the earth still have sufficient resources to feed our people and next generations.

Comments on Q4							
R671	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	How to make individual care and change behaviour is crucial.
R045	Jan van der Ploeg	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even the government of a wealthy country like the Netherlands does not take into account the environmental costs of development. If there are choices to be made between infrastructure and consumption on one hand and biodiversity on the other hand, nature still looses out. Despite all global environmental treaties even the richest countries cannot held up the standard for themselves.
R131	Baars Gerard	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	in general any subject could be a book wrinting about the feeligns what should be doen in the next decade. The main problem is the democraty is blocking big steps ahead. My ultimate concern is irreversable loss of nature- pollutions and the affection of health- not only for humans- but for all living creatures on the planet. Can we avoid a next collapse? Can we change for the better in 10-30 years from now. How can we help lower developped countries to create their land ready for raising water levels, how can we stop warming up the planet and avoid new deserts- no water and migration to milder climates. We start PARIS 2015 and what have we achieved in 6 years- USA out for 4 years. How to get all on board and create a better understadign that a new planet is not available and that we need to chance NOW.
R145	Eric SCHOORL	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Of course all issues are interrelated and can not be solved by just a country on its own and some issues need a multiple purpose solution because they are so interrelated
R360	Herbert H. T. PRINS	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	People of good will are not strong enough against forces of evil: jingoism, capitalism in it is naked form, medieaval notions about women, abortion, gays, deforestation, etc., all in the minds of too many people in power. Many countries are in the hands of people who do not show intention to make our world a better place: to the contrary - they pursue 'power'. Neither nature, not the environment, neither the climate, nor the public weal, neither wildlife nor suppressed people are in their care sufficiently to believe that the SDGs will soon be reached. I say this in all humbleness and sadness but basically I have given up hope for mankind and for the world's nature.
R012	Allan N. Williams	Mexico, Central	TRINIDAD AND	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources	The availability, access and delivery of freshwater systems to a wider range of the population is very important
R016	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As a global population, we currently overshot the sustainable use of resources by 1.6 earth. This will not chance until attitudes & habitats change in rich nations in particular. We need much greater / stronger global institutions to manage a 1 world approach, rather than divided, almost, competitive between country approach we see currently.
R040	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Too much of what humans do is shortsighted and damaging to the planet. There is too much emphasis on the right of companies to make profits at the expense of the planet and people. There is progress, but it is glacially slow.
R128	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many of these issues have been forgotten or given lower priority under COVID. Under the energy trilemma, security always trounces energy affordability and sustainability. Focus will always be on population security, even when environmental concerns are terrifying.
R134	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	We should remember that there is a biodiversity and not just a climate crisis.
R142	Mark Jones	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This year, 2021, will culminate in two vitally important international meetings: UNFCCC COP26 in Scotland on the climate crisis, and CBD COP15 in China on the biodiversity crisis. The global community has thus far failed to sufficiently grasp the gravity and interconnectivity of these two crises, and the need to transform our social, economic and financial policies in order to effectively address them. The Covid-19 crisis should act as a wake-up call, particularly with regard to the need to transform our relationship with nature and implement the principles within the One Welfare framework across policymaking, but thus far it seems that Governments and intergovernmental agencies are failing to grasp the nettle. it's been good to see the likes of the UNDP's BioFin initiative and the UK's Dasgupta Review identify the need for transformative changes to our global financial systems to remove perverse subsidies for damaging activities and increase investment in nature-positive investments; these initiatives must be implemented by governments and intergovernmental agencies if we are to achieve the changes we need to see.
R160	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is impacted by all other issues to a high degree.
R173	Jerome Lewis	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change, land change and pollution are epiphenomena of Biosphere integrity. If this major issue is not treated with the urgency of action governments are able to make in a pandemic or war context we will fail to step up to the challenge in time to prevent huge future suffering for people and other species we share the biome with. Each day of inaction is condemning more future people to extreme hardship.
R176	Judy Ling WONG	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although we are informed by science, the motivation to protect people and nature is ultimately heart based. Without this heart based motivation, all actions are distorted by other concerns such as the desired economic advance. Indigenous cultures understand this. The First Nations peoples that have maintained their traditions have no problem giving up the prospect of riches to protect their sacred lands. Modern societies have lost the heart connection to nature. Looking into the deep heart of climate change, it arises out of the failure of 2 fundamental relationships - the relationship of people to nature and the relationship of people to each other. If we love nature deeply enough, we cannot damage it in the way we do. If we love people deeply enough, we cannot damage them. Seen in this light, climate change is the result of a moral and spiritual failure.

Comments on Q4							
R207	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	4. Pollution of the natural world continues unabated despite greater understanding of it's detrimental impact. The rate at which chemical pollutants can destroy life makes it extremely dangerous to deregulate and ignore. Chemical production companies, water managment companies and governments must do more to stop harmful chemicals from being created and released into the environment. 6. Overpopulation remains the single biggest issue and all other factors stem from too many humans and finite resources. We need to stop thinking of the aging population and low reproductive rates as negative factors and work to find ways to resolve the challenges created by the population explosion. 2. The alarming loss of biodiversity and the elevated pace of loss needs to be seriously tackled by law and a legal framework in trade that stops it immediately.
R208	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	There needs to be an increasingly holistic approach taken to these issues as the interdependencies can't be solved in silo. More coalitions should also be used to address these issues. Increased attention to the levers by which change will happen quickest is needed - for systemic change it might be financing, for societal change with the public it might be behaviour change.
R267	Deborah Long	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land systems change in Scotland has 3 key elements that need to change in order to rebuild ecosystem services, including biodiversity integrity and climate mitigation: 1. deer management 2. tree planting: where to do it 3. Agriculture and how to support nature and climate friendly / neutral farming
R290	Anders Johansson	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	1 = The overriding issue. the others dp not matter if climate change is not successfully addressed. 6 = Population growth will then affect eveything else making biodiversity a luxury we can't afford, etc.
R307	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	6. Population	We need to talk about population. Serious.
R317	Simon N Stuart, PhD	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The world is still not taking the biodiversity crisis seriously. The global pandemic has shown us the consequences of not doing so. It is essential to regulate all economic sectors so that their biodiversity impacts become net positive from 2030 onwards, and a demonstrated to do so. This will require a total change in how the global economy works.
R340	Peter Dobson	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	6. Population	The increase in population and the expectations generated are the main issues for the future of the planet. More people wanting to consume more and have a higher standard of living will determine any climate change, and efforts by well meaning middle class liberal-minded people to locally reduce carbon emissions are futile unless this is addressed globally.
R372	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climatic change threatens to disrupt the lives of most, perhaps all, of the hum an population if substantial measures are not implemented urgently to limit, and indeed to reverse, the increase in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. Climatic change, along with land-use, introductions of invasive alien species, over-exploitation of species populations, poaching, etc. threaten global biodiversity; major ecological system failures are possible, and even perhaps likely, if these threats to global biodviersity are not substantially reduced and if a large proportion of the global land and ocean areas (perhaps 35%) are not set aside for conservation. The human population has long surpassed the capacity of the Earth's ecological and other systems to sustain that population. Urgent policy measures and incentives are needed not just to slow the rate of increase, but to reverse that increase and bring the population down to a sustainable level. In addition to reducing the size of the human population, it is also essential to reduce the per capita consumption of resources, as this too is currently well beyond any sustainable level.
R466	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	Tackling good governance, infrastructure and sustainability through societal and economic goals will be the most effective way to promote environmental health. Too much emphasis has been placed on individual action, when industry, govenrment and infrastructure require better regulation and higher standards of green compliance. We will not be able to tackle biosphere integrity problems when government rules are set up to promote bad practice, e.g. subsidy for bad agricultural or silvicultural practices.
R469	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	The current pandemic underlines how all these things are connected as it arises from land use change and loss of Biosphere integrity and negatively affects all efforts to improve any of the above. I am very pessimistic for the future.
R470	Richard Kock	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The rate of capping of land, loss of biodiversity, pollution. consumption and political direction persists e.g. increasing rates of new and secondary housing ownership and infrastructure growth, consumption. agriculturalisation and intensification, industry, vehicle use, fossil fuel use, pollution rates despite all narratives and rhetoric - in some cases rates of growth are slowing but this is too slow. The obsession with economic GDP growth continues unabated and this overrides any attempt to reset development agendas in the UK to more sustainable climate and environment friendly policies.UK looks likely to continue to externalise its ecological footprint now free of EU regulation and drives for cyclical economy
R569	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	I believe that pollution and contamination of our marine environment is under acknowlegded, especially in the UK. The promotion of veganisim in the developed world by certain sectors will have ramifications on land use globally. The discourse around healthy and sustainable diet needs to be more balanced and the importance of seafood and other animal protiens, particularly in less developed regions, needs to be highlighted. There is a great potential for aquaculture to produce high quality and low impact protiens for food suppy both in the developed and developing world. The importance and potential for aquaculture needs to be better understood by policy makers globally if it is to realise its full potential in a sustainable manner.
R579	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There needs to be a much more consistent focus on biodiversity. Less charismatic species are frequently overlooked or undervalued. There are worrying trends regarding use of pesticides and land use policies that pose significant hreats to the integrity of our biodiversity and, by extension, our biosphere.

Comments on Q4							
R605	Karen Inwood	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Global efforts to protect biodiversity have failed. Countries are investing far more in harmful activity than in protecting nature, with changes in the way land is used and unsustainable agriculture causing the greatest harm to wild plants. Governments must stop subsidising activities which threaten and destroy wild plant habitats and invest resources in protecting and restoring wild plant ecosystems. Wild plants are the poor relations of animals in the world of nature conservation and environmental action. The international community must ensure that strategies and policies for nature, people and the climate contribute to the restoration of healthy, diverse and abundant native wild plants: The nature and climate emergencies are inseparable challenges. On a very practical level, healthy wild species and habitats are solutions to climate change. Species-rich, well-managed woodlands, peat bogs, wetlands, grasslands and dynamic dunes are brilliant - in their different ways - at capturing and storing carbon, slowing floodwaters, buffering extreme weather and stopping soil erosion. Nature-based solutions to climate change have too often focused on trees and peatlands, at the expense of other habitats. The need for more trees and restored peatlands is undeniable, whilst carbon-friendly but plant-blind initiatives can inadvertently cause damage and destruction to our most precious wildlife species and habitats done in the right way and in the right places.
R669	Katy	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these are interconnected. If we imagine these to be separate categories, we continue to miss the deep interconnection of the entire global/local eco-system and how our human actions contribute and impact in myriad ways. Same point as above, the 'topics' are not the real point; our approach, our values, what we choose to priorities holds the key to the knock-on effect for all these inter-relational aspects. Population and the general fear/taboo of death that's now embedded in most cultures (despite this being a process and reality inherent for all living species) is another topic too complex to discuss fully in these boxes!
R686	David Anthony King, FRS	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	A new model for development of all societies must be developed and acted on which is pertinent to the chall on a full comprehension of the role of ecosystems in the well-being of humanity as a fully integratedpart of the natural world. Success should be measured by managing the well-being of ecosystems, on which our survival depends, alongside that of humanity. Rampant consumerism should no longer be the driver of human development.
R710	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Having moved back to the UK from the Middle East I have been shocked by the levels of pollution in the waterways in Wales, mainly caused by agricultural pollution from dairy farms. This invisible pollution seems to have fallen under the radar of our Welsh government who have too few biologists to monitor the rivers and little appetite for taking farmers who pollute to court. I believe that the greatest loss of biodiversity in the UK is the loss of freshwater species caused by pollution from our intensive farming.
R096	[-]	Middle East	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	I believe that the major environmental problems we are experiencing on earth are directly linked to human population growth and occidental life style. As long as we do not bend the curve of population growth, our impact on the environment will not be reduced, even multiplying efforts to reduce energy consumption per capita, or developping the so-called "sustainable" solutions. Too many so-called "sustainable" or "green" solutions are actually not sustainable on the long term. Economic development & financial benefits are rulling, and are continuously prioritized above environmental conservation. All natural resources are over-exploited, habitat loss & fragmentation continue to increase, freshwater resources are being spoiled, resulting in continuous degradation of the state of biodiversity (populations decrease and extinctions). We won't change the trends without profound transformation of our society and way of living.
S018	[-]	South America	URUGUAY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All these points show the changes we are experiencing. Unfortunately, we are not able to react in a coordinated manner. We have demonstrated our uncoordinated response to generalized problems, and there are areas that are too remote, educationally and/or culturally, to integrate efficiently with other areas so we can tackle the global problems that affect us all.
005	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research	70s and above		Progress will depend on political leadership or lack thereof.
R025	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change has now moved to the phase of self-sustaining. It no longer makes much difference how much CO2 the global economy emits. We are in for a period of centuries to millennia long climate change. Several tipping points, such as arctic methane release, have been activated, and they will trigger others. Now effective climate policy needs to focus on adaptation.
R032	Don Wilson	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	I remain convinced that the two basic problems in the world are Population growth and an unequal distribution of resources.
R034	Bernard Minster	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	The pervasive and persistent structural inequalities generate overwhelming pressures that slow down progress on any of these issues. The ultimately cause conflicts that discourage the populations and promote extraordinary cruelty in human behavior.
R042	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The biodiversity crisis has largely been eclipsed by other pressing issues, which is very worrisome.
R051	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land systems are the lynchpin to achieving many of the SDGS (e.g., 2,3,6,12,13,14,15). There is always a strong political economy dynamic when it comes to land, and there are powerful entrenched interests vested in maintaining the status quo. Aligning incentives with the SDGs will require substantial action in the realm of political will.
R055	Charles Walcott	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a problem that concerns all of us on the planet. Unless we all pull together and act in a remarkably short time, we will all suffer the effects of global warming. The previous administration in the US was totally irresponsible, but I have hopes that the current one will take this issue seriously.
R058	Charles (Chuck) LENNOX	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change supersedes all other issues since it is the thread that connects all of the pieces.
R059	John Gwilym Robinson	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Globally, the loss of biodiversity is pushing the boundaries of our planetary integrity, and the threats are omnipresent, and the change is imminent. With Climate Change, the threats are not so apparent, but they are more fundamental.
R063	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Population too high now, immigration will increase it. Most problems tied to growth and scramble for wealth.
R077	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	7. Food	This should be labelled "food and agriculture." It is I think the most important point of traction that involves all the other issues.
R080	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	we need to work towards society, economy and Environment policies and measures at a global level. this requires better sharing of resources and a greater focus on human rights and social justice above issues of economic gain.
R082	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	At the present time in the US, I believe the public is getting tired of thinking about environmental concerns, especially the more difficult to comprehend and understand what might be done.

Comments on Q4							
R087	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	All humans adopt a plant-based diet.
R095	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Overpopulation is the root of all problems
R149	Barbara Rose Johnston	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	With the planetary wellbeing so clearly defined to nuclear militarism - an enterprise dependent upon cracking the petroleum molecule and the atom, actions that fundamentally and irreversibly altered life on this planet - the nuclear time clock is now more than ever a relevant matter. Set at 100 seconds before midnight in 2020, the closest it has ever been to civilization-ending apocalypse, this placement did change following the ratification of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January 2021 as none of the Nuclear Weapons States have signed on to the Treaty. All life on this planet - and the conditions that support life - has been altered. The viability of life on this planet will continue to be a question until a radically different global commitment is achieved and planetary life-centered actions are actualized.
R157	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	1. Project Drawdown lists 5 areas in which we can have the most impact on climate change. Agriculture, food, and land use are high on the list, along with electricity production. I would like to see more attention paid to the agriculture sector for climate change mitigation strategies. There's a lot of low-hanging fruit there and we could make more difference that way than by focusing on the transportation sector. This has strong overlaps with land use issues (#3). 4. I am very concerned about microplastic pollution, which is ubiquitous. I'm also concerned about environmental water quality. There are many low-cost ways to protect environmental water quality and we're not paying enough attention. There should be more public investment in these solutions. Also, fracking has to stop. It is destroying groundwater and drinking water throughout the U.S. wherever fracking takes place. Lead and other heavy metals in drinking water have taken a steep human toll already and not enough is being done.
R224	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	US leadership is critical and yet American politics is more dysfunctional than anytime in my memory. We must address the economic systems at the root of all these issues and shift the growth imperative to a sustainable model. We will not solve the biodiversity crisis with technology and constant growth.
R227	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate Change and biosphere integrity can only be addressed successfully if there are lifestyle changes and that requires public "buy-in" and policy incentives, particularly to influence changes in the extractive and energy industries, as well as patterns of consumption. The public "mind" can change quickly (e.g., when cigarette smoking was curbed) BUT national policies are often slow to change and maintain due to politicians. Change will depend on public awareness and demand, AND real committed leadership by those with wealth & corporations -- who will in turn influence others including politiciana and the public.
R231	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	We need political leadership to achieve sustainable futures. Our sustainable future requires changes to our lifestyles, and while individual action is crucial, we also need guidance from leaders who are committed to achieving a healthy planet for current and future generations.
R233	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Climate change is the greatest, overarching concern, linked to overconsumption, population, land system change. and society economy and environmental policies and measures Tied to this, the accelerating use of novel chemical compounds, and the lack of regulatory structure of these compounds, is a growing concern nationally and globally. This ties in to consumption, sustainability, food systems, and water resources, and can also threaten biospheric integrity.
R235	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change is the preeminent challenge of our time. The focus has been on human welfare, but the effects on the natural world will be catastrophic.
R236	Catherine Sieffert	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am based in the US, where we consume much more per capita than the world's resources can sustain. Behavior change efforts will not be sufficient to reduce the consumption; change must be brought about by policy measures and I fear that government in our country lacks the political will to make those hard decisions.
R238	Kim Gray	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	SDG #12 Responsible Production and Consumption should be more highly prioritized and more resources/staff/government labor hours dedicated to individual categories within #12 to allow for more focus on each (rather than combining issues here). For example the impacts of industrial scale agriculture and farming along with industrial scale fishing should be a top priority for countries to review and create policies around these to lessen their impacts on biodiversity and climate change. Methane production and land use alteration for industrial scale agriculture along with bycatch from the massive scale of industrial fishing have much larger scale impacts and have links to so many other SDGs (human health, welfare, poverty etc) that these should be prioritized by governments and in turn by addressing them head on will help positively impact other goals - likely more achievable if reviewed and given more individual focus.
R239	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Regarding pollutants and in particular microplastics, more public awareness about this threat is really needed. People do not understand the danger to themselves or to the ecosystem.
R241	Keith K. Crow	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In my opinion we need to focus resources on the basics of life ensuring all humans have food, water, shelter, medical care, etc. As the basic needs are being taken care of we also need to offer educational avenues leading to monetary gain and self-sufficiency. Teach people a skill set so they can take care of their own needs.

Comments on Q4							
R242	Jake Owens	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these topics are inextricable. We have to seek out holistic solutions that include groups from broad groups, public-private partnerships, with strong community engagement so that we can develop solutions to the root issues, simultaneously. This also requires we account for the potential impacts of conservation action on the livelihoods of people, both for our morality and the likelihood of success. Conservation also suffers from repetition, resulting in the constant development of new initiatives that repeat already ongoing work, further watering down the resources available and slowing progress. Instead, we should be partnering to expand our impact, building on one another, amplifying the work of others. The Covid-19 pandemic is just a small indicator of what is to come if we don't substantially change the relationships we have with the world. The good news is that the current relationship isn't the standard for most of human history; our highly unsustainable lifestyle is a recent development. The rapid anthropogenic degradation of the world, resulting in all of these environmental issues, isn't some evolutionary engrained feature of our species, it's a recently derived trait. We have the capacity to change it if we combine our strengths, resources, and interests.
R248	Peter Uetz	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Most concerned about biodiversity loss due to human overpopulation and increasing consumption.
R251	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources	We haven't dealt well with nonpoint source water pollution or with ensuring adequate environmental flows in our rivers and streams. Both will get worse with climate change, and the time to start dealing seriously with both issues is beginning to run out.
R253	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	10. Others	Gender inequality, lack of education and financial resources is driving over papulation that is driving all of these other environmental issues. Until all people and genders on earth are treated equally, we may never really solve these problems.
R275	Richard Matthew	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The world is showing great reluctance to take bold action between now and 2030, and the US will not be able to catalyze much momentum for change. The conservation movement is not unified or focused on clear actions. It is divided on how to approach the human-nature interface and will spend too much time discussing and too little acting. Grassroots activity is innovative and inspiring but has trouble getting attention and scaling. The business community tends to take very short term positions and the status quo remains very profitable at this scale. It is still reluctant to change much and even during COVID-19 the 1% continued to enrich itself with almost no concern for everyone else. Disaster has a value proposition for the rich; and government is focused almost entirely on elections and campaign financing, which means keeping the rich happy; there is scarcely a thought given to public or planetary well-being.
R276	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Human population growth underlies most, if not all, of the environmental issues.
R281	Daryl P. Domning	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	The USA remains the most dangerously overpopulated nation on Earth, due to its high per-capita consumption multiplied by its large and growing population. Americans thus have the largest ecological footprint of any nationality, as well as a high standard of living (i.e., consumption) and habits of wastefulness.
R306	Miranda Foley	USA & Canada	USA	Other	40s	6. Population	I think there has been some tremendously fantastic work put into this effort. Small item: I humbly recommend a second look at #6. The description of "Population" is a bit confusing, as it includes overpopulation as well as aging population. How can it be both or either? Overall, I found it somewhat difficult to assess the above mix of causes (population, measures, lifestyles) and effects (climate change, pollution, biodiversity, water, food).
R334	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Indigenous peoples are an essential component of restoring and sustaining a viable ecology. Yet, Indigenous peoples are still being excluded from policy decision making; their lands are being taken for extractive industries, intensive agriculture or development. Also, they hold a wealth of information on how best to manage their ecologies, yet in most cases they are disregarded by governments, NGOs and private industry. If one wants to preserve biodiversity, the environment and mitigate the worst effects of climate change, governments need to make Indigenous peoples' knowledge a priority.
R345	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The key to getting more public support for climate action is to personalize it for people, especially the personal health benefits of societal and personal climate mitigation steps, rather than focusing on climate impacts that mostly occur somewhere else, and in the future. The latter approach is the mistake that climate action proponents have made during the past couple of decades. Time to change to an emphasis on the personal and national benefits of climate action, such as from reduced air pollution illness and death achievable by phasing out the burning of fossil fuels.
R357	Greg Schwartz	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	Congress is still beholden to the fossil fuel industry & military industrial complex, which must change.
R368	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	I am encouraged by the growing attention to climate change. The approaches to this problem will have numerous economic and social benefits, encompassing virtually all the major environmental issues. This will not happen completely in the next decade but I foresee substantial progress. The activity for this change will happen mainly in the industrialized nations as will be benefits.
R390	John Parks	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While victories addressing endangered species on land have been experienced (particularly in the developed world) during the last few decades, progress on the reversal of population declines for endangered species and habitat (e.g., coral reefs) in marine ecosystems lags behind significantly in comparison to land. In particular, the accelerated loss of coral reef habitat globally due to climate change and sea surface temperature rise is alarming and reaching the point of irreversible losses.
R500	Marc Stern	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The biggest danger in my view on all of these problems involves the powerful surges of nationalism and populism we've been seeing across the world. In a time where we need global cooperation more than ever, these movements are the biggest hindrance to achieving sustainability.
R504	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Globally, overconsumption and reliance of fossil fuels continues to accelerate global climate change, and UNFCCC's NDCs are not sufficient to limit warming to 1.5 degrees C. In some countries with high per capita emissions, there is overconfidence in the idea that technology will "fix it", and not enough emphasis on sustainable lifestyles, with reduced consumption and waste.
R506	Matthew A. Kaproth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Resource use and sustainable practices are still not changing for the better, and may get worse. The amount of change for COVID precautions would be necessary for addressing Environmental Problems - but rarely the concepts come up for conversation/political action.

Comments on Q4							
R512	Richard Grossman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s and above	6. Population	Although there has been slow progress in our recognizing population growth as a problem in the USA, what I find to be encouraging is that people are choosing to have small families at a faster rate than politicians are moving.
R515	Herman Daly	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Our economic subsystem has overshot the general carrying capacity of the biosphere. We need a general reduction of the scale of the human subsystem to a steady state sustainable level of matter-energy throughput, not more growth. Dividing this overall problem into 17 subcategories helps a little, but not much.
R516	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Too many people, unsustainable resource use.
R521	Richard Heinberg	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Resource depletion is another serious environmental problem.
R528	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	People are increasingly aware of all of these issues, but it seems our leaders have not yet fully embraced the need for societal and systems transformation. This results in uneven progress on addressing these issues - for every bold new policy proposal, there are several that are business as usual. So it is unclear if society and our leaders truly understand how much needs to change if we are to prevent environmental crises.
R535	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) framework
R538	Thomas Iliffe	USA & Canada	USA	University or research	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Essential for life on Earth to continue
R553	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Issues, regardless of which one, tend to have only ONE solution which, without agreement by all interest groups and parties, will not be realized until goals and solutions are developed in concert - rather than only ONE solution dictated by outside "authorities." Humans will become part of the solution only when they come to common agreement, not when they are hectored into agreement.
R556	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change	Basically we are really just beginning to do what we should have done 40 years ago. To address the climate crisis, the world "talks of immediacy but actually has the fierce urgency of a sloth." (Quote source: Krantz, David. 2021. "COP and the Cloth: Quantitatively and Normatively Assessing Religious NGO Participation at the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" Sci 3, no. 2: 24. https://doi.org/10.3390/sci3020024)
R580	Donald Moore	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	I am optimistic that we (the US and Canada) are serious about addressing climate change. This can change with the election of a new president, as we have just seen. I am pessimistic about population growth because it seems that, even though we were having conversations about the "population bomb" in the 1960s, population and reproduction seems to be a topic that is not socially acceptable for discussion (for instance when the current (Jesuit, science-focused) Pope made a statement along the lines of "you don't need to breed like rabbits", he was immediately censored by the Vatican. And population growth will only lead to more land use change and more environmental problems, including diminishment of both biodiversity and food supply. So we really need to get back to fundamental environmental literacy through schools, informal learning centers like zoos and park interpretive centers globally, and a focus on how much human impact the earth can take.
R584	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a big push at govts society and donors to support indigenous peoples and local communities rights to secure land and resources both as stewards and resilience in face of climate change. Community engagement in conservation and climate action needs their decision-making rights and more direct funding to communities and resource stewards. Old model of govt keeps people away and tries to manage on own allows corruption, missed stewardship, and misplaced demand from private sector to grab land and resources. Important movements exist but funding still channelled traditionally and pandemic has led govts. to give many more concessions to private extractive activities on land and water that is better managed/used by communities for livelihoods, conservation, and resilient lifestyles.
R586	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We are in the midst of critical moments for humanity. The three Rio Conventions call for urgent and decisive action over this decade and beyond. This is needed to maintain a habitable Earth for all life and to ensure human wellbeing and prosperity for future generations.
R587	Tom S. Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Over-consumption and wasting is a HUGE problem in the USA. Irresponsible advertising (pushing consumerism and extremely unhealthy foods) combined with nationalism that promotes wasting (new styles, excessive food consumption in terms of normalization of excessive over-eating, materialism) we are not only pillaging the environment but setting very poor examples for developing countries which wish to emulate us some day. We produce endless varieties of irreparable, throw-away products, that treat the planet like a business in liquidation. We need a paradigm shift which makes such behaviors unethical and unacceptable. Until then it's business as usual which will not bode well for planet earth.
R590	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If we do not take action in this decade to change the dominant management paradigm to shift land use emphasis to ecosystem function priority (as opposed, for example, to industrial agriculture) we are likely to experience substantial species loss in the decades that follow.
R593	Henk B. Rogers	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We must create a world in which Humanity and Nature live in Harmony. We have to put back what we've taken. We must stop making things worse. Stop adding CO2 to the atmosphere. Stop adding plastic to the ocean. Stop cutting down the forests. This cannot just be done by a SDG-like top down UN effort. This has to also be a bottom up UP (United People) effort. This is where everyone needs to make some lifestyle changes (Eat less or no meat, Don't buy single use plastic products, use no-carbon transportation/electricity).

Comments on Q4							
R616	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is a need for more awareness about the high level of loss of biodiversity in Oceania.
R633	Andrew WILLIAMS	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Ultimately the environmental and social challenges we face as a global community can be solved through: (i) Increasing the awareness and understanding of the critical role of the planet's environmental systems for humanity's welfare and future; (ii) The central importance of strong courageous leadership across society that transcends short-term political cycles - every political colour needs to increasingly accept the wisdom and prudence of global and local environmental stewardship; (iii) Concerted government action and strong governance including far more conducive broad regulatory and fiscal regimes that necessitate and promote environmental behavioural change & stwewardship across society at global, regional, national and local levels (GHG emissions, pollution, trade, consumption, circular economies, land-use change, and biodiversity land and ocean conservation etc.); (iv) Governments must provide the right INCENTIVES that encourage the private sector and academia to innovate and find solutions; (v) Governments must empower the general public to make better voluntary choices about their environmental footprint - this includes family size (a culturally sensitive issue in Africa for example); (vi) Sufficient space (30% of the planet) must be set aside for biodiversity & ecosystems through government & community management; (vii) Well informed communities (local & global) have a critical role to play in making sure that governments stay on course.
R642	Kenneth A. Hayes	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think there needs to be real policies put into place that curb green house gas emissions and force a change from a consumer society to one that is more sustainable. This will only happen when certain activities are band for the good of humanity and life on this planet. We've got to further educate the public about ecosystem functions, and to do so, we need to fully fund research into biodiversity and its conservation. The funding needs to be directed away from military and business/economic development, and more towards making the world more sustainable and livable for all.
R645	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are facing a biodiversity crisis that urgently needeeds to be rectified.
R660	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment	There is close interactivity between climate change, energy production (aka lifestyles), and food production. Population per se is not the main driver of climate change. Rather consumption habits of the affluent have driven and will continue to drive emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants, diminishing wildlife habitat through land use change, and diminishing water resources arising from changing climatic conditions. Drier parts of the world will get drier due to increasing temperatures. Regional water cycles are changing due to shifting circulation patterns. The "un-affluent" also degrade their environment but mostly at local scales (with the exception of biomass burning). Global and national institutional responses to these interactive challenges have been weak due to political interests of the few and the recalcitrant. Yet we do now and will later lack sufficient knowledge about socio-environmental-technological systems to plan and engineer them into sustainable and equitable decreases in consumption.
R661	George Atisa	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Big environmental issues revolve around declining biodiversity, land-system change and chemical flows. These are also the most difficult to find solutions and call for complete reversal of lifestyles as the point to start working out solutions. Population is not a big problem but rather it is lifestyles and levels of consumption. Countries with high populations for example in Africa do not consume as much resources like countries such the USA of those in the European Union.
R662	Hall Healy	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In macro economics it has been taught that there are certain "externalities" beyond the scope and influence of an operating entity, such as a corporation. In the US there are even laws which reinforce that concept. For example, a company can file for bankruptcy and thereby avoid cleaning up contamination it created. In my view, one change in how we look at state and corporate actors that would help immeasurably in addressing many environmentally related issues would be to put responsibility for a service or product squarely on the shoulders of those who create and use them. Some do this already, but it is no means a common practice. One example would be the packaging that corporations use to ship goods to consumers. Yes, consumers should bear responsibility for their proper use and disposal. But, the entity/entities that created and shipped it also are responsible. These packages, cans and bottles are not "externalities"; they are creations of specific organizations. One particularly useful way to look at the world can be the analogy of the human body. If one part of it, say the heart or the lungs, is not working correctly, the whole body suffers. In a similar way, if the water and air "systems" are not healthy, or there is abject poverty or lack of adequate education in a certain population, everyone suffers. Things are out of balance. Thank you for this opportunity.
R677	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Lowering the world's population needs to happen. It is impacting our biodiversity and the climate.
R697	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	My stance of the past several years answering this survey remains unchanged. From my perspective as a US citizen, I believe that our social and economic structures are the most pressing issues facing the survival of our modern society, if not our species. I moved “Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures” to the top because social and economic structures drive everything else. In past surveys, I’ve listed consumption habits at the top of this list. It remains my most pressing concern. However, changing consumption patterns requires a substantive change in economics. We must abandon an economy predicated on endless growth. As climate drivers continue to accelerate, climate change is in the third position. It is impossible for anyone alive at any time to fully understand the import of their time on earth. Human history is littered with giants of perception who throughout millennia have provided an anchorage for our wondering and vulnerable minds. We stand today on the shoulders of giants, infrastructure, human ingenuity, and flawed assumptions. I assert that we now live in a time unequaled in the history of our species.
R708	Jeffrey A. Gritzner	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	As noted, it is important to understand the complex interactions within the Earth System, as well as sequential dependencies.
R004	Enrique La Marca	South America	VENEZUELA	University or research	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment,	Inequality of incomes and education should be taken into account to counteract wrong approaches towards nature
R295	[-]	South America	VENEZUELA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Given we have developed indicators as Ecological Footprint, those activities, persons or bussiness that double their bioresources capacity must be recognised publicly. Sustainability requires strong indicators and have to be applied on every single activity that indicates is sustainable, in the short and long term, and in worlwide scale. Certainly, this required to transform Western values, in particular economics, political and scientific approaches, that have proved to be extrimly agressive towards (some) human beens and nature.

Comments on Q4							
R336	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	With continuing population growth, I am afraid that we will maintain current rate of expansion of human habitat, converting more natural ecosystems for producing foods and necessities, pushing biodiversity at risks.
R419	Van The Pham	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, the most current environmental problem is "Biochemical flows". In my city, the air pollution is very serious. I can see a layer of tiny dust particles on my floor after one day cleaned, or I can feel by my nose when I go out. In the big city, where my office placed, the "black rivers" with the terrible smell are common. In many areas in my country, agricultural soil, and water are polluted and degraded by chemicals such as herbicides and pesticides. The second problem is "Land Use". The natural forest area is reduced, whereas plantation forests with single species could not protect the soil and prevent floods. The third problem is "Biodiversity". The number of individuals/populations of each species is reducing. It happens with both fauna and flora. Although there are few report for extinction species, the Redlist species are improving.
R700	Kien	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Land System change e.g. land use change has generated more negative changes onto the traditional environment and primary ecosystem services as ever. Biochemical flows (pollution and contamination) have been critical issues as highlighting as ever. While we are extremely weak from society, economy and environment, policies, measures and M&E.
R717	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Biodiversity integrity is important to ensure the sustainability on earth though it is sometimes not recognized appropriately. Together with other environmental issues of concerns such as climate change, water resources depletion and contamination, it may cause devastating impacts on human life. The current Covid - 19 pandemic appears to be the immerging consequent.
R494	Lazarus Zanamwe	Africa	ZIMBABWE	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the most pressing problem facing the region. however, because of various developmental challenges, our governments are only paying lip-services to it. with expanding populations in the region pressure is being put on the Land Change systems. most of this pressure comes from resorting to extensive agriculture in order to feed growing populations. this is further exacerbated by an increase in the occurrence of extreme weather events such as droughts, tropical cyclones and so on. these extreme events are also threatening our water resources. with expanding urban populations, water has become a scarce commodity. but governments in the region (SADC) have not come together to put together a comprehensive policy that would address the issue of Society, Economy and Environment. the lack of such a comprehensive policy leaves the region facing a doomsday scenario. thus, there is need for more serious actions on the part of regional governments to address the issues i raise here.
R560	DAVID GOZA	Africa	ZIMBABWE	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	water scarcity is the world crisis which need much concern and innovations to recycle and reuse the wastewater. Water resources never change quantity since creation but the storage sinks are changing with the freshwater sink shrinking leading to water scarcity due to high pollution.