Comments on Q4							
No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q4	Comment
R472	Kuenda Laze	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is much to be done on Lifestyles, because they are changing for worsening the population's health (e.g. youth). Sustainable use of natural resources (water, land, biodiversity) is always very challenging to be achieved by the society.
R079	TEWFIK HASNI	Africa	ALGERIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Le problème du développement durable est confronté aux perversions du système économique mondial basé sur la consommation pour une croissance constante. Les effets de ce système sont: une inégalité grandissante, une planéte qui pour satisfaire une surconsommation a abusé d'engrais et pesticides ayant affecté la santé des populations des pays développés. Les pandémies ont trouvé un terrain favorable à leur propagation. le changement climatique n'est qu'une des conséquences. la surconsommation a entrainé la disparition des forêts, un besoin en eau plus important, et un dérèglement en conséquence de l'é quilibre initial de la terre.
R579	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these items are closely interconnected and none of them will be solved in isolation. The solutions exist and has been identified, as well as the causes/roots of the planet suffering, by IPCC and IPBES. However the lack of political leadership is - which the UN -secretary -general did not hesitate to qualify as "criminal"- is accelerating the path towards our destruction.
007	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above		Some things like climate change are more complex to resolve and the simplest solutions touted in the media are unrealistic and idealistic.
R006	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Delays in taking climate action are risking global well being
R018	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Australia's politicians have been fighting climate change and sustainable energy wars for more than a decade and there has been very little meaningful federal government actions. The general public are aware of the issue and there is private movement towards sustainability.
R109	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Oceania has a wide range of economies from rich "western" to countries with poor services. Countries like Australia can cope with issues such as climate change much better than many other countries. Some may be at threat from sea level rise - difficult to answer you questions with such a range of situations
R173	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change, driven by CO2 and CH4 emissions, is I believe the most urgent environmental issue and the one that will have the most serious effects on human, animal and plant life. But these emissions are not likely to be mitigated to the extent needed to keep global warming to less than 2C. Australian coal mining is still being supported by governments (state and commonwealth) which are reluctant to forego the electoral benefits which they perceive that continued mining gives them. I am also concerned about the effects of eutrophication on the Great Barrier Reef. Further, it seems that the issue of water distribution in the Murray-Darling Basin has not been resolved and almost seems to be incapable of resolution.
R224	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are at a tipping point in virtually all biophysical systems that sustain life due to unchecked production, consumption and disposal of material goods and failure of modern economics to properly value biodiversity and ecosystem services as vital components to sustainability. Public policy and law is overwhelmingly designed to allow un-challenged growth - in our consumption of resources and in our economies. This growth mindset underpins western value systems at the cost of sustainability. Corporations and institutions (notably military and religious institutions) have significant influence over liberal democratic governments, compromising independent, evidence based policy and eroding transparency and accountability in leadership globally. Vested interests, benefiting the privileged in the short term, have primacy of over intergenerational, public interest. Too many leaders around the globe are white, middle class, Christian men.
R236	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Introduced species continue to pose the greatest threat to biodiversity in Australia. Foxes, cats, cane toads, phytophora in particular but also camels, horses, pigs, etc
R238	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Australia is fortunate to be a large country with a small population however the increasing pressures of population growth and ongoing climate change impacts are an ongoing challenge that need long term strategic focus.

Comments on Q4							
R271	Peter Clark	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Whilst good headway on climate change will be made in the developed world I can not see that the biggest polluters, some of the most heavily populated less developed countries, will see sufficient improvements to effect the change required. How to get these countries actively involved is the issue and ultimately it will come down to economic and resource incentives.
R277	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, Policies, Measures	A key issue is the lack of governance to prevent fossil fuel industries and businesses generally having an undue influence on elections and government decision making. Areas such as prevention of corruption in government and politics, limits on donations and other support for political parties, and diversity in media control are critical in achieving this outcome.
R287	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	1 General failure to understand and reflect the role of ocean circulations in climate change 9 Persistent failure to to integrate time scales (economic discount rate) and biological (species and habitat lifecycle) in addressing SDGs. The challenge of integrating trans/inter disciplinary studies into effective social engagement in the complexity of creating realistic policy response. Significant community attitudinal change takes at least 2 decades. We don't manage natural environments and processes. We can hope to develop People's understanding of problems and the means to addess then
R362	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	australian government refuses to consider environmental policy changes that have widespread popular support. They are too thoroughly captured by narrow vested interests in polluting industries. There is inadequate public funding for research and tertiary education.
R388	Peter Gell	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All the above are still heading in the wrong direction
R433	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Please see my article 'Science for Sustainability: The Paradigm Shift our World Needs', available online at https://mahb.stanford.edu/blog/science-for-sustainability-the-paradigm-shift-our-world-needs/
R467	Grahame Webb	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmentalism has become an industry in its own right, and many issues are embellished for this reason. So it is difficult to get a truly objective view of what constitutes real and serious problems, and what are being embellished because it is fundamentally advantageous for the commercial benefit of those promoting "moral outrage". A messy situation in which science is being overshadowed by vested interest.

Comments on Q4							
R498	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Awareness of climate change has increased but mainly due to increased levels of disasters etc which point to an urgent need for more coherent investment in climate adaptation/resilience, as well as mitigation. The worst and most stupid policy problem at the moment is that governments are slowly investing more in saving biodiversity and ecosystems and reducing emissions, but simultaneously spending much more (by a factor of 10) in subsidies for activities that continue to damage the planet. An urgent action is to expose and change this crazy policy incoherence that is making a few people very rich (often in the name of short term development) whilst devastating the medium (and even short) term future of the majority and our children.
R586	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	During the pandemic, we have lost all momentum on climate action, and I haven't seen any genuine appetite to re-ignite the momentum that we had with global movements and public pressure groups, eg student strikes, extinction rebellion. We have also seen extreme hazardous events (e.g. flooding, large scale fires) that have been largely caused by climate change (or at least climate change has made the conditions much more extreme) and yet have seen very little action on climate change. There has been some lip service but it is doubtful we will see action until at least 2030. As for biodiversity, we have failed to stem the loss of biodiversity, and we are losing more species, not less. Current actions to conserve species and ecosystems also fail to account for the intersection between climate change and biodiversity conservation.
R619	Raymond Thomas Wills	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The degradation of natural processes the planet is dire - we have the knowledge and the technology and resources to turn this around, but we lack the political will Sustainability is a form of technology - and like all technology is evolving, and sustainability must become most important component of a nations treasury, because it is the world that underwrites wealth, including the air we breathe.
R640	Paul Vale	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Obviously, most individual topics are linked. Each has an influence on one or more other category. My view is the overarching problem is lack of significant action to ameliorate human-induced climate change. For example, each successful step in reducing carbon emissions into the atmosphere helps create sustainable jobs, reduces pressures on land (biodiversity) and possibly returns land to the food production sphere. Conversely, poor urban planning creates treeless heat-effect, often taking existing natural or open spaces this reducing tree and bushland.
R255	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Issues have been known for decades. Very few solutions have been implemented.
R375	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	peace is the most important item and goal for all of us and a world without nuclear energy, otherwise no sustainability is possible. we all want a "good life" for everyone. Slowing down and reducing the financial flows is essential. "small is beautiful", as Mr. Schumacher said. We need to think much smaller and much more regional. best wishes!
R421	Robert Brunner	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	the long crisis caused by COVID19 did not change the lifestyle towards to more sustainibility and ecological responsibility
R476	[-]	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Because of weak policy instruments and weak governance, land systems have been changing rapidly in Bangladesh. Particularly, wetlands are degraded because of anthropogenic intervention (though there are few natural reasons also exist). Engineering solutions for flood protection created permanent problems in many instances. It is true that such engineering solutions contributed in increasing food production at a great extent but in many cases it is again caused for water logging. Consensual decision between science and indigenous knowledge is needed.
R505	Md Shibly Sadik	Asia	BANGLADESH	Other	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Capacity building for Environmental risk management

Comments on Q4							
R534	Siddika Sultana	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Plastic pollution, hazardous chemicals and wastes issues also need to take seriously.
R655	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Major changes are needed in agricultural sysyems, a shift towards regenerative agriculture which delivers multiple benefits for peolple and the environment. This would require supportive policies and economic models. Preservation and restoration river systems and high-carbon ecosystems such as peatlands, is also a priority in my opinion. Any protected areas (or other top-down environment polices) such take into account the rights of local and indigenous peoples.
F004	Postiaux	Western Europe	BELGIUM	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The systemic degradation of biodiversity, the climate and food are becoming irreversible and will lead to catastrophic upheaval even for people that have been spared until now. For these same people, their resilience will drastically decrease. In the short term (10-20 years), there is little hope of escaping from it. Therefore, it will be necessary to focus on the ability to limit the most dramatic damage and to strengthen solidarity and partnerships while reducing the irrational use of natural resources, which calls for policies and measures that increase the alignment of humans with nature.
S032	Juan Eddy Terrazas Torrico	South America	BOLIVIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	In general, all the items are intertwined, and a systemic crisis situation is increasingly emerging. The question is what we do so that governments can continuously and systematically solve the crisis. In this situation, risk management, early warnings, and disaster mitigation and recovery are not carried out and many populations and ecosystems are being destroyed. In Bolivia, millions of hectares of forest have been destroyed by deliberate burning, supported by national regulations, but the world in general has not spoken out and censured the perpetrators and this permissiveness is what is leading the world to a disastrous change that will affect especially those who have fewer resources. It is time to launch a global brotherhood for the care of life.
R098	Andre Francisco Pilon	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Endurable and consistent results are not achieved by trying to integrate different competitor parts, but depends on the non-partition of scientific knowledge, encompassing human sciences, exact and natural sciences; all areas must be considered and validated; excellence will not be obtained by the agglutination of parts, by the sum of isolated efforts, but by the construction of new concepts and practices to live better in a better world. Instead of taking current prospects for granted and project them into the future, the definition of desirable goals and the exploration of new paths to reach them should contemplate a set of values, norms and policies that prioritizes socio-ecological objectives, human well-being, natural and built environments, the aesthetic, ethical and cultural meaning of the existence. In my ecosystem approach, spaces are opened for new allocation of meanings, instead of being trapped into pre-established problem-definitions; heuristic-hermeneutic processes develop, in the sociocultural learning niches, a capacity to ask wider questions, reframing the problems, unveiling their dynamic and complex configurations, altering definitions and ways to deal with them, encompassing public policies, advocacy, communication, research and teaching programs. Ref.: PILON, A. F., Reframing Relationships Between Humans and the Earth: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338584804_Reframing_Relationships_Between_Humans_and_the_Earth_An_Ecosystem_Approach
R218	Luciano M Verdade	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	WE are already facing what was called back in the 1970's as superpopulation. In such context, the major problem related to the quality of life is massification, not globalization.
R227	Scott Andrew Thomson	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For there to be adequate action on Climate Change requires leadership that counts, hence sound economic and political policies with respect to Climate Change is needed.
R253	Diego Rafael Galvão Cesar Braga	South America	BRAZIL	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main problem global society faces nowadays is the climate change, but it is not treating the issue as a result of other environmental problems we were already hesitating to deal with: population growth, consumption habits, deforestation and urban sprawling, and, even more difficult to combat, the political decisions based on the numbers from the economical growth. Real societal growth, which reflects on the well-being of the population and its direct and indirect environment, should not be measured by financial and economic numbers, but by the impacts decisions that politicians and companies take are having on people's lives. The economy should provide for the life of the common people, the general population, not the contrary. Using the discourse of taking actions to face climate change and at the same time still investing in fossil fuels, large agricultural estates, deforestation and technologies dependent on extremely rare mineral sources is just using a bad situation to increase earnings through greenwashing. Instead, States should actively regulate their economy, focusing on solving internal problems and on their internal markets to improve their society's life conditions. Increasing the numbers of their economic growth will not feed their people in societies where the economic growth is just for the rich investors.
R270	John E. Lattke	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We will continue to chip away at biosphere integrity for short term gains until the systems we depend upon start to noticeably unravel and only then will we begin to backtrack. Too late though. Things will get worse before they improve.
R305	Roberto Cavalcanti	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Most societies and governments are either unaware of or indifferent to the dependency between biodiversity and the sustenance of human life. We are undermining the sustainability of human societies and risking a permanent decline in the capacity of the Earth to maintain human livelihoods.
R452	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe that humanity would be able to deal with these issues, but time has passed... We are no longer able to avoid the present and future damages caused by the irresponsibility of the industries and governments around the world. All we can do is wait for the planet to no longer be a habitable environment and cry for everything we've done over the last century.

Comments on Q4							
R454	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Under the Bolsonaro government, Brazil suffered one of the biggest setbacks in terms of socio-environmental policy. The term climate change has been literally excluded from any public debate, environmental crimes such as illegal mining and deforestation are on the rise and state institutions and NGOs that work with the environment have suffered incessant attacks by this government, having their capacities reduced to levels never before seen. seen. We are going through a dark phase of our history, with irretrievable losses for humanity.
R489	Charles Roland Clement	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Population	Population is the root cause of issues 1-5 and 7. Without addressing this seriously, the collapse of global industrial societies is a question of time. Issues 8 and 9 are complicating factors, although change must be addressed through 9. Is change possible? Of course. But time is running out. It is already 11:59!
R538	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Regarding the biosphere integrity (in which I will include Climate changes and Land use) the problems that arise are due to the value of the environment -as the forest is more valuable as a wood source, they will stay threatened. It is important to value and pay for their conservation of them. In a similar way, products that are produced by farmers involved in good practices of land use as conservation (use of integrated systems of crop/cattle/forestry) must be more valuable than the others that use the land as a mere substrate for crops and when the soil is exhaust, change for another area. Countries that value the conservation, as the integration practices, must receive a "Badge" of conservationist nation. Unfortunately, money will call high and with this, in mind, the efforts will have a positive impact on the last item (society, Economy and Environment, policies, measures) leading at extra conservation efforts that will impact the biosphere's integrity and survival of humanity.
R544	Franco L. Souza	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the problems above are difficult to reach in Brazil in the next years (2030 deadline).
R558	Carlos Abrahao	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I work with biodiversity conservation and I believe all those problems are connected. The only way out I see for my country and other developing or third world countries is basic education. No environmental education will take place when people barely read their own names or when they have to work today to pay yesterday's meal. BASIC EDUCATION is what is shared among all issues above. It is required to move economy to a more sustainable way, to take better consumption decisions, to elect better legislators, to avoid corruption and understand individuals role in society, to improve health and well being, and, finally, to have a better understanding of our place among other species in Earth, BASIC EDUCATION is the first degree in this ladder of priorities and a fundamental stone to conservation.
R605	Juliana Gatti Pereira Rodrigues	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I would like to see better enforcement on the human right for a healthy environment and the approach of a healthy environment for all. Especially when it is concerning for children and adolescents' health, integral development of all capacities and skills, since what we are causing to the world and all its life is a reflection to what we have been promoting to ourselves as a society. We should take care and be responsible for the value of life since early childhood as the most precious value we have, knowing that if we crate business, industry, technologies, cities and infrastructure that are not respectful for the value of life of all, it should not be even considered interest for investment or market. Companies of the world, governments have to put life of all first. Without respecting life, finding solutions to healthy and prosperous systems, we are not going to be able to prosper and exist as part of this living organism that gave us humans all that was necessary until now to our existence. What are giving back? how can we do better to enrich and have a diversified mentally, emotionally, physically, creative, fulfilling life for all human, all landscape, natural systems, flora and fauna... we are getting back as humanity the same measure of what we have been giving. We have to join efforts and change now.
R609	Daniela C Zappi	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Use of finite resources, especially fossil fuels, is not being reduced fast enough. Land conversion for commodities is also in a high, unprecedented scale. Human activities create pollution of land, water bodies and seas. Garbage disposal is not seriosuly thought through and many countries do not recycle or reuse more than 10% of what is produced. International law does not protect the more vulnerable, who pay the bill for such greedy behaviours of rich or improving nations. Food travels thousands of miles, sometimes by plane, while there are people going hungry in Africa, India, Southeast Asia.

Comments on Q4							
R643	Nicholas John Locke	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We know the 4 largest problems facing mankind's future on the planet is climate change, biodiversity loss and water security and soil loss. I feel very strongly that there is no governing body that dicatates land use on the Global scale. Evidently we cannot change the way we live and existing supply chains, but greater emphasis should be given to creating large areas of wildernesses that can strangthen ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, water and soil. The two most important actions we can do in the meantime is to a) We must restore all degraded land that can contribute to this strategy to offer the Planet's natural systems resilience, and b) Create a total moratorium in the extraction of tropical timbers. The restoration of degraded land is not hard and generates employment. It restores ecosystems, preserves biodiversity, produces water and builds soil. A moratorium on tropical timber extraction can lead to improved technology of composite woods. Both these actions together with international policies on land use won't disrupt existing supply chains and create social havoc, but create a shift in the way we use the World, giving us some time to develop supporting stratagems in the social changes needed to demand less from the Planet. By demanding less we can share more. Thank you Asahi Glass Foundation for this opportunity to express my thoughts and will be very interested to read other suggestions from colleagues around the Globe.
S025	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	the lifestyle with high consumption for the few and the intensification of hunger and the gap between rich and poor shows that we have not made any progress towards building a sustainable society.In addition to the exploitation of natural resources and the transformation of ecosystems leading to the massive extinction of species, it is clear that the total lack of alignment between the rich countries.
R112	Stefka Kitanova	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	BULGARIA	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	the problems should be taken in their integrity - everything has to be included. now the measures are partly and in one direction without considering people's needs and their incomes
R233	Dragan Chobanov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	BULGARIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All items are interconnected and recent trends, especially connected with the use of natural resources, the ongoing war in Ukraine and military conflicts all over the World, will inevitably deepen the environmental problems. EU and USA may be less affected, however policies should change in order to reduce ongoing loss of natural habitats and biodiversity, thus losing life quality and food resources for the people and societies.
F010	KIEMA André	Africa	BURKINA FASO	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	One of the big environmental problems is food. Food is the real cause of environmental degradation, especially through the overuse of land. The frantic search for food impacts water resources, especially when the population is growing and is poorly trained and ill-equipped. In the future, the control of healthy food production will be the crux for the good management of the world environment. It is central to most environmental problems.
R158	Som Sopheak	Asia	CAMBODIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All tick above is really issue in Cambodia and regional that need to solution and take action by stakeholder including society, government, private sector and community.
R285	Ulrich Joel Felicien Biloungа	Africa	CAMEROON	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am considering that less attention is given to ocean changing in general and ocean acidification in particular mostly in developping countries where less is known about this environmental issue. Governments, researchers and civil society should work together to impprove the knowledge, adopt appropriate policies to prevent and combat the effect of ocean acidification.
R527	Richard G. Ruggiero	Africa	CAMEROON	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 10. Others	Destruction of habitat and biodiversity due to unsustainable levels of transhumance and livestock rearing beyond the carrying capacity of the land. Displaced persons arrive in country with few alternatives to cutting trees for charcoal production and firewood. Grasslands, water and forests are being destroyed at a staggering rate, and little is being done to address the problems at their origin, which is outside the country.
004	IAN BURTON	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	1. Response to climate change is far too slow. 2. Too much consumption. Meeting "Wants" more than "Needs." 3. Climate variability and extreme events and disasters.

Comments on Q4							
R011	Andrew E Derocher	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	We cannot make meaningful progress on climate change, population, pollution or any other aspirational goals while we lack peace. Russian aggression is a globally destabilizing act that require global attention. If Russia makes such moves without consequences, other nations may follow. Longer term, climate change and food insecurity will be a significant threat to global peace and wars will be fought over water, food, and other resources. Such aggressive acts must be held back by the UN and economic measures that can be applied.
R077	Liette Vasseur	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We currently live in an era of environmental crisis due to belief of economic growth and technologies that can fix all environmental problems. This is not the case. Humans are completely disconnected from nature, which they use like if it was free. BUT, it seems no government understands that everything is interconnected and all action brings consequences. Without changing the current worldview of infinite economic growth, none of the SDGs nor any environmental problem will be fixed. Electric cars to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is as much a greenwashing than planting exotic trees under the REDD program. We absolutely need to start using approaches such as circular system and systems thinking.
R082	Aleksandra Balyasnikova-Smith	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 10. Others	Recommendations to advance attainment of SDG 14 to protect the ocean: Phase out of virgin and toxic plastics' production and consumption through a strictly enforceable agreement. Invest in research and development of biodegradable, renewable substitutes to plastics, including for the health sector. Create centralized and accessible index of global plastic debris and establish a monitoring system on sources, amounts and fate of plastics with time-sensitive reporting by each country, to increase public awareness and pressure on governments to take action on plastic pollution. Collaborate on creating a more robust, innovative and streamlined waste management systems, circularity and public goods transparency systems though dedicated research, funding and monitoring.
R083	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The separation of these issues into separate categories perpetuates the fiction that they can be meaningfully discussed or solved separately. They are all symptoms of overshoot, driven by human overpopulation and consumption, both in the so-called developed world, amplified by technology. If we don't address the root problem of overshoot, we'll end up trying to address individual symptoms, which will be ineffective and make other symptoms worse. Asahi needs to restructure this questionnaire to reflect the reality of systemic collapse, and what can be done to avoid it.
R100	George Hamilton	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	It's already too late to prevent catastrophic climate change. This will be the tsunami that will wash over human civilization.
R104	Abbas Poorhashemi	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	The Paris Agreement constitutes an innovative framework in the fight against climate change in 2015. Despite its imperfections, the Agreement is one of the most successful mechanisms for implementing and monitoring climate change. However, the Agreement is characterized by its complexity. The challenge here is that this legal instrument does not meet its effectiveness in fighting climate change. From this perspective, international environmental law faces crucial obstacles to protecting the global
R134	Hadi Dowlatabadi	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Through strong policies we can shape lifestyles that can support equity and sustainability. These goals are sufficient to address: peace, mutual respect, hunger, poverty, biodiversity protection etc.
R138	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Air Pollution and climate change need to be focused on and tackled together.
R144	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Globally, we must reduce consumption. Individuals must learn to sacrifice products and merchandise for community well being. Wealth needs to be distributed more equitably. Population growth must be curbed.
R149	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	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, Policies, Measures 10. Others	while awareness has increased since the Paris Agreement and subsequent voluntary commitments, mandates and disclosures, there is still very little in the way of action

Comments on Q4							
R179	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these issues are pressing. I have not selected "population" for a specific reason, which is that there is a perception among Indigenous peoples that any suggestion that the population is too high or is an issue means it is they who will be expected to be decreased. This is tragic but highlights a key issue: there can be no survival without social justice. Personally I am very skeptical about the future. I do not believe we are in danger of extinction (unless we experience a nuclear war), but we are in grave danger of widespread environmental and social collapse, destruction, and war. We are on the brink of converting earth from a lush garden to a hellish wasteland. I fear we are not able to change course. I hope I am wrong.
R215	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	While surveys have indicated for at least a decade that the environment is at the top of of our population's concern, their behaviour does not seem to reflect that concern. It seems that "The Crisis" is still too remote or even abstract for some of them.
R219	Arthur Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	After 40 years in the environment field, it is hard to be optimistic. Our governments continue to pay lipservice to these issues without making substantial progress. On climate chmage, new gols are set ofet every election. The goals haven't differed much, and they are put off anotehr decade or half decade after every election. Biodiversity is threatened by a combination of heavy machinery agroculture which wipes out even more opportunities for species, for example, ephemeral wetlands, and hedge rows. Our Canadian cities are growing at the suburbs at an ever increasing pace, eliminating huge tracts of land, and threatening complete destruction of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence natural ecosystems. Progress on "clean-up" of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence has been almost halted since the mid 1990's. We are losing the aquatic habitat and wetland habitats required for survival of native species while introducing an ever increasing array of exotic species. Meaniwhile, progressive measures required to change the direction of public administration are denied by increasingly cynical or even hostile local, provincial and federal politicians who have removed previous regulations that limited the heavy involvement of developers in the political process, both financial through campaign contributions and through heavy lobbying. Progress towards a more fair electoral system is at a glacial pace.
R221	Jeffrey Sayer	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that younger people are very skeptical about the futures and lack faith in governments and their institutions to solve long-term problems. We see dysfunctional behavior evreywhere.
R282	Pamela Zevit	USA & Canada	CANADA	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While many regions of the world have made important strides in addressing the existential crises our planet faces, given the fact that we have repeatedly exceeded our planetary boundaries, and have been unable to achieve most of our SDG targets, it is evident that we will not and are unwilling as a species to live sustainably on this planet. Our species is capable of radical change when necessary. What it will take to wake society up to act and make the necessary shifts in behaviour and policy remains unclear.
R322	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Before we change our lifestyles to more sustainable models - via, in large part, the reduction of our consumption habits, we will not be able to attain positive outcomes on the most pressing environmental issues: climate change, pollution and contamination, biodiversity protection and access to clean water.
R324	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	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	Our current environmental problems are transboundary and complex and therefore will require diverse action from all different sectors and to adequately address. We need to provide better rewards, recognition and incentives for solutions and action.
R339	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Our world has not been able to mobilize the public support and political leadership needed to make the gigantic transitions needed for sustainability. Instead, we have too much stalling by vested interests and a host of conflicts in Europe, Africa and the Middle East that make international cooperation more difficult. Most people are unwilling or uncertain how to make dramatic changes in lifestyle needed to live within the planet's carrying capacity. We will make modest progress in some fields, but enter a period of ever more severe weather caused by climate change. Forest and land degradation will continue in many parts of the world as will a decline in biodiversity. Life will become more difficult and expensive as a result of environmental decline.
R350	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change	I worry that despite overwhelming evidence from scientists and Indigenous elders in northern communities, no sustained and impactful work on combatting climate change will happen because it's less visible in the daily life of decision makers in cities, and there always seems to be something that's less pressing than spending money on things to combat climate change... until it's too late, and it may already be too late.
R371	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Societal conflicts will increase as a result of climate change that impoverishes ecosystems, rewards those countries in geographic locations that are able to absorb warming temperatures, and conflates hardening of citizen attitudes about the rights of the individual over collective responsibility. World democracies will be increasingly challenged by citizens living lives of unrealized potential and anxious for their well-being and well-being of their families.

Comments on Q4							
R459	Cliff Wallis	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Humankind has a poor record of coming together to solve issues as it pursues an economic growth model that is unsustainable. The focus of economic growth has to change to one related to quality (health, education, clean air, clean water, livable planet, biodiversity maintenance) from the current quantity approach.
R470	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	As a small wealthy country Canada has little impact on global problems.
R473	Peter G. KEVAN	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I see little evidence that consumerism is on the wain. I find that I do not understand the precise meaning, nor the implications, of vague hand-waving by politicians and lip service to environmnental issues. I am not that optimistic
R559	LAWRENCE ONISTO	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	I write this comment in recognition of the primary issues which underlay the future sustainability of the human species and from which all other issues cited by this survey are manifest. Our exponential population growth multiplied by the impact from demands of energy and resources of our consumption has gone beyond the ability of our planet to sustain us. Ecological footprints of Nations show this dynamic clearly and we believe this to be a truth that is self-evident. But knowing these facts has not led to any meaningful action and international cooperation that could possibly lead to a common global effort. Instead politics and misinformation has created division and confusion around fundamental issues that prevent clear situational awareness to guide national and international efforts. This is getting worse not better. If you add distractions like global conflicts which add even more noise, then the clear signal needed to unify nations in common purpose is lost. Humanity is at extreme risk of sleepwalking into future catastrophe.
F014	Hirondina Maria LIMA	Africa	CAPE VERDE	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	As a small island, Cape Verde is facing the effects of climate change and epidemics such as COVID-19, which have been very detrimental to our economy, especially the tourism industry, which employs the most workers. This is the cause of the increased unemployment in the country. Indeed, the service sector (62% of GDP) is driven by tourism (20% of GDP and €200 million per year) and financial services. Cape Verde's public debt increased by a historic 150% in February 2022.
R128	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that peace and development remain the themes of our times. Facing the challenges of COVID-19 and global warming, we need to build a community with a shared future for mankind and jointly meet all challenges. In the face of environmental problems, we should, on the basis of resource recycling, fundamentally change the mode of development, maintain a virtuous cycle of ecosystems, achieve sustainable economic and social development, advocate a green, low-carbon, circular and sustainable way of production and life, and achieve an organic combination of all-round human development and sustainable
R222	[-]	Asia	CHINA	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	Local or regional wars will have brought great damage and far-reaching impact to the environment. To protect and improve the ecological environment and improve the quality of people's livelihood, peace is the first priority.
R272	Ma Ming	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the above problems deserve our attention and concern. Everyone will say nice things, sing high-profile, boast and cheat. Corrupt politicians always have a good way to solve problems. They are always so noisy, endless and useless.
R363	[-]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	the Public should participate in solving environmental problem。 the main medias shold lead coumption value. we don't need buy many unnecssary things.

Comments on Q4							
R607	Weifang LIN	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The hardest thing is to reach a consensus. It's mostly not the matter of technology solutions, but the balance or compromise among different stakeholders. While the one thing need to be highly concerned is how to educate and influence young generations for a sustainable future.
R307	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Inequality gaps are getting larger by the day. Governments do not show any leadership in decarbonizing the economy. Although there is increased public awareness of problems by Civil Society; corruption (in congress, administration and the judiciary) actually has made it harder for individuals, small and medium enterprises, as well as civil society organizations to implement strategies to combat desertification, prevent erosion of agrobiodiversity or advance in decarbonizing the economy. Both at global and local levels there is increased rhetoric from institutions (government, research and industry) about addressing environmental problems, but such rhetoric has not been matched by providing funding, neither by showing leadership in advancing the agenda of democratic environmental governance.
R578	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	More change is needed to guarantee the sustainability of ecosystems, specially those below water.
R208	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	The impacts of climate change are more often and severe, promoting global collaboration to mediate its effects. However, the actions taken will probably be fruitful closer to the middle of the century, than the target of 2030.
R204	Jeffrey Nekola	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	CZECH	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Without few humans no environmental problems can be addressed
R542	[-]	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The excess consumption of natural resources theatens our well-beig and the damagages in term of species loss cannot be reversed.
R289	Sabet	Africa	EGYPT	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In the mangrove forests in Egypt, local people take advantage of these trees as a suitable beekeeping environment and produce various types of luxury honey, which adds great economic value to these forests and provides job opportunities, explaining that the project is one of the tools for protecting the beaches in the targeted area from the negative effects of rising sea levels resulting from the climate change. Mangroves in Egypt have acquired a new importance, as well as importance in the field of food security, on the way to achieving sustainable development. It started in a commercial project; it started in the mangroves Islands and expanded its cultivation in the govern orates of South Sinai and the Red Sea, it started in the islands in the world, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. The two govern orates, South Sinai and the Red Sea, are interested in projects for developing natural resources in the desert and coastal areas to serve the people of these areas, and to develop opportunities to develop their economic status. It is a project in the mangrove forests (300,000 seedlings, which is being established by the Ministry of Agriculture with the Academy of Sciences), which achieves many benefits from these trees, a good environment for beekeeping and types of luxury honey that add great economic value to creating suitable job opportunities. The project is one of the tools for protecting beaches in The vicinity of the ruins adjacent to the sea.
R575	Samir Anwar Al-Gamal	Africa	EGYPT	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	High emission countries have to reduce CO2 emission along with Carbon fixation from atmosphere and planting a large number of trees for the purpose of increasing biological oxygen demands BOD.
R581	Manal Fawzy	Africa	EGYPT	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	We , the affected countries, seek moving from pledges to actual implementation on the ground, whether in terms of reducing emissions or adapting to the negative effects of climate change or climate financing for developing countries, especially African countries, as they are most affected by the consequences of climate change.
S020	Daniel Giron Segovia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Land use is one of the most advanced categories in today's civilization, evolving and improving the systems of land use, despite the accelerated change in land use that occurs, since there is already awareness of the ecological and more sustainable use in the long term. Little by little the political work is becoming more relevant, but there is still a lack of commitment, and this is when society must demand change and effective policies from their representatives, especially if they represent them in high-impact international meetings.
R232	[-]	Africa	ETHIOPIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Land System Change: Lack of land use planning and weak institutions continue to be top drivers of environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity Biosphere Integrity: Fragmented las use affects ecosystem integrity where key economic activities drive the challenge Population pressure: Africa in general and east Africa in particular is a place where un controlled population growth threatens ecosystem health

Comments on Q4							
R260	Hailu Menale Wassie	Africa	ETHIOPIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Some experts say that population growth is the root cause of all environmental problems which I don't fully agree on although I know it is one of the factors. For me the basic issue comes on the socio-economic level of the society. Because if we see the land use change problem in developing countries specially in my country, which I can confidently talk about, the cause is the level of socio-economy of the society. They practice traditional ways of farming which are not productive, so they need more land, so they deforest forest areas. There is no proper soil water conservation works, so there is high erosion in the rainy season which causes floods every year. The flood destroyed the property of the society and it took sediment and nutrients to water bodies. This causes degradation of Aquatic ecosystems due to pollution, sedimentation, eutrophication and invasive species infestation. On the other hand there is water scarcity in the dry season. As ground water potential decreases, streams and rivers dry or decrease their level significantly. This causes severe water scarcity for domestic use and irrigation. There is conflict on water use especially for irrigation and for cattle use. This all causes climate change and climate change aggravates all other
R517	[-]	Africa	ETHIOPIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Human population has been growing fast, especially in developing countries. This growth is unparalleled with sustainable economic development and growth of most countries. Therefore, there are more poverty condition emerging than reducing. This circumstance has created inequality in the society which leads to security, environmental and social crisis. Therefore, even if there are beautiful policy instruments, most governments prioritize the realization of more industries, manufacturers, technology so as to meet fast development and economic growth which are usually not inline with balancing the environmental issues. As a result, the issues of biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and land-system change, among others, are a serious environmental problems in my opinion.
R120	Stephane Henard	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It still remains difficult to most of us to figure out how much the planet will change in the next 20 years and how much we will personally been affected. We still think that we will not be impacted personally.
R184	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These issues are all inter-related with the same underlying drivers. It is human production and consumption patterns and economic models which are driving environmental damage and climate change. There is a crisis of short term thinking and policy design, and a reticence to understand the science and provide political and institutional leadership for changes on a sufficient scale. The tools are all available, but not the agreement on putting them to use at a sufficient scale or in a coherent manner.
R193	James Barnes	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change remains THE overarching, existential threat to the Planet and its ecosystems. I work on Antarctica, which is suffering very rapidly from the effects, which in turn affects the whole world and particularly the World Ocean. Research being done in Antarctica also shows the world how fast climate change is happening. In spite of all the evidence pouring forth from Antarctica, global leaders essentially are sitting on their hands and not taking the actions needed.
R314	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	My most serious concern is that, despite all the high level conferences with parties engaged at the highest level, little if no serious change has been put into motion. TALK IS CHEAP.
R344	Ndzengue Amoa Sabine	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Planting trees should be the guideline to sequester co2, to reduce greehouse gases. Creating an international court for the climate will allow real sanctions with regard to the States and for the effective and concerted realization of the operations of afforestation and reforestation.
009	UDO E. Simonis	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A global ecological turn-around needed, focusing on three strategic issues: (1) de-carbonisation; (2) de-materialisation; and (3) re-naturalisation of society and economy.

Comments on Q4							
R031	Fritz TRILLMICH	Western Europe	GERMANY	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	All of these issues are so closely interwoven that only a combined approach will have a realistic chance to succeed. I still do not see that this is being seriously attempted neither in Europe nor worldwide.
R037	Martin Zimmer	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	My greatest concerns refer to the huge gap between awareness and action. People are aware of the problems we are facing, but the majority is not willing to act, as acting comes with a price. (I remember a "anti-slogan" from the 1970's: "back to nature - but not by bike"). Hence, instead of getting active themselves, people blame their governments for not demanding public action top-down ...
R049	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	i see that some (individuals, groups, states) want to contribute to a more sustainable and equitable more, in reducing their CO2 footprint. But they are undermined, overruled by those (individuals, groups, states) going for private and short term benefits. (i.e Ostroem, game theory: there are always people who take advantage of those who are less selfish, and those who break the rules first, will get the biggest private benefits.
R121	Axel Kleidon	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 10. Others	I think it is important to keep in mind that some of the issues (particularly regarding clean energy and closely related, climate change) will probably advance more rapidly once they break through because sustainable energy is cheaper than the current energy system. Other topics like biodiversity loss has less monetary implications and will probably not receive the attention it
R127	Xiuhua Zhu	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am extremely concerned about plastics in the environment, more than other problems, because of two reasons: 1. Once the plastics come into existence, our technology simply can not manage to degrade them to an unharmful level. In other words, they stay around us and we can not do much about them. 2. Most importantly, it is possible to eliminate or at least greatly reduce the consumption of plastics. For example, the plastic wrapping of packages could be done with papers or something similar, and products that require hard plastics may come up with different solutions where I believe chemistry and technology are capable of coping with such demands.
R168	Stefan Wolff	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Because of the strong changes and the global importance climate action is the most important thing to realize. But with so many non-democratic political systems, corruption, war and exploitation we have only little chances to reach our goal. The main challange is to act as one community against all the global working problems connected like a chain. There ist not one issue but a net of different ones.
R216	Björn Encke	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There's absolutely no time to lose. Mankind can't afford to waste time with war between human societies, the battle of the human species survival has begun.
R356	Tomas Klicpera	Western Europe	GERMANY	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	Education is basis for long-term action. Most of the people, however, would prefer to become very wealthy over being very well educated. By default, people are used to extensive exploitation of natural resources. There is arguably major change necessary in the organization of society in order to make truly sustainable life. However, such major changes in the society won't be accepted easily since they may affect human rights. Combination of keeping of human rights and at the same time sacrificing of extensive exploitation of natural resources (or, in other words also change in lifestyle) is a very complicated task to be offered. Recent humans activity are affecting all levels daily life and there is no single environmental issue from the list above that stays intact. Some changes are faster and more visible than others while some changes are slower, but permanent. The trade-off between good life, economical growth and environmental issues can be achieved only on multi-national level. Rich countries do not have to sacrifice the wealth in order to achieve the long-term goals. However, rich countries should take care of good education, good infrastructure and reasonable health care system of the less wealthy countries.
R434	Sven Stadtmann	Western Europe	GERMANY	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From my perspective, the vast majority of global challenges is tied to both our economic framework as well as our lifestyles. If we create more access points within these two realms, we might make a lot of progress on the other issues as well.

Comments on Q4							
R436	Til Dietrich	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Well basically the big environmental crisises are mirrored in the UN conventions. The biggest problem is biodiversity protection. That problem is too complex for any political system to be taken serious not speaking about trying to solve it. That concerns live on land and in water! It also includes zoonosises like the Corona virus spread, wich is a direct symptom of the biodiversity crisis. Second problem is the degeneration of our soils including all the little critters responsible for a productive and healthy soil. That problem is out of sight of political decision makers and jet most of the food we depend on is growing on soil! And last but not least is climate change. In the past years politicians started to do something about it, because it is the least complex of the three. There is a chance that exponential growth in the use of alternative energies will take place in the next two decades. If that happens, the climate crisis might become less severe. Out of the three problems listed, climate change is the one, which can really be solved with current technology and possibly without changing ouf livestyle too much.
R535	Bahishta Zahir	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to focus on issues which are most important and has priority among others. For less developed and poorer nations we may have different priorities compared to developed ones.
R589	Thomas Döring	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The climate and biodiversity crises are likely to worsen over the next decades, mutually affecting each other and making it increasingly difficult to prevent environmental collapse at various levels. The Great Transformation, needed at the global to the local level to ensure survival of many species, including our own, is a tremendous challenge at the societal, political and
R616	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	"If a creature distructs his surrounding, it destructs itself" Baetson 1971 This is a fact our so called intelligent species has not understood so far. Indiviuals and small groups - yes. Bigger societies and our global humanity only "in writing". Sayang. It just seems to be so practical to have cars, trucks, planes, great ships, pesticides, conventional agriculture, single-use products etc... All this enables short term profit for a few companies. Come on dear global family. If we really are intelligent, we are able to change. Collectively. Each and every one of us can change our lifestye and consumation habits. Lets go back to biological, regional and seasonal adapted local production of goods and food. Lets cherish our soils and i.e. use terra preta to get carbon back to where it is good for us all. Lets live - and let others live. Lets respect life for what it is - in humans, insects, plants, animals. Lets start remembering how to treat our surrounding with respect. Let us rethink what gives quality to life. Do we really need constant global comparison - or does that add up to the feeling of inequality? By constantly comparing my life with seemingly better lifes, the positive effects of the own life are possibly forgotten? We are facing a global challenge that is so far unknown in history. It is not controllable. People are afraid because the task seems to big. They rather start looking away. Let us encourage each other that climate action is good for all of us.
R645	Peter Nyanzu Ackah	Western Europe	GERMANY	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change needs collective and active action to slow it down Biosphere and Biodiversity needs more education Land system change should be tackled from the bottom-up approach
R137	[-]	Africa	GHANA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The evidence as adduced by the World Health Organisation and the Convention on Biodiversity is clear. Biodiversity supports human and societal needs, including food and nutrition security, energy, development of medicines and pharmaceuticals and freshwater, which together underpin good health. Land use change, pollution, poor water quality, chemical and waste contamination, climate change and other causes of ecosystem degradation all contribute to biodiversity loss and, can pose considerable threats to human health irrespective of geographical region. The threats posed to freshwater and other ecosystems that regulate water quantity and quality cannot be viewed in isolation from their impacts on human health and well-being. The disruption of water ecosystems including freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems (such as lakes and ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands and oceans) and the introduction of aquatic invasive species contribute both to biodiversity loss and to the burden of waterborne, water-related and other infectious diseases, primarily affecting populations in low-income countries who are the most ill-equipped to address them. There may be synergistic effects of climate change, land use change, pollution invasive species and other drivers of change which can amplify impacts on both health and biodiversity. The Sustainable Development Goals and post-2015 development agenda provide unique momentum and opportunity to develop coherent, coordinated, cross-sectoral action
R306	[-]	Africa	GHANA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Our lifestyle and consumption habits have huge impact on the climate. Until humans walk the numerous talks at the many climate summits and conventions held annually, the situation will be the same. Countries must fulfil their commitments and transition to renewable energy. Corporate and multinational institutions must limit their green washing and profit driven agenda and pursue a green growth agenda.
R211	[-]	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	An environmental issue to be taken into account, which is generally underpioritized and understudied as opposed to the above list of environmental issues,l is the protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict, including climate security

Comments on Q4							
R504	Challen Willemsen	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am 42 years old, and I have seen massive destruction of the Guatemalan natural environment during my life. I travel throughout the country often and it is increasingly polluted, deforested, overpopulated, thirsty, hungry, crime-ridden, and vulnerable to climate change. The government does next to nothing. I have seen forests and wildlife dwindle, almost before my very eyes, and both land and water brimming with an endless flow of plastic pollution. I am one of many, many people trying to do what we can, but we're always fighting against the actions of millions who are either indifferent or oblivious.
R635	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issues identified are linked in the context of integrated territorial management. Corruption at high levels of government related to the overexploitation of natural resources causes pollution, the exclusion of the population, especially indigenous people, and policy changes that favor private interests.
F040	[-]	Africa	GUINEA-BISSAU	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	Considering the vulnerability of Guinea-Bissau, the country must make every effort to adapt to climate change.
R298	[-]	South America	GUYANA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The 2050 Vision and 2030 Agenda spearheaded by the Convention on Biodiversity seems poised to realize significant progress given the level of support that is being displayed by countries. Additionally, countries such as China and the USA appear to be on the same footing when compared to that of Climate Change for example.
S056	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HONDURAS	NGO/NPO	20s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is a growing population with a high awareness of consumption, which requires covering the minimum needs for food, water, transportation and housing. This generates greater demand for natural resources and justifies demand for changing land use and deforestation. Many millionaires can demand 10 times more resources than a person with modest means. Due to the high cost of living, many people are reducing their consumption, but the impact on the planet Earth is increasingly high. It becomes an endless cycle of a higher cost of living, more income, more expenses and greater impact on the planet.
R005	Alice Hughes	Asia	HONG KONG	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We have gone backwards, through the pandemic economic goals have triumphed over ecological ones at huge environmental cost.
R166	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	Corporation	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The rapid deterioration of the political env of HK will favour haphazard developments and degradation of lowland habitats, eg fishponds and freshwater marshes
R493	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many, if not all, of these issues are interlinked, and resolving one requires addressing the others collectively, e.g. the unsustainable exploitation of biodiversity (biosphere intergrity), over-population, consumption habits, social-economical and policy measures.
R499	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	COVID poses great impact to single used items.
R674	So Ying Kin Ken	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	I am an ecologist focusing on freshwater wetland research and I can see that the area of wetlands around the world has been decreasing at an unprecedented rate. For example, in Hong Kong, where I am from, the freshwater wetland area has been reduced by more than 30% over the past two decades.
R347	Monika Reti	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	Central government	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Most measures taken or proposed concerning environmental issues still take a consumerist approach - and with that, the failure is pre-determined. Therefore, stronger emphasis should be placed on education, awareness-raising and transformative, whole-institutional approaches to combat environmental problems - especially biosphere integrití, water and land-system change and pollution. The rest of the problems are mere consequences of not tackling these.
R441	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity loss and its consequences are still much underestimated and undervalued (as opposed to e.g. awareness about climate change).
R021	Dhinakarasamy INBAKANDAN	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the above topics are directly and indirectly related to our environment. Policies or frame works to address these issues are being in dialogues in all the nations. But the implementations depends on the growth and development of each countries and its needs. Same can not be followed either for developed or for developing or under developed countries. A unbiased frame work should be forced soon to tackle all the issues with our further delay. Also modern education system should include all the above variables in connection with the environment in the entry / intermediate / upper levels (with the credit score) and seed the same in younger minds, whom where the future generations.

Comments on Q4							
R029	ANILA P AJAYAN	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Life under water or lives that supports in water are less understood. To be clear, micro algae are less studied. There are in many ways that micr algae can be utilised. They are the integral part in stabilising biodiversity, plays key role in carbon dioxide sequestration and hence plays major part in global warming also.
R114	Nirmal Sudhir Kumar Harsh	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The population check is one single item that will help to tackle other environmental issues in question.
R133	Sudeep Budhaditya Deb, Ph.D, WBFS	Asia	INDIA	Central government	50s	10. Others	Approaching the Environmental problems need a holistic understanding and prescriptions can not be approached in a piecemeal fashion. Whole is always to be more than sum of the parts.
R152	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Unfortunately most of the earths systems are connected through invisible, indirect connections. Humans are generally unable to comprehend consequences unless they are immediately visible. Therefore our perception about the impact of our lifestyles on life on the planet, especially our own seems disconnected from reality. Unless significant changes are made to food and economic systems, we are unlikely to leave a very livable world even for Generation Z, let alone future generations.
R159	Suryakanta Acharya	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population	Reduce feet print, carbon foot print will reduce and climate change mitigation will happen automaticaly.
R180	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There should be ban on shifting cultivation.
R209	Ajith Kumar	Asia	INDIA	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, Policies, Measures	There might be actions on climate change impact, but this is going to bring in more inequalities, would not bring better living conditions. Several MNCs and MN individuals would become much more rich, even while meeting climate change goals.
R231	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Society, Economy, and Environment, Policies, Measures is the most concerned environmental problem as far as I concern because if this is implemented properly other issues will be resolved at a great level.
R280	Vinay Tandon	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Species loss is alarming and can be catastrophic. But most countries in South Asia do not even have RED LISTS of what they are losing or likely to lose. Co-ordinated efforts and funding is the need of the hour. The Himalayas as the source of major river systems in Asia, are drying up across all the countries that share the mountain range. There is, however, no joint effort or even thinking to tackle the water crises in the region. Rivers are dying due to industrial and urban contamination. So is ground water sources due to chemical fertilizers. So, before the temperature crosses 1.5 degrees C, many areas / regions in South Asia could
R319	Bhaskar Mittra	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Zero carbon is what everyone seems to be interested in at the moment. Developing countries have put a lot of pressure on countries like India etc to reduce the carbon emissions. With such high levels of poverty, slowdown in industrial growth would mean other forms of growth must be accelerated. Emissions from paddy cultivation and animal husbandry operations need solutions that can be adopted by the poor. That is still not clearly understood.
R357	Sundara Narayana Patro	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Rapid pace of population growth, luxury intensive and energy intensive lifestyle are some of the principal causes that lead to green house gas emission causing heat islands which subscribes to global warming and climate change. Climate aberrations reflect in frequent occurrence of natural disasters as well as enormous loss of life and property. If 17 SDGs are scrupulously adhered by the states there will be hope of ecosystem restoration for sustainable future.
R395	S. Param Anandan	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Biodiversity and ecosystem are to be prioritised.
R398	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Only government policies alone mitigate these isssues

Comments on Q4							
R416	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	40s	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) 10. Others	Employment and job opportunities
R430	Virag R Vyas	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In country like India, where population growth is very high, the resource availability is a challenge for government. Besides Population, Awareness about Environment in developing countries like India is a major concern. Education is the key to resolve population growth and Environment awareness.
R448	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, all these issues are to be addressed for minimizing environmental, societal and economic vulnerabilities of countries and communities in a holistic way. Looking at these issues separately will not be able to create sustained and effective impact.
R453	Taniya saharan	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	20s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	As the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-30) is going on , but there is need for proper real monitoring of work which is conpleted to achieve the large committed restoration targets. There is a huge need for funding and local awareness among communities to achieve The Bonn Challenge , UN Decade on ecosystem restoration and SDGS in the perscribed time-
R465	Pulinkunnel S Easa	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the topics mentioned above are interrelated and important. Everything depend on policies of the governments in power and the awareness of the people. Impact of climate change is visible now in the region and could be addressed only through the actions for biodiversity conservation, halting landuse changes, regulating the consumption, ensuring clean and safe drinking water and food security. We cannot think of environmental conservation in a society where majority are below poverty line and are deprived of food and water.
R588	P A Azeez	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe all the issues (except population, that will naturally reduce when socio-economic standards improve) are to be taken seriously into account to sustain humanity.
R658	SHANMUGA SUNDARA BHARATHI	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change, biodiversity loss and Land system usage by conversion are interlinked. Climate change causes speedy biodiversity loss and biodiversity loss in turn increases climate change.Land system change because of more human involvement in agricultural and desertification activities will not support the life on earth and life below water. Instead most biodiversity will edge towards extinction if none of the climate mitigation and adaptation methods are considered, practiced regularly and intensively before the deadline of 2030.We have already spent more than two years in fighting the pandemic which distracted our concentration in climate change.
R156	Akbar Ario Digdo	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	SE-Asia is a mega diversity land and seascape. It supports many different living creatures, including many endemic species that can only be found in the country. These diverse islands also support rich culture, inspired by the nature. These islands and the people have become a legacy of beautiful human-nature relations. Diverse traditional knowledge and practices reflect that intimate relationship. However, rapid development and population growth have been consuming natural resources - in the name of development. Recent globalization pushes the consumption limit even further, sacrificing the environment. Now, environment quality and quantity become a direct victim of rapid development through land-use change and excessive exploitation. As result, signs of environmental degradation have become more visible, and the integrity of environmental services is declining. With the increasing flow of effluents, pollutants, and wastes, become evident that society is failing to tackle its own side effects harming both human and nature. We need mutual consciousness that humans are part of nature itself. Science has proven that there is tangible cause-effect relation between excessive exploitation and environmental problem, as huge as Climate Change. But human fails to accept that, and translate it into actions. We need a multitude of actions, supported by policies, technologies and capital, to implement greener growth, and sustainable growth, to slow down the global damage.

Comments on Q4							
R397	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Biodiversity is only a slogan, even in most developed countries. Many developed countries explore natural resources very cheaply and incite a lot of biodiversity loss, environment degradation under the pretext of national prosperity which is only a lip
R457	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	As a mega diversity country - Indonesia should have benefitted from its biodiversity - yet budget to implement program for conservation is limited and therefore conservation of biodiversity need to be improved. In regard to land use - land allocation for agriculture and food security need to be combined with agro-industry in outer island of Java.
R500	Bambang Suryobroto	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Food/staple production and raw material extraction lead to severe land use change. Generating animal protein needs more energy and land compare to generating plant protein. Modern gadget is made using rare earth and metal which are sometimes mined without taking care of land-system. Increasing global population and its necessary lifestyles put heavy pressure to food production and material extraction. We need to make effort to improve public opinion on how to sustain life on earth.
R550	Mazdak Dorbeiki	Middle East	IRAN	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	Not new comments. All the main issues are considered.
R638	Asli Abbasi	Middle East	IRAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is no doubt that without peace and, unfortunately, with the possibility of a Ukrainian war spilling over to other parts of the world; political, economic and environmental issues will remain unresolved.
R177	Diana Wrya	Middle East	IRAQ	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As I said before all we want is a peaceful life with no Global warming , no contamination in air , water and soil having enough clean water supply , enough clean food no more hunger , a better life style with no wasting resources
R266	Siraj Muhammed Abdulla	Middle East	IRAQ	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The climate change is one of the importance problems facing the world due to the human activities including the burning of fuels and fossil fuel and cutting of trees, which increase the level of green houses gasses and prevent the light to go back to space again and interns absorbs the long wave radiation an d reflect it to the land and increasing the temperature and increasing evaporation and at the same time affect on the amount of precipitation in the area or in an area away from the identified area. This problem will affect on the biodiversity of plants, animals and later threats human welling and living in this kind of area. Land use of the area is one of the way by which we increase level of gasses (Green house gasses) and then all related problems to climate change will appear. For this reason we should start today before tomorrow to face these problems and mitigate its effect on the environment or to acclimate to this kind of problem until finding solution.
R075	JOHN SWEENEY	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The global economic system must start to penalise countries that place national self interest above global community needs.
R424	Ramiro D Crego	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We need to have changes in the educational system that connects children back to the environment. We need to stop the division of human vs nature. We are nature, we are part of the web of life. I believe that is the best chance we have to start changing our behavior to live more responsibly and to prevent, what appears to be, an inevitable ecological collapse of major
R326	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these issues are very concerning. I am worried that with the pandemic and wars around the globe governments and economies are not focusing on the environmental problems at hand. Wars are terrible for the environment in terms of pollution, biodiversity, land use and food security. Following wars, displaced people are not concerned with long-term sustainability. They need to focus on survival and the short term. By then it may be too late.
R563	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Honest communication regarding conservation, culture, and indigeneity is lacking. Too many interests are involved, on all sides, which hinders the ability to implement effective conservation measures.

Comments on Q4							
R644	MICHAEL GRABER	Middle East	ISRAEL	Other	70s and above	10. Others	1. From the behaviour of climate now, it seems that action on Climate Change now is urgently needed. However, the response of the world in 2030 will defenitly depend on how worse the effects of climate change will get. 9. Measures by humans motivated by gender and other inequalitities will become more effective with improvements in the state of poverty and education of the population.
R172	Jane da Mosto	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Recognition of the interlinkages between all the sustainability issues (1-9) and radical change in governance systems are at the heart of true change. Fixing single things is like applying a bandage without finding a cure. Thank you for doing this survey.
R207	Gianluca Floris	Western Europe	ITALY	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Humankind has turned this planet into a hell for any other forms of life. Climate change, habitat degradation, acidification of oceans, mass extinction of species and mass enslavement of any other animals for food, entertainment, clothes manufacturing, rituals, traditions and so on. This is the legacy that modern humankind is leaving on this planet. These issues are so pressing and huge that is demoralizing to witness the short-sightedness and apathy of global leaders as well as large part of the world's population, who are literally giving away the planet to a minority of people who managed to take control upon most of the resources and means of production, whilst the majority of the world population still struggles to scratch out a living every day. And the real paradox is, the worst the situation, the more the human population keeps growing! Human population is the root of all problems, yet there is hardly any public debate nor media attention on the issue of population growth, which implies more consumption of land, resources, energy, more waste and less biodiversity. I was born in the midst of this whole madness and have no choice but trying to sensitize people and advocate for a different future, where human population is under control, people live in a comfortable situation (with no excess) and in harmony with the other forms of life, and wealth is equally distributed across people. This is my hope, but it is much more likely that humankind will go extinct instead.
R275	Michele Sorrenti	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Soil consumption by new human settlements is the main problem in Europe. Roads, houses, industry, causes decrease of biodiversity, particularly in plain and coastal areas.
R444	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The environment suffers from a series of often linked problems that produce ripple effects that are often difficult to solve all together. The climatic overheating is only a consequence of the numerous and negative emissions into the atmosphere and the equally ferocious destruction of ecosystems and their precious services. Thus, the loss of biodiversity is a trigger of global warming and is itself strongly impacted by climate change. Human interests of "now and now" prevail over the interests of future generations and the much heralded renewable energy interventions themselves, if carried out without the right environmental sense, will be a further blow to the conservation of biodiversity on earth.
R460	Greta Colombi	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that all the above issues are important. But most of all we need to change our production system and society mindset, which is the most important and most difficult thing to do
J003	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	As written in Question 3-3, the solution to global environmental issues will begin after the world is unified. Considering the recent situation, I sadly feel that we are not even at the starting point yet.
J004	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Regarding this issue, I think that there is a limit on its improvement unless our social system, economic system and lifestyles change and it is difficult to achieve the goal through near-sighted measures.
J015	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		The invasion is in progress. We will be far from achieving the SDGs unless we secure peace and solve the energy issues we are facing now.

Comments on Q4							
J019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food	- We must aim to implement both measures to address climate change and to conserve biodiversity. - Food production and population issues are, of course, linked to each other, and international cooperation is important.
J025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		I am keenly aware of the importance of providing young people such as elementary and junior high school students with sufficient education regarding the global environment.
J032	Satoru Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Considering the long history of the earth, there is no doubt that climate change occurs. Since it is not possible to keep it constant, it is unrealistic to stop climate change. Rather than trying to stop it, it is important that we consider how we should adapt to it. What is important is humanity's responses regarding water resources and food.
J034	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The problem in Ukraine has clarified that how dangerous nuclear power is in a time of war. Ending the use of nuclear power is absolutely necessary.
J041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s		Unless global measures against population increase are taken, any other measures will become ineffective eventually even if they are taken. However, the SDGs do not have an item directly regarding the population increase (control). Why?
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s		The COVID-19 pandemic and the situation in Ukraine have introduced a highly unpredictable factor into the world. Previous norms have been gradually collapsing. I am now confused about the baseline regarding environmental issues.
J052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s		Due to the continuing war between Russia and Ukraine, the distribution of food and energy has begun to be affected. I think the war will trigger a worsening of global environmental issues. Conversely, I hope the war will be an opportunity for technological innovation.
J057	Fumio Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I am concerned that the priority of measures against climate change may be significantly reduced due to the invasion to Ukraine.
J058	Senichi Ebise	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that Russia's invasion of Ukraine will change the world's energy policies and the food crisis for the worse.
J067	Naoya Sawazu	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population	Rather than an explosive increase of the population, I am concerned about the reduction of Japan's economic power due to the population decrease.
J068	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	10. Others	Considering Russia's implication of the use of nuclear weapons in the recent conflict in Ukraine and the acts of North Korea, I cannot say that it is not possible that nuclear weapons will be used by mistake in the future, which will cause catastrophic global environmental destruction. The fundamental review of international organizations including the non-functional U.N. is an urgent matter.
W005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Generation Z and the Millennial Generation are a large percentage of consumers, and their trust of corporations and their ability to identify with them are low. Japanese companies need to earnestly reform their management structure to earn the trust of younger generations and enable them to identify with the corporations, mainly including those mentioned in 1 and 4 above.
W023	Keichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing climate change requires a long-term effort. It is too big an issue to handle through hasty actions. Instead of choosing hasty measures, we need to deliberate before acting. Concerning institutional change, it is necessary to work to increase a common understanding through the exchange of opinions among people who disagree. This requires that people try to understand each other, instead of criticizing one other.
W026	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The problem of the non-alignment of limited global resources and the population increase will become worse.
W028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	Being a food importer, Japan should increase its awareness of its exploitation of the environment of food-producing countries, including their water resources.
W042	Hiroto Toda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The maintenance of peace is in danger. Economic and environmental policies are moving sharply backwards. Global environment issues are becoming worse rather than being solved. I do not have any hope regarding the maintenance of peace, the elimination of poverty and starvation and the path toward an equality-oriented society. The world is no longer able to think about the global environment of tomorrow.
W052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Russia’s military invasion changed the world. We are pressed by problems that must be solved before working on the SDGs or even the global environment.
W060	Atsushi Nakao	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Leaving the resolution of global environment issues to the increasing of individuals’ awareness is very limited. Each country needs to establish and improve laws based on international agreements.
W061	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	All of Japan lacks an understanding of and a sense of crisis about environmental issues. They only address the issues that would benefit businesses. Environmental issues as a subject for basic research are left unaddressed.
W063	Hiroyuki Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change takes many different forms. The climate has always been changing since the distant past. Whatever form it takes, there are good and bad things about climate change. It would be dangerous to focus only on the negatives, like the rise in temperatures or the bad things that it brings.
W067	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Problems related to global warming cannot be solved by simply converting everything to renewable energy. They should be considered more as major issues necessitating a shift in lifestyles. We urgently need to think about what to do to ensure that we have a greater sense of crisis to take on the challenges.

Comments on Q4							
W068	Hiroaki Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	A system for supplying and using energy independent of fossil fuels needs to be built worldwide as soon as possible. If we do not, the global environment and ecosystems will be destroyed to the point that humans can no longer inhabit the Earth.
W085	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	A survey of junior high, high school and university students said the respondents were interested in climate change more than any other topics. That was surprising. Contrary to their high awareness, the business community and their measures (they at least are doing something) poorly convey a sense of crisis.
W088	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Energy issues are the top artificial cause of climate change. The general public's understanding of this is still insufficient. Russia's vicious act of violence is prompting people to talk about petroleum and natural gas resources. Taking this as an opportunity, we need to be determined to break away from reliance on energy from Russia. Development of a social system and technologies for that purpose should come first.
W098	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	Society and politics are built on an economy-first mindset resulting in people that are reluctant to change their awareness. As a consequence, the SDGs seem only superficial. Society should mature to the point where it can enjoy peace, economic stability, comfortable lives and freedom. Otherwise it would be very hard for us to work together to address global environment issues. However, it would be too late if we are just waiting without doing anything. We need to think about the responsibility we bear to ensure we do not leave the next generation a negative legacy.
W101	Yoichi Kawashima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Russia’s act of invasion and tyranny and the COVID-19 pandemic are unexpected events that are crises several steps beyond what the SDGs were intended to achieve. They must be solved as soon as possible. Global environment issues cannot be solved without a peaceful world. The war renewed my understanding of the importance of maintaining peace and order.
W109	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Russia's current invasion of Ukraine has a bigger impact on the survival of humans than climate change. Consequently, it will also influence action to address global warming. Climate change may stimulate the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy in Europe and other regions. But the war threatens the survival of humans. For the first time since I began responding to the survey, I clearly see an existential crisis due to war.
W120	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the most serious crisis. It cannot be solved through the efforts on a single aspect alone and requires concerted efforts to protect biodiversity, promote a recycling-oriented economy and many other activities. At present, they are being implemented separately, particularly in Japan.
W125	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change	My concern that global warming is no longer stoppable is increasing.
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	Warfare is the biggest act of environmental destruction. Peace is the bedrock for sustainable growth and the protection of global environment. The fact that such an atrocity is happening in Europe in the early 21st century is the largest crisis.
W149	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are in a severe situation in terms of climate change, biodiversity conservation and other global issues. It seems that ESG investing, other changes in the flow of capital to companies and other phenomena have triggered a significant change in the awareness of the business community. Hopefully, this will lead to changes in the awareness of consumers.
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is becoming more serious. But people’s attention tends to be directed more toward a series of urgent issues such as the COVID pandemic and large international conflicts. The situation could continue to get worse.
W202	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change	I'm afraid of the long period of abnormal weather. The phenomenon has been referred to as global warming, which is a mild expression. But I worry very much about the increase of natural disasters all around Japan, such as extreme heat in summer and disastrous snowstorms. As the problem is obviously caused by humans, we should focus on what businesses and individuals can do.
W204	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The general public's awareness that human activities are causing climate change has increased considerably. Businesses are becoming more enthusiastic about actions to address climate change, but there are serious questions about how serious politicians and the managers of businesses are about their actions to address climate change. It looks like more people prioritize economic efficiency over the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.
W213	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	While the impact of climate change and other ominous phenomena are being increasingly felt, I have no idea what solutions are available. It would be good if we had more opportunities to learn about the changes of the Earth.
W226	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Efforts by the financial industry and companies have progressed significantly.
W231	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Farmland continues to expand to make up for food shortages due to the increase of population. Farmland is a large-scale disturbance that could alter the ecosystems. Proceeding with farm development before assessing its impact on biodiversity could drive some species to extinction. Clarifying environmental impact, even the impact of businesses where environmental assessment is not required, is the first step toward resolution of global environment issues.

Comments on Q4							
W243	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Climate change is an urgent issue. Solving it requires a change in people's lifestyles and values and the transformation of the structure of industry and the economy. However, current policies including the policies of Japan are still based on the expectation of short-term economic growth. As a result, even education ends up reflecting the economy-first mindset when it should be the foundation of individuals' lifestyles and values. The economy has grown and people's lives have become more convenient. In the process, however, we have lost many things and inequality has increased. Consequently, environmental issues and social insecurity are increasing.
W255	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	10. Others	The spread of COVID and other viruses, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and other unexpected events have caused people to easily forget about environmental issues. This makes it hard to predict the future.
W258	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change will grow into an even bigger issue globally. Universities will need to establish climate change science and companies will need a climate change department or similar organization. In relation to this, measures to prepare for and prevent natural disasters are also important. Our current infrastructure is not sufficient for mitigating a flood or similar disaster that is greater than the ones in the past. In addition to infrastructure, functional measures also need to be improved dramatically. Land use significantly affects the conservation of biodiversity and water resources. Policies for sufficiently meeting environmental needs also need to be created at many different levels.
W272	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environment issues cannot be solved unless people and policymakers all over the world share the same awareness and understanding and cooperatively implement policies and measures. It seems these activities are under way in Japan. Worldwide, however, there is a huge gap in enthusiasm for environmental action. To what extent can this be tolerated? No one has an answer and this is frustrating.
W279	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am hopeful about changes in young people's lifestyles. If they become earnest about voting, society will change.
W284	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food	We need mutually beneficial measures to simultaneously solve climate change issues and environmental pollution. It is no exaggeration to say that most environmental issues and food issues stem from population issues. Therefore, humans will not be able to survive through to the 22nd century without urgent action to address climate change and environmental pollution, to curb the explosive increase of the population and to solve food and other issues.
W295	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Actions addressing climate change are oriented more toward principles and commercialism and are looking less real. Personally, I am growing less willing to get involved in this issue. Worse, wrong trends have emerged such as the misbelief that vegetarianism (e.g. veganism) can solve environmental issues. Some municipalities have started recommending vegetarianism. The distortion of understanding about the environmental issues is increasing. It seems the term climate change tends to be used more in the context of business and the actions against climate change are increasingly losing substance. The Ukraine conflict makes me feel that most of the issues are not understood at all and are just fiction these days.
W299	Toichiro Maekawa	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Needless to say, global environment issues are important and concern the continued existence of humans. It is essential that we share a scientifically grounded common of this and ethics regarding our responsibilities for future generations.
W325	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	・The goals that will change the global environment are connected with one another. They are not a group of independent goals. We need to keep a balance between them.
W331	Nobuhiro Yasui	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In real life, I keenly feel that the climate is growing more extreme. The argument that extreme climates are attributable to human activities is persuasive. Therefore, we should corrected our lifestyles and our image of an ideal society.
W344	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Corporate citizens engage in many different efforts to curb climate change. However, the number of individuals and households that usually try to practice eco-friendly behaviors is much smaller than expected.
W346	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As we encounter COVID, the Russia/Ukraine situation and other global issues that are outside the narrow definition of global environment issues, the policies and measures related to energy supply and demand, which are closely related to climate change, and other issues concerning the basic framework of society or the economy have failed to function effectively. It looks like the priority of global environment issues is decreasing.
W367	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past, it was said that environmental businesses were not profitable. They were beginning to be popular recently because of the SDGs, ESG investing and other reasons. I hope that environmental businesses can increase without going backward or causing new problems.

Comments on Q4							
W374	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Ethical consumption has already become common practice in Europe. Many consumers in the region are said to appreciate the value of products and services that lead to the resolution of social and/or environmental issues, even if they are more expensive than regular ones. On the other hand, awareness of these issues and the purchase of these products in Japan are limited to young people and some environmentally conscious consumers. Recently, price increases due to the expensiveness of raw materials and the weaker yen are most of what concerns people in Japan. A developed country in the true sense of the word has a market where ethical consumption is widely recognized, appreciated and generously paid for.
W376	Takafumi Ito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Torrential rains and large typhoons are undoubtedly occurring more frequently in Japan. This is attributable to global warming, which is obvious to people like us with any education. I am concerned about the fact that a considerable percentage of people deny this without any grounds for their opinion.
W383	[-]	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, Policies, Measures	In recent years, some media outlets have branded global environment issues, especially climate change, as propaganda spread by some actors around the world. According to the media, these forces agitate for action to address environmental issues in an attempt to profit enormously. This is the kind of thing that has been repeated throughout the course of history. I understand it but many general people do not. For one thing, the flow of money such as money for environmental policies should be disclosed in detail whenever appropriate. This would partly make it clear who is profiting from environmental claims. International efforts to address environmental issues are supposed to involve many different frameworks. But the results of their improvements are not very visible. Research institutes should analyze the results to identify, for example, how much improvement in terms of environmental indicators can be achieved at what cost based on previous data, so that they can effectively guide policy. The shift to clean energy has been argued for at least three or four decades. But there has been little progress to date. Society remains unable to destroy its existing energy system. What should we do about this?
W390	Masato Baba	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan is insensitive to change and this may be related to the aging of the population. The problem may also have something to do with the aging of politicians, young people's unwillingness to participate in politics and other facts.
W392	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, the population decrease and the shrinkage of the economy are considered problems. Instead of trying to increase the population, we need to change our thinking in pursuit of a society with a population of about 80 million people in terms of policies and institutional design.
W394	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I think a sense of ownership regarding the SDGs is growing among the younger generations in Japan. Amid this trend, many options regarding actions to protect biodiversity should be proposed in relation to other goals. These options should also be familiar to people.
W398	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Russia’s unjustifiable invasion of Ukraine aggravated a feeling of insecurity regarding the maintenance of peace, energy and the food crisis and has consequently considerably impacted the economy. Initiatives addressing climate change and protecting biodiversity are moving backward, though they were changing for the better early in the year. This trend is likely to accelerate and this is the biggest concern currently.
J006	Takaaki Hashimoto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Human activities are having a significant negative impact on the natural world, and it may be necessary to place restrictions on our way of life. In particular, we should abandon the conventional concept of economic growth.
J008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is appearing in various forms on a daily basis. While the main cause is the increase in atmospheric CO2, we should intensify efforts to present concrete ways to reduce our impact through our daily lives.
J011	Masaki Taguchi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		Global warming and extreme weather events continue to worsen, but the response from the business sector remains sluggish. The current policies and actions fall far short of what’s needed for meaningful improvement, which is disappointing.
J012	Satoru Katsuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources	・Few people in Japan consider water resources a serious issue. ・We also need to think more carefully about virtual water.
J013	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Given the unprecedented crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine—including attacks on nuclear facilities and the real possibility of nuclear weapons use—a fundamental reassessment of global environmental issues is essential.

Comments on Q4							
J017	Hideki Shiraiwa	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, Policies, Measures	The environmental degradation seen in SDGs goals 1–5 and 7–9, and the widening economic disparities in goal 6, should be recognized as a form of "violence" against ourselves and others—past, present, and future. This awareness must deepen across individuals, the public, and the nation, and legal regulations must be strengthened.
J018	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 10. Others	Surrounded by the ocean, Japan is vulnerable to rising average temperatures and sea surface temperatures (due to increased CO2), which lead to sudden weather changes and frequent, intense typhoons. Coupled with a low food self-sufficiency rate and frequent earthquakes, the country faces major disaster-preparedness issues. Effective technical countermeasures are urgently needed.
J020	Susumu Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Although Japan is known for its beautiful four seasons, spring and autumn have become extremely short, with long, scorching summers and bitterly cold winters. I hope we can once again rally a nationwide consensus on "energy conservation."
J021	Hikaru Machida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		It will be extremely difficult to reduce fossil fuel use significantly worldwide by 2050. Even if developed countries manage to reduce emissions by 50–80%, a drastic lifestyle shift is necessary—including reducing energy use, eliminating plastic, cutting food waste, and thoroughly promoting recycling.
J024	Masaru Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	With the global population increasing by 80 million annually, achieving net-zero CO2 emissions is unrealistic. It would be wiser to adapt to changes in nature.
J033	Tamiji Sugiyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food	The prolonged Russian invasion of Ukraine raises the risk of radioactive contamination and may lead to serious environmental problems worldwide, including food and water resources.
J035	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Eutrophication caused by nitrogen and phosphorus in Japan differs significantly from global patterns. Although we need to reform nutrient cycles, we must develop a different approach suited to Japan's specific conditions.
J039	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Given the current state of international affairs, it's unclear whether the planet will face its greatest crisis through climate change or global conflict. It's crucial to stop wars and create a framework where countries can seriously address environmental issues together.
J040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Lifestyle changes in developed countries are essential. Humanity's survival may hinge on how much cooperation we can secure from developing nations.
J044	Masayuki Omori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Now that the possibility of nuclear war has become real, I feel that current discussions fail to adequately address the threat of nuclear contamination.
J050	Kazushi Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It’s vital to shift our lifestyles from the pursuit of civilization to an emphasis on culture, and to enhance our ability to connect with nature.
J053	Yugo Kanaya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	As someone involved in the IPCC AR6, I aim to communicate our findings clearly to society. In particular, greater outreach to the younger generation is needed—Japan lags behind in this area.
J054	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Biosphere conservation, food, and water resources are deeply connected to the global climate and even broader solar system dynamics. As such, making truly substantial progress in these areas seems extremely difficult.
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While highly productive crop regions are found in the mid-latitudes, rising temperatures will further reduce productivity in low-latitude regions. This poses a major challenge in maintaining sufficient global food supplies.
J060	Masuo Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	It is important to objectively evaluate various types of information and consider how best to communicate them. I believe information related to radioactivity will become increasingly necessary.
J062	Harutoshi Yamamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	6. Population	When I was in elementary school 70 years ago, the world’s population was around 1.6 billion. Today, it’s nearing 8 billion—roughly five times more in just 70 years. Resource depletion is becoming an urgent issue.
J064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	National and local governments should take full responsibility for clearly identifying the ownership and boundaries of forests. Owners or organizations with unclear backgrounds—such as foreign speculative buyers—should be deliberately excluded from forest ownership.

Comments on Q4							
J066	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s		When I was young, we used hibachis and charcoal-heated tables to stay warm in winter. Now, people use air conditioning year-round due to higher living standards. Can people truly change their mindset to support climate change action and biosphere conservation? I doubt it. Nonetheless, I do my best as an energy-saving and eco-office advisor.
J069	Tadakatsu Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, some are calling for nuclear power plant construction and nuclear sharing under the guise of an energy crisis (reflecting the true intentions of the LDP Abe faction). I worry that the media is unable to criticize this nonsense—such as arming Japan with counterattack capabilities—while nuclear plants still line the Sea of Japan coast.
J075	[-]	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, Policies, Measures	The effects of global warming are becoming increasingly perceptible to the general public. As we move forward with climate change measures, it's essential to establish systems for local resource circulation and integrate them into people's daily lives.
W002	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Protecting the world's remaining primary forests will help reduce CO2 emissions and ensure water resource security.
W004	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Public awareness and concern regarding biodiversity remain low, and no fundamental solutions have been achieved. This seems to stem from a lack of understanding of biodiversity as a key component of sustainability, the difficulty in recognizing its connection to issues like climate change, water resources, and food security, and the limited opportunities to access relevant information. As a result, biodiversity is often perceived superficially, making it hard to halt its decline. Strategic education and public outreach are therefore necessary. Clarifying its connection to climate change and allocating resources specifically for biodiversity conservation is essential.
W006	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	We should closely monitor the complex shifts in human society—such as declining fertility due to climate change, environmental pollution, and social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic—which are especially contributing to population decline in developed countries.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While the concept of a decarbonized society is appealing in theory, in practice, it is critical to steadily adopt lower-emission resources and technologies. Relying solely on the image of "zero emissions" risks increasing actual emissions, which is a serious concern.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	As more facts emerge about environmental degradation and the suspected causes continue to shift, it becomes clear that many things we thought were understood remain uncertain. Rather than reacting with ad hoc measures, we must commit to ongoing research and practical actions to develop more fundamental solutions.
W010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	We had assumed that large-scale wars were a thing of the past, but Russia's invasion of Ukraine shattered that belief. The threat of nuclear weapons—once considered a line that must never be crossed—has re-emerged, causing shock. This has also reminded us that war is one of the greatest forms of environmental destruction.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Japan still lacks a clear consensus on energy use, and the path toward achieving climate goals remains uncertain.
W016	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Although environmental issues are categorized by themes—such as ozone depletion, global warming, acid rain—the root cause lies in the excessive economic activities of humankind placing too much stress on the environment. Therefore, unless we shift our societal system toward one where such environmental issues cannot arise in the first place, true resolution will not be possible. Conversely, by transitioning to a sustainable and circular society, we can enjoy a safe, secure, and spiritually fulfilling life free of environmental concerns. The necessary technologies and fundamental ideas are already available. If integrated and implemented from a broad perspective, a rapid transition is possible. Recognizing the importance of fundamentally rethinking and transforming our social systems is crucial.
W017	Kenichi Ueno	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, policies aimed at improving quality of life and happiness are lacking, and the public does not seem to fully grasp the true meaning of addressing global environmental issues collectively.
W018	Ryohei Kada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As symbolized by the Ukraine crisis, global safety and security have been significantly shaken. This appears to be drawing attention away from environmental issues.
W021	Hiroshige Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With urgent global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, government budgets are being strained. It is now crucial to create a system that channels abundant private-sector funds toward addressing climate change.
W022	Seigo Nasu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although industrialization brought prosperity to humanity, it has also caused significant environmental damage. We are now entering an era where we must face the consequences. In this context, a shift in policy and public mindset is required in all areas —from the economy and society to lifestyle—toward coexistence and mutual benefit with the environment. Without this, both environmental sustainability and economic stability will be difficult to maintain. It is increasingly important to learn from nature, protect it, and embody a philosophy of coexisting with it in all domains of life, including lifestyle, economic activity, and technological innovation.

Comments on Q4							
W025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Modern civilization's focus on efficiency has widened temporal and spatial disparities, weakening the Earth's resilience. These factors are manifesting as global warming, population explosions, and food crises. We are entering a phase where it may become impossible to reverse these trends on our own. While the world is distracted by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, we must not neglect to address the underlying issues like global warming and overpopulation; otherwise, we will not achieve fundamental solutions.
W027	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Harmonizing climate change measures with energy balance is a significant challenge.
W030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	The spread of COVID-19 has exposed the world's vulnerability. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has further destabilized global affairs. Amid this massive consumption and destruction, environmental issues have been sidelined. We are in a period of regression in many ways and must await an opportunity for reconstruction. At this rate, we will leave many unresolved issues to the next generation.
W031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	War is one of the greatest contributors to global environmental problems. Unfortunately, this year, conflicts between major powers have brought significant setbacks to efforts in environmental protection.
W032	Kenichi Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although renewable energy is often highlighted as a solution for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, recent incidents where power plants went offline have shown the limitations of relying on wide-area power grids. Pumped-storage power generation had to compensate for shortages. Japan has some of the highest capacity for pumped-storage in the world, yet operates only a few percent of that capacity. This is because it was never integrated properly into the supply-demand balance. In the UK, a large-scale pumped-storage facility in Wales helps bridge such gaps, and Germany has a similar system in place. While blindly copying others is not necessary, Japan should pursue localized energy production and consumption, with local primary and secondary industries playing key roles in renewable energy projects. This could serve as a global model and contribute to regional revitalization. National strength cannot forever rely on industry-led economics.
W036	Shuzo Nishioka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There are growing concerns that investments not contributing to decarbonization, made to aid economic recovery from the pandemic, and increased fossil fuel use due to the war in Ukraine, will further delay already lagging climate action in many
W040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action recently emphasized the importance of expanding renewable energy to reduce dependence on Russian imports in light of the Ukraine crisis. On March 4, they released a draft amendment to the Renewable Energy Act (EEG2023), aiming to power nearly all electricity in Germany with renewables by 2035. In contrast, despite Japan's zero-carbon declarations, its response has remained sluggish, drawing criticism at home and abroad for being "three laps behind" in climate crisis response. Achieving SDGs, including addressing the climate crisis, requires close transdisciplinary cooperation among academia, business, policymakers, and civil society. Sadly, Japan seems to
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The number of congenital disorders continues to rise with no signs of improvement. While insights from the Ecochil Study are starting to emerge, there is still no clear prospect for stabilizing or reducing the current trend.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	I believe many people are beginning to realize that certain solutions to environmental problems—promoted heavily by some media outlets—are based on insufficiently verified scientific hypotheses. If we continue to neglect rigorous scientific validation, public trust may erode, and we could end up wasting decades. Examples of insufficiently tested hypotheses include: ・That there is a causal relationship between global warming (or climate change) and CO2 emissions from human activity. ・That microplastics do not degrade in seawater and accumulate in marine organisms.
W044	Hiroshi Nagano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It's now clear that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is setting back every goal related to improving the global environment. Some speculated that the invasion stemmed from a desire to prevent Russia's decline, but few could have imagined that a permanent member of the UN Security Council would take such blatantly anti-peace actions in the 21st century. As a result, the use of coal and other polluting resources is increasing, and unfortunately, we are moving in the opposite direction from where we hoped. This may shorten the time humanity can survive on Earth. We must use every diplomatic means available to stop the escalation of this situation.
W045	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Regarding the 17 SDGs, when viewed from individual countries or regions, there are significant disparities in progress and feasibility. Globally, however, achieving any of the 17 goals appears very challenging. Entering the 21st century, people expected a better standard of living, but many act only in their own interest. While we conceptually understand the need for global cooperation, in practice, actions remain fragmented. I worry that unless we can globally agree on Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), we won't make real progress. At my university, I use examples related to my field to engage students in thinking critically. We now need similar grassroots initiatives—led even by industry professionals—where experts from various fields educate the public and encourage every citizen to understand the Earth's challenges and take individual
W046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Assuming it's just an urban legend, it's said that Bill Gates publicly advocated for reducing the global population to 500 million. Whether true or not, it feels like COVID-19 is progressing in that exact direction. If that's the case, then environmental issues may become meaningless.
W049	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Policies, programs, and business activities remain profit-driven above all else, and environmental concerns are treated as secondary.
W050	Akihiro Mae	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	I believe population growth is the fundamental cause of our problems, and addressing it should be our top priority.

Comments on Q4							
W053	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The spread of remote work due to COVID-19 has changed how we work. Reduced commuting has led to fewer trains and bullet trains during rush hours, effectively achieving the transportation emissions reductions that were previously just theoretical. With further progress in remote work, I hope to see a society where work-life balance is maintained, office environments are more comfortable, and personal lives are more fulfilling.
W054	Shinji Ide	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Because the 17 SDGs are categorized somewhat differently from traditional environmental issues, during this survey, it was difficult to answer related questions unless one mentally separated the SDGs framework from the conventional categories.
W056	Koji Matsunaga	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	6. Population	Population decline is the most urgent and critical issue facing Japan.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Public and political enthusiasm peaks around major events like the Paris Agreement or the carbon neutrality declaration. But as time passes or administrations change, interest wanes, and society reverts to its previous state.
W069	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	Solving the issue of global warming requires the understanding and support of local residents.
W070	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One of the SDGs is “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” which promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Meanwhile, in Japan, there is much talk about achieving a virtuous cycle between the environment and the economy. However, it is difficult to dispel doubts about whether decent work, economic growth, and environmental protection can truly be
W071	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Food	In addition to the intensification of natural disasters caused by climate change, we have witnessed the unraveling of social systems due to the COVID-19 pandemic—such as the gasoline crisis in the UK—and the sudden rift with Russia and its sphere of influence. Spring of 2022 marked a moment when hopes for global "progress" seemed to vanish overnight. Despite these dramatic and significant changes worldwide, Japanese society still seems to be in a state of peaceful slumber. Especially the media should focus more on global environmental issues and the poverty that is advancing alongside inequality within Japan. What is urgently needed is the widespread sharing of awareness across society. We must reclaim compassion for others and the ability to imagine the pain of others as a shared social value. What’s most dangerous is not just the abnormalities happening now, but the lack of crisis awareness within Japanese society. I mentioned food as an “indicator of change,” but food, which directly relates to life itself, can also serve as a powerful motivator. It also connects to major issues such as energy, resources, and, secondarily, climate change and biodiversity loss. The crisis is accelerating at a pace unimaginable even a year ago.
W077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I would like this survey to (if possible) explore more deeply whether any real changes are occurring in the current socio-economic systems, which are the driving forces behind environmental destruction.
W078	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Rather than "lifestyle," I believe the key lies in people’s mindset, which is why I chose that. Personally, I think policies and measures to support and substantiate such changes in mindset are essential. What do you think?
W081	[-]	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, Policies, Measures	This likely applies to all aspects, but I believe raising public awareness of social issues is essential. Additionally, since experts view environmental problems through their respective specialized lenses, even when they use the same terminology, their interpretations often differ due to differing backgrounds. I, too, believe it is necessary to propose policies that acknowledge that perspectives from a single discipline may not always be correct. However, this kind of careful approach may actually hinder the general public's understanding of the issues.
W083	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Considering the international developments following the Paris Agreement and looking ahead to 2030 or 2050, some progress in climate action can be expected. The more important issue is ensuring that climate action goes beyond just energy and industrial measures and leads to an inclusive resolution where the fruits of economic growth are shared widely, creating a society free of inequality, unfairness, and economic disparity. In Question 3, I listed social injustice and gender equality as difficult challenges, and overcoming them will require both systemic and mindset transformations. To solve global issues, we must think more seriously about how to achieve integrated solutions for environmental, social, and economic challenges.

Comments on Q4							
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	The term SDGs is now promoted in many countries around the world, and globally, awareness and willingness to address environmental issues have certainly increased. However, when asked whether there are any goals likely to be fully achieved by 2030, I would say probably not even one. Instead, I expect we'll simply move on to a new set of goals to succeed the SDGs. If even one of these problems were truly solvable by 2030, then the conflict between Russia and Ukraine would already have been resolved. But in reality, even though we know civilians are being killed, no one has been able to stop it. The same goes for environmental problems. Many are aware of the issues, but most also understand how difficult they are to solve. Those who deeply understand the gravity of the situation and sincerely want to fix it may view the idea of setting concrete achievement years for the SDGs as unrealistic. Rather than fixate on goals, they may prefer to take small steps forward with
W087	Toshimasa Ohara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	One major reason efforts to combat climate change haven't become a major movement is the persistent belief that we can somehow get by with superficial measures. Despite the need for systemic transformation, the world remains engaged in wars that cause severe environmental destruction. Rather than slowing down, the global environmental crisis may actually be accelerating.
W089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main cause of global warming is greenhouse gas emissions, with carbon dioxide at the center. Thus, "decarbonization" has become a buzzword. However, 97% of carbon dioxide emissions on Earth come from the biosphere, and only 3% are anthropogenic. Even if we curb emissions within that 3%, it's hard to believe it would significantly affect climate change or global warming. Moreover, carbon dioxide is essential for plant growth (photosynthesis). In fact, greenhouses intentionally add CO_2 to boost crop production. If CO_2 concentrations decrease, food productivity may decline, leading to food crises. Carbon is a fundamental element of life, and from the perspective of biology and agriculture, "decarbonization" is counterproductive. Without scientifically accurate assessments, political propaganda dominates the narrative. We must base countermeasures on correct scientific understanding, or our efforts and costs will be wasted.
W090	Kenichi Togawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Looking at the disparity in access to COVID-19 vaccines between the Global North and South, I believe the core issue is the North-South divide. This may also apply to gender and education problems. With the rise of nationalism under the Trump administration and Brexit, understanding of Muslims, Russia, China, and others is becoming increasingly important.
W091	[-]	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	Environmental issues occur on a global scale and involve both long-term trends and sudden shifts. Because people have not been forced to face these crises directly in their own lives, it is difficult for them to see the issues as personally relevant. Changing this mindset is key.
W093	Naoki Kachi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	To improve global environmental issues, we must sustainably conserve the biosphere—the very foundation of survival for all life, including humans. Climate change is an urgent issue, but we must address it alongside the conservation of biodiversity.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must take a cautious approach toward promoting nuclear power restarts under the banner of achieving decarbonization.
W096	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Many measures are based on current conditions. If we accept the ethics of intergenerational responsibility, we must reform the economy, legal systems, and more—assuming the existence of the international community. Globally, a decision-making system rooted in thoughtful democracy is essential.
W097	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the energy sector, we should shift from fossil fuels to renewable sources. From both residential and industrial perspectives, this can be seen as a move toward "electrification." However, dependence on renewable energy remains low, and electrification efforts don't seem to result in meaningful decarbonization. Rebuilding the power supply system is a massive undertaking that requires a clear roadmap, public approval, and effective investments and development. Japan is a super-aged society and lags in women's participation. We need concrete spaces where seniors and women can be engaged and active.

Comments on Q4							
W099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Of all global environmental issues, climate change and biodiversity loss are particularly critical. The planetary boundaries framework points to the same conclusion. In Japan, natural disasters such as torrential rains and large typhoons occur almost annually, and their link to climate change has been noted. Japan's geographic vulnerability to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions must also be considered.
W102	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In our pursuit of a sustainable society, addressing climate change and environmental pollution from microplastics remains an urgent challenge. But the Russian invasion of Ukraine has made peace and nuclear disarmament serious threats. We need practical mechanisms to strengthen international cooperation to address global challenges.
W103	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	How we can change citizens' lifestyles will likely have a significant impact on biodiversity and environmental conservation on land and in oceans. Nations and regions must implement proactive policies. Public apathy toward politics must also be addressed in environmental policymaking.
W104	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Ultimately, we may have to address the sharp rise in the global population. Unless we act before population control becomes necessary due to limits in technological innovation, we risk reaching irreversible conditions.
W106	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Food production is becoming increasingly difficult due to climate change and water scarcity, yet the global population continues to grow. This only worsens the challenge of sustaining life on a finite planet.
W107	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I believe the involvement and action of businesses and the economic sector are essential. In that regard, I am heartened by the initiative your foundation has taken. I hope your efforts will serve as a model for other companies.
W108	Shigeru Matsumoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the end, unless people see environmental problems as their own, they will not be solved.
W110	Yoichi Yuasa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While the idea that we must change our lifestyles is becoming more widely accepted, changing deeply ingrained habits—especially those practiced unconsciously—seems extremely difficult.
W111	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	In terms of decarbonization, there appears to be a gap in action between metropolitan areas with many large corporations and regional areas. To prevent regions from being left behind, policies that promote joint and interconnected efforts for decarbonization are
W118	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change	We are now seeing climate-related changes across the country that seem connected to broader environmental shifts. Even as some suffer great harm, we see little action—from citizens to the government—toward mitigating climate change. People continue to use energy and fossil fuels as before, effectively supporting climate change. Because the impact of individual actions is limited, the government must take more aggressive steps. Since economic viability is often weighed against environmental actions, we need support systems to ensure such actions are also business-sustainable.
W122	Michio Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The Japanese, more than other cultures, consume a lot of fish, so we should be more proactive in preserving marine
W123	Misuzu Asari	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to re-emphasize and teach the idea that consumer behavior—our product choices—is itself a form of voting.
W128	Takashi Saito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Individual environmental efforts are all important, but war can render them meaningless. Environmental action can only proceed under conditions of peace.
W132	Masaki Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	10. Others	Items 1 through 9 are all deeply interrelated, so it is difficult to provide a unified answer to the questions posed.

Comments on Q4							
W135	Toshiyuki Hagiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Even just observing our surroundings—CO_2 emissions, increased garbage due to lifestyle changes, or pollution caused by low environmental awareness like the release of contaminated water—makes me fear the rapid degradation of the environment. If the environment deteriorates, we could face serious harm to human and ecological health, food shortages, disease outbreaks, and new resource-based conflicts—not just over oil but also water and food. Unlike the profit-driven industrial revolutions of the past, building incentives for global-scale environmental protection is difficult. I don't believe companies that aren't involved in SDGs should be automatically excluded, nor do I support imposing carbon taxes or emissions trading if they lead to industrial decline. Convenience stores make life easier, but they also create massive waste—bottles, packaging, etc. In the past, people carried lunchboxes and bought tofu and miso using their own containers. Now, cheap mass-produced goods are used and thrown away in a year. The rivers where I used to play as a child are now full of sewage and trash. Air pollution is less visible, but even without considering ocean CO_2 absorption, the rapid rise in atmospheric CO_2 is worrying. Globally, COP and IPCC seem powerless. We need grassroots efforts to raise awareness. In Japan, the environment is rarely discussed seriously. Even those wearing SDG badges may litter or waste food. We must push for renewable energy, better recycling, early education, and training for educators. Adults in society, whether leaders or workers, also need to act.
W138	Masanori Katsuyama	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, Policies, Measures	While SDGs divide issues for clarity, in reality, environmental problems are inseparable. Climate change affects water resources and biodiversity. Solving them requires tackling population issues = food, lifestyle, and socio-economic problems. All nine items are interconnected. We must move beyond binary thinking—good/bad, yes/no—and take a broader, integrated view. This kind of education and training of scientifically literate individuals is critical. Educational and research environments must be protected through policy. If Japan continues to devalue basic science, its future is bleak.
W143	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The war in Ukraine has major implications for climate policy. It would be ideal to include "war" as a category in these discussions.
W146	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change	Recently, there's been an increase in localized heavy rainfall, causing disasters. If this continues, our way of life will be disrupted, but I have no concrete or effective solutions in mind.
W148	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, under the banner of climate action, the government is investing in technologies that extend the life of coal and oil plants or subsidize biomass that causes deforestation and human rights violations. This is alarming because such technologies do not contribute to reducing GHG emissions.
W150	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	The energy crisis caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine is serious. Combined with slowed fossil fuel development due to climate policy and rising post-COVID energy demand, securing alternatives to Russian energy is extremely difficult. While this crisis has stalled climate action, it has also highlighted the importance of energy security. For resource-poor countries like Japan, diversifying energy sources and suppliers is now seen as more vital than ever.
W152	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The issue of residual antimicrobial agents has been overshadowed by COVID-19, but it could become a major problem in the future. Public awareness, technological development, and budgeting should begin as early as possible.
W153	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Interest in environmental preservation and improvement on a global scale is waning, while national and regional economic and ideological interests are increasingly shaping environmental policy.
W155	Akira Morishima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	10. Others	I feel a deep concern about humanity's folly and our overdependence on fossil fuels.
W156	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental issues are difficult to solve because of the complex web of national interests. A classic example is the conflict between developed and developing countries over emission reductions. Sometimes, the root causes aren't even clear, or resolution takes too long. It's essential not just for experts, but for many voices to be heard and for us to seek fair, win-win solutions on a global scale.

Comments on Q4							
W157	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While awareness about disaster preparedness for unavoidable natural events has grown, I feel that the sense of urgency regarding human-caused environmental destruction remains low. Environmental education often lacks excitement. People know about the issues, but proposed solutions are simplistic—like banning plastic straws—and fail to spark real engagement.
W158	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	War is often described as the greatest environmental destruction. Watching the invasion of Ukraine confirms this. Even if humanity tries to protect the environment, a single reckless dictator can destroy those efforts. This reaffirmed my belief that we must persistently push forward with policies and actions.
W159	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Due to the war in Ukraine, funds originally intended for climate adaptation in developing countries are now being diverted to military spending. This will likely delay achievement of UNFCCC goals even further.
W160	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In a country like Japan, where convenience and comfort are taken for granted, people often forget that clean water and air don't just come for free. With population growth and worsening climate change, we must realize that clean air and water—once protected by forests—now require effort to preserve. Humans survived without smartphones or electric cars, but we cannot survive without clean water and air. It's obvious, but most people are unaware of this truth.
W161	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The high cost of crude oil and the energy supply crisis are likely to affect both climate change and our lifestyles, but not without pain. The media should take a more active role in reporting these issues. I hope the Asahi Glass Foundation will share more hopeful information—like the benefits of switching to renewables.
W162	Toshiaki Ichinose	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When it comes to the fair distribution of limited resources and opportunities, people's values differ. We now face a crossroads between maximizing happiness and minimizing suffering. Pursuing minimal suffering could push Earth beyond its environmental limits.
W168	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As scientific research has advanced, information from various research institutions is now being disseminated online, making it relatively easy for the general public to access. I believe this trend made significant progress during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, in politics and corporate activities, there are growing concerns about an overload of information and the use of SDGs as part of image strategies without clarity about their true substance. I hope that opportunities for multifaceted discussions on SDGs will expand in politics, society, and businesses, leading to activities based on genuine partnerships.
W171	Masayuki Kawahigashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	While all SDG goals are organically interconnected, the selected ones are particularly deeply related. Goals 8 and 9 are also connected, but they pertain to issues within cities and can potentially show signs of improvement depending on a country's economic condition and policies. However, the changes in the selected goals have grown so large that it has become difficult for humanity to comprehend the current steady-state or past conditions, let alone understand the changes between them. Goal 1 involves an environmental issue on an even larger scale, making it extremely difficult to grasp, control, or evaluate. The chosen goals essentially represent environmental issues that have worsened due to humanity's pursuit of prosperity, and have grown in scale with population increases. In order to meet the needs of a growing population, agricultural production had to be increased, leading to land development and improved productivity, which in turn has altered terrestrial ecosystems. The conversion of land to farmland has caused severe soil erosion through fertilization and mechanization, as well as pollution of surrounding water bodies. These environmental changes on land and in water have also impacted biodiversity, leading to declines in both diversity and population, and in some cases, have even driven wildlife into urban areas due to shrinking habitats. When one area changes, it causes a chain reaction, so we must recognize that negative impacts can spread all the way to the edges. Addressing the problem through a single field or from a single perspective is insufficient—comprehensive planning that considers these interconnections is essential.
W172	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	10. Others	Russia's invasion of Ukraine revealed how the world is unable to control authoritarian actions by powerful nations. Inhumane killings have occurred, and although the world reports on these events, many people simply wish to avoid being drawn into war. Under such conditions, sharp increases in the prices of grain and energy resources, along with their shortages, raise the risk that environmental issues will be deprioritized. I am deeply concerned that this war could end with Russia—despite the damage it caused—facing no real consequences or sanctions.
W173	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the past, institutions like the World Bank presented the Kuznets hypothesis, suggesting that economic growth would lead to increased awareness of environmental issues and technological innovation. But in reality, that expectation has not been met. The peaceful and stable economic system thought to have been established after World War II has collapsed, and I feel a deep sense of crisis as environmental efforts are becoming less of a priority.
W175	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Ultimately, global environmental issues come down to the problem of population. I'm not sure what this question is trying to draw out by listing these specific items. It's puzzling that the oceans are not included, despite the presence of land-related
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In February of this year, President Putin of Russia, driven by his peculiar historical views, initiated an invasion of Ukraine, and the world suddenly plunged into instability. It is utterly unacceptable that people's dignity and right to life are taken away due to such irrational beliefs.

Comments on Q4							
W177	Toshiko Kawashita	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The emergence and evolution of plant ecosystems have made major contributions to the Earth's stable climate. Among these, forests—especially primeval forests known as the world's most productive terrestrial ecosystems—play an overwhelming role. Forests provide disaster prevention functions, regulate humidity in Earth's atmosphere (known as the "water planet"), purify and recycle water, nurture soil, and enrich the oceans. For us, forests are essential for survival. Unlike economic or satoyama forests created for human utility or energy supply, primeval forests serve a different, more vital function. If economic forests are "green for living," then primeval forests are "green for survival." Forests absorb and sequester destructive solar energy and carbon dioxide (which raises temperatures), while supplying oxygen (which cools the planet)—and they provide these services for free. This should be reason enough to value them. Yet, even when we seek understanding to restore native forests, decisions are often based on economic returns. Deep-rooted capitalist values in governments, corporations, and organizations dull sound judgment. If we continue to dismiss extreme weather events as someone else's problem, the very currency all these entities are protecting will collapse. Climate change will cause economic damage across borders, leading to water shortages, food crises, epidemics, natural disasters, and potentially the collapse of nations—a nightmarish future awaits. We must treat environmental issues as our own and devise bold, strategic countermeasures. Policies must not only focus on human savings and innovation, but also contribute to the Earth's ecosystem in parallel. Environmental contributions without real action are not contributions at all. We must seriously explore and implement the best policies—not just for ourselves, but for our descendants and all living beings—beyond mere image strategies or performances.
W180	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Japan has proposed the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050, but the specific plans remain unclear. I believe there is an urgent need to formulate and implement concrete measures.
W181	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	While various efforts and reforms are being introduced, their effectiveness remains a major issue.
W183	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At the root of global environmental issues lies blind faith in development and progress that exceeds the Earth's capacity. Without understanding this limit, no solution can be found.
W184	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I continue to grapple with how and to what extent education can convey the challenges of non-equilibrium and complex systems.
W189	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is having major impacts on the global economy, energy supply, and environmental issues. If countries with nuclear weapons are never held accountable, global peace may become nothing more than an illusion. Now more than ever, humanity's collective wisdom is needed.
W191	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In recent years, there seems to be growing attention toward decarbonization, microplastics, and food loss. Going forward, it is crucial to promote both hardware and software measures to help individuals understand that their behavioral changes not only benefit the environment but also themselves, and to encourage proactive action.
W192	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	COVID-19 brought about changes in lifestyle, but we are still far from transitioning into a true "new normal" in the post-COVID era.
W193	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Because living beings are generally selfish, environmental issues are not a top priority for individuals or groups. Sadly, this is the reality. However, I do have hope for technological innovations that can produce low- or zero-impact energy, and I believe that the proportion of such energy will gradually increase. Considering the progress made in the hundred years since the Russo-Japanese War and World War I, I look forward to the possibilities in the next 20 or 100 years. Rather than competing to outdo other nations, we need to shift our goals toward creating a sustainable planet—redirecting the sacrifices made by living beings toward sustainability.
W194	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Measures to prevent the emergence of novel infectious diseases like COVID-19—and to address them once they appear—remain inadequate. Meanwhile, factors that promote pathogen mutations, such as environmental destruction and human expansion into new areas, are increasing. We need international coordination and cooperation to prepare for similar events in the future. Conversely, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused not only destruction in Ukraine but also negatively impacted existing international frameworks for cooperation on global environmental issues.
W200	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Issues like climate change, pollution, and biodiversity conservation are often overlooked when balanced against economic activities. We may have already reached a point where the ideal of achieving both economic growth and environmental preservation is no longer feasible. As long as national policies remain entangled in economic interests and lack neutrality, meaningful progress cannot be expected.
W201	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Global environmental issues, as represented by the SDGs, must be addressed comprehensively. There is concern that focusing too narrowly on individual goals can result in trade-offs and an imbalance in overall progress.
W203	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The balance between people's desire for a rich life and environmental conservation is gradually being achieved, but not yet sufficiently. Decarbonization policies are often too ambitious to be realistically implemented, and lack consistency across different policies. Relying solely on the government makes it difficult to develop well-founded policies.

Comments on Q4							
W209	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	At present, SDGs are regarded as just one of many policy challenges, and not a high-priority one. For example, some voices in Japan, using Russia's invasion of Ukraine as a pretext, are calling for military expansion. However, the spirit of the SDGs demands the establishment of a security system based on building trust with all countries in the region, rather than assuming specific nations as enemies and expanding military capabilities. All policies, including security, should align with the principles of the SDGs. Without this, there is a serious risk that our civilization will collapse due to nuclear war or climate change.
W210	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While we pursue international efforts to achieve the SDGs, the outbreak of conflict—like Russia's invasion of Ukraine—brings mass killings, urban destruction, energy shortages, and humanitarian crises involving food, clothing, and shelter. Maintaining global economic stability and preventing conflict must be our highest priority.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In ESG investing, climate change and biodiversity loss are often discussed at the same level, but locally—in workplaces or domestic settings—there is a noticeable lack of urgency regarding biodiversity. People tend to associate biodiversity conservation with protecting endangered species and often question whether such animals are even relevant to our lives. There is a strong perception that environmental protection and economic development are mutually exclusive. This may be a point that those communicating information need to be especially mindful of.
W212	Haruhiro Oketani	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	World peace, built over many years, is now being torn apart by a single dictator. It is extremely difficult to make someone who refuses to listen understand this reality.
W214	Koyu Furusawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Overall, responses are inadequate. While there is growing awareness of climate change through the media, awareness of Goals 2, 3, and 4 remains extremely low. I hope to see efforts to raise public understanding and awareness, along with comprehensive and synergistic strategies that include climate change responses. It is especially important not to view the 17 SDG goals individually, but to approach them as an integrated policy.
W223	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 cannot be accomplished through technology alone—it will require significant lifestyle changes. However, the public has yet to fully recognize that we only have 30 years left and that minor adjustments won't suffice. The idea of "just doing what we can, little by little" suggests that the necessary information has not yet taken root in
W230	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	On a regional level, land modification, soil degradation, and improper waste management have caused disasters that appear to be human-made, such as the landslide in Atami. Globally, desertification is accelerating, further contributing to global warming.
W232	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources	Public awareness in Japan seems very low. This is a key issue regarding carbon neutrality (CN).
W236	Seishu Tojo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	In regional conflicts, there are now efforts to use weapons—including chemical ones—that are linked to global environmental issues, creating new threats.
W237	Yukihisa Takei	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my own environment, I've noticed an increase in monkeys and deer, but a sharp decline in crows and sparrows over the past few years. Similarly, we are seeing continued declines due to the falling birthrate and aging population, with no effective countermeasures. There's been little progress in discussions about what a stable, sustainable population or society should look like for Japan. Some American entrepreneurs even speculate about the possible disappearance of Japan as a nation. Our education system does not seem to be equipping children with a clear vision of the future. With unstable employment, more young people are finding it difficult to marry or have children. The sustainability of regions and the nation itself is becoming a more pressing issue than environmental sustainability. This situation may even provoke dystopian or sci-fi-style doomsday scenarios where the disappearance of Japan and its people is ironically seen as a benefit to the environment. I worry whether the societal sustainability that would allow Japan to continue contributing globally even exists.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The efforts we take now to address global environmental issues will likely not benefit our current generation, but rather the next generation decades from now. If people today are overly preoccupied with maintaining their current standards of living, they won't fully commit to environmental action. Considering the saying, "When basic needs are met, people can act ethically," each country may need to prioritize the 17 SDGs differently according to their circumstances.
W239	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	I believe the root of global environmental issues lies in the population problem. In that sense, supporting education in developing countries is vital.
W241	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is connected to everything—from biodiversity loss to food security. We must transition away from the current consumption-driven form of capitalism to a new model.
W246	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Efforts to reduce fossil fuel use—especially to phase out coal-fired power—are crucial for climate action and decarbonization. However, progress has been slow. While ESG investments are growing globally, many developed countries are still lagging in taking concrete steps. Policies that prolong coal power through the use of hydrogen or ammonia have drawn international criticism and are likely to continue receiving the ignominious "Fossil of the Day" award.
W248	Hiroyuki Yokota	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change measures have been considered, but with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, there are concerns that many European countries may move toward greater reliance on nuclear power to reduce their dependence on Russian energy. I believe environmental destruction caused by nuclear accidents is the greatest threat we could face in an instant. The situation is extremely serious.
W251	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is discussed in many forums, and various declarations have been made, but when considering the issue on a global scale, it's doubtful whether these goals can actually be achieved. In developing countries, improving the economy and living conditions often takes higher priority. Although how developed countries respond is a major issue, the United Nations lacks strong leadership, and it's uncertain whether any leading body truly exists.

Comments on Q4							
W252	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	In addition to increasingly frequent natural disasters caused by global warming—such as large typhoons, heavy rain, landslides, and major earthquakes—Japan faces compounded and worsening issues due to an aging and declining population. These include the deterioration of rural areas, especially the decline of primary industries like agriculture and fisheries, leading to low food self-sufficiency; changes in land use (population concentrating in urban areas, expansion of depopulated zones in regional cities, decrease in farmland, neglect and abandonment of forests without conservation or management), and more. Unique to Japan are serious problems such as low food self-sufficiency, excessive food mileage, mass consumption and disposal (due to overemphasis on appearance and overly strict expiration management), excessive packaging that generates vast amounts of waste, and a lack of a recycling mindset. These issues remain unaddressed not only in public consciousness but also in governmental policies, proposals, and legislation.
W253	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This year in particular, the threat of war feels more real, and I feel extremely anxious.
W256	Makoto Hoshino	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While awareness of climate change mitigation is improving in various areas, the pace of concrete action is far too slow. As for the preservation of the biosphere (biodiversity), there's been virtually no progress at all. If we were to express the urgency as a time on a doomsday clock, it would already be between 11:50 and 11:55.
W260	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is ultimately a problem arising from our current social and economic systems, and I believe it's dangerous to rely too heavily on voluntary changes in individual lifestyles. Lifestyle choices should be "internalized" into the socio-economic system so that climate-conscious decisions are the default.
W263	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even if global environmental awareness increases, it's meaningless if local issues like regional pollution are neglected.
W264	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although this is a critically important issue, neither politics nor the economy seems to show much interest.
W269	Takakazu Yumoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	10. Others	Regarding the SDGs, the term has become known across many sectors, but there is widespread "SDGs-washing," where contributions to a single goal are emphasized while negative impacts on other goals are ignored or hidden.
W271	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the 21st century, the most significant pressure on the global environment undoubtedly comes from human activity. This includes excessive resource extraction—from fossil fuels to minerals—along with the resulting production and consumption patterns, and even regional conflicts and wars rooted in resource competition, territorial disputes, religion, ethnicity, poverty, and discrimination. Solving these problems is no easy task. However, correcting the mass consumption society of the 20th century and addressing poverty, along with resolving conflicts through mutual understanding, reconciliation, and strong political leadership, seems to be key. Humanity has no time to fight each other—we are being asked how we will live now.
W273	Toshinori Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Although the mood for achieving net-zero carbon by 2050 is growing in the field of energy supply technology, it seems that concrete, quantitative policies are still slow to materialize. Issues such as the stable supply of energy while massively adopting renewable sources and scenarios toward a hydrogen society must be addressed with far greater urgency.
W276	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Due to climate change, water resources are becoming critically endangered. I don't know what actions we should take.
W277	[-]	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) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The COVID-19 pandemic was seen as a chance for societal transformation, but globally, it has accelerated nationalism, promoted egoism, and widened disparities, making peace and stability even more precarious. If society continues to move in the direction of returning to pre-COVID norms, it will only intensify the scramble for resources, the loss of uniqueness, and make it impossible to halt global warming or biodiversity loss.
W278	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Although the crisis has been clearly communicated and more people are starting to think seriously about it, concrete policies and countermeasures still seem far out of reach for the general public.
W280	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	I recognize that public awareness of energy and climate change issues is definitely changing. However, achieving major goals such as carbon neutrality by 2050 still feels quite distant. Since carbon neutrality cannot be achieved through energy-saving efforts alone, I believe we need further awareness reform, including technology implementation and bearing the associated costs.

Comments on Q4							
W281	Yoshiki Otsuka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Almost all environmental problems differ by region, so in essence, there is no such thing as a single, unified global environmental issue. Even with climate change, both the causes and consequences differ greatly across regions. Labeling it as a "global environmental issue" obscures who the perpetrators and victims are.
W282	Hideki Nakahara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I'm concerned that the advancement of digital transformation (DX) is eroding trust in politics. This growing distrust in political systems negatively affects decision-making necessary to shift toward more sustainable lifestyles.
W285	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I'm very concerned about the delay in setting the next global biodiversity targets.
W287	Ryuji Tsutsui	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Although the government has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, it has not disclosed any concrete implementation plans or industry-specific targets. Unless strong awareness reform is led—perhaps including a carbon tax—achieving this goal seems highly unrealistic.
W288	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Apart from nuclear power, there seem to be no active government policies for addressing climate change. Japan has no clear roadmap toward achieving a decarbonized society, and no one knows how we will reach zero carbon emissions by 2050.
W290	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Conflicts have disrupted the global supply balance of energy and food resources, prompting a renewed awareness of Japan's food and energy security. Since Japan has low self-sufficiency in both areas and is heavily influenced by global trends, maintaining world peace has become its top priority.
W291	Michio Okutsu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I believe climate change is the root challenge we face. The only viable solution is to set clear goals, evaluate results at each milestone, and take informed action accordingly.
W292	Hiroaki Sohmiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Only with a healthy planetary ecosystem can life, humanity, and individuality be sustained. It's crucial to end wars and build a peaceful world through international public opinion. After that, I see no other way for humanity to preserve and develop its culture and civilization than to: (1) develop climate change countermeasures, (2) protect biodiversity, and (3) address the planet's grand design under UN leadership. In doing so, forward-thinking and innovative companies will likely play a vital role.
W294	Kunio Takami	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even in the case of renewable energy use, Japan has made very little progress. While Japan's strength once lay in manufacturing, that sector has deteriorated, and no new industry has emerged to take its place. Compared to neighboring countries, Japan's technology has become outdated, yet there is little awareness of this fact. As members of this generation, we cannot help but reflect on our responsibility for allowing such a situation to develop.
W297	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	With climate change, the water cycle is changing. I hope for a society that can effectively manage this shifting water cycle, make efficient use of water resources, and connect them to food production. Increasing regional food self-sufficiency will be important. Furthermore, we should aim to answer the question of what population size and demographic composition is appropriate for each region. The goal should be to optimize global population distribution—not through increased migration, but by rethinking appropriate regional population levels from the perspective of food security.
W302	Takaharu Oumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Despite the carbon budget outlined in the IPCC report, sufficient measures have not been implemented. The risk of reaching tipping points is growing, placing us in a critical situation.
W304	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	When it comes to land use—including farmland—land with high public value should be under national management. Unless such land is used more flexibly and efficiently, we will no longer be able to guarantee food security, and production costs will likely increase.
W309	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	This is a time for transformation: one that reconsiders climate justice, population growth, society, economy, environment, and policy in an integrated way.
W310	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although awareness and responses to global environmental issues like climate change are increasing, they are still far from meeting the urgency of the critical decade starting in 2020. We need to simultaneously pursue technological innovation and socioeconomic transformation. Fundamental measures like carbon pricing must be implemented immediately. Global peace, of course, is the essential precondition.
W315	Seiji Ikkatai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	At the core of the 17 SDGs lies the concept of "sustainability," but there is no consensus on its exact meaning or conditions. In environmental economics, for example, there is a distinction between "strong sustainability," which is based on the use of renewable resources, and "weak sustainability," which allows for substitution. The prevailing understanding tends to align with the latter. Personally, I believe we should adopt the principles of "strong sustainability" as represented by Herman Daly's three rules for sustainable development. National-level discussions on this concept are urgently needed.
W316	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	What kinds of policies are effective in changing people's behavior? While facing a crisis may prompt action, such awareness tends to fade over time. Can the SDGs serve as a tool to help people feel, remember, and act on the changes in the global
W318	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The delayed transformation of industrial structure and the failure to utilize Japan's rich natural environment for industry suggest a fundamental flaw in national thinking. An economic structure overly dependent on the automotive and construction sectors is no longer viable.

Comments on Q4							
W319	Teruhisa Umezaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Unless humanity realizes that a sense of contentment ("chisoku") can bring fulfillment and peace of mind, we are destined to face extinction in the near future.
W321	Toru Ishii	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The environmental burden caused by human activities has not decreased and is beginning to affect humans themselves. However, the latest IPCC report also points out that lifestyle changes could significantly reduce that burden. There is a possibility that the global population will begin to decline after the mid-21st century, so I believe that reducing negative impacts is still achievable.
W324	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Sustainable food production that does not harm the climate or environment requires ethical consumer behavior. However, awareness of this as a personal issue is still lacking.
W327	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	The issue I am most concerned about, in terms of changes to the global environment, is food. The convergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, surging fuel and transportation costs, spikes in grain and vegetable oil prices, and the crisis in Ukraine have driven food prices to the highest levels ever recorded by the FAO, raising global concerns about hunger. As someone in charge of sustainability for a company, I want to promote initiatives that strengthen Japan’s agricultural foundation and help resolve issues like the shortage of farm successors. In doing so, I hope to improve food self-sufficiency and help mitigate the risk of
W328	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In recent years, ocean plastic waste has become a frequent topic of concern, prompting reductions in plastic use, particularly within industry. Legal reforms have also been made, restricting the free distribution of plastic bags and disposable plastic items at hotels. However, the majority of plastic products remain untouched, and there is still no clear roadmap for significant reductions. To promote reuse, we must reform business models, which will require broader national debate. If we fail to prepare for this quickly, pollution from plastic waste and microplastics will only worsen.
W329	Kiwao Kadokami	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Reducing humanity’s impact to within the Earth's carrying capacity is impossible through technological innovation alone. Addressing climate change, for instance, requires not just new technologies but a fundamental shift in our civilization—something painful and thus often avoided. Unfortunately, I believe that we won’t see a fundamental global solution until the situation becomes truly dire. If advanced countries, including Japan, can take the lead by implementing painful but necessary measures, there is hope. But in today’s shortsighted and hedonistic world, such leadership seems unlikely.
W332	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is growing concern that, as global power struggles intensify, attention to environmental issues will decline.
W333	Ryutaro Tateishi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe humanity is currently being tested on how it can respond to global environmental challenges. One important element of that response is expanding public awareness of these issues. In this sense, the Blue Planet Prize plays a significant role. Furthermore, by selecting recipients based on forward-looking ideas about future environmental strategies, the prize can help proactively present important directions to the public.
W335	Keiichi Uchida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	10. Others	Securing energy—the foundation of human activity—is both a crucial and achievable task for humanity. Whether we can move away from dependence on fossil fuels will greatly impact our future. While this issue has major environmental implications, it is something we can actively work on. I hope for steady technological progress in this area.
W336	Yuko Arayama	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	Having worked on environmental issues within economics for a long time, I’ve come to believe that the only meaningful contribution humans can make is to "know sufficiency" (taru wo shiru). It's a kind of resignation. I hope that a brilliant philosopher will emerge—someone who can ask, just as we ask "what is existence?", the profound question: "what is the environment?"
W338	Isahiko Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	10. Others	Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has changed the phase of global environmental issues. Not only is energy being used without limits during warfare, but there is now realistic fear that the worst kind of pollution—nuclear contamination—might be released into the environment. If a leader were to reject the “rational” logic of nuclear deterrence, what would the world be able to do? Similarly, if food is used as a bargaining chip, it could immediately trigger widespread crisis. Prioritizing national interests while ignoring international relationships is not unique to Russia; it seems to be a chronic flaw in the unipolar world that emerged after the Cold War. Of course, Russia’s behavior and that of President Putin are deeply influenced by a unique historical context—one shaped by the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, and particularly Stalinism. Yet once Pandora’s box has been opened, is there any way to close it again? Even if such efforts seem doomed, I believe those involved in environmental work must call for an immediate ceasefire and promote nonviolent conflict resolution from their standpoint.

Comments on Q4							
W340	Chieko Umezu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is important to recognize how local environmental problems are connected to global environmental issues, and vice versa—how global problems affect local environments and people's daily lives. We must remain conscious of both scales and work together through mutual communication and collaboration.
W341	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In Japan, social risks that threaten the right to life are relatively low. Rather, I believe natural disasters like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and climate change pose greater risks—especially in relation to nuclear power facilities. Furthermore, international conflicts sparked by events like the invasion of Ukraine may increase the threat of cyberterrorism. While these may fall outside the SDGs, I feel they are important risk considerations.
W345	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As long as we continue to pursue ever more affluent lifestyles, solving problems like climate change and biodiversity loss will be difficult. A reassessment of people's values is essential, though this will be a high hurdle.
W347	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	Looking at Japan's food situation, I'm concerned by the lack of serious effort to increase our food self-sufficiency rate. If we ever became unable to import food, potentially half the population could be at risk of starvation. Yet people seem either unaware of this reality or are operating the economy under the assumption that such a crisis will never occur. Without food, we cannot survive. Without energy, we cannot secure or treat water safely. We need to reflect on the kind of society we are creating and consider industrial models that can sustain the nation in the worst-case scenario—not by closing ourselves off internationally, but by avoiding blind dependence.
W348	[-]	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, Policies, Measures	I believe climate change is one of the most pressing and urgent issues we face. While the general public is becoming increasingly aware of the seriousness of the problem, most people are not yet willing to change their lifestyles or habits. I haven't conducted any formal analysis or looked at data, but I suspect that per capita energy consumption has increased compared to the 1970s and 1980s. Why are staircases at train stations being replaced by escalators? Why do we now use hot water for brushing our teeth or washing our faces? Are we overusing microwave ovens? Are we putting everything in the refrigerator unnecessarily? I believe there's still a lot we can do to save energy. However, there seems to be a tendency to agree in theory but resist specific changes—people aren't yet willing to adjust the finer details of their daily lives.
W349	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are inconveniences created by humans, so they will be resolved based on the balance between the cost of addressing them and the resulting economic benefits. Therefore, if our economic system were no longer capitalist, it might be possible to tackle environmental issues more quickly.
W351	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Rather than continuing the lopsided focus on social and economic development, we should aim for an integration of environmental policies with society and the economy. It's also essential to provide equal access to energy for everyone, and to transition from petroleum—which is predicted to be depleted—to cleaner energy sources.
W352	[-]	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) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues are deeply intertwined with economic growth in many ways. Although international discussions—including those surrounding the Kyoto Protocol—have taken place regarding global environmental issues, it seems that little actual progress has been made. Before introducing new initiatives, we must sincerely confront these fundamental problems.
W353	Junta Yanai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I believe land degradation due to the improper use of terrestrial ecosystems is a major issue. While I linked this topic to item 3, ideally, if water resources are treated as a distinct item, then soil resources should be, too. Although soil pollution is somewhat included under item 4 (environmental pollution), this inclusion seems limited.

Comments on Q4							
W354	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	In 2022, Russia's military invasion of Crimea (a war without a formal declaration) became a significant existential threat to humanity. As of May 23, NATO has not become directly involved and no other countries have joined on Russia's side, but Russia continues to hint at the possibility of using nuclear weapons in localized warfare. In the short term, nuclear destruction and contamination have emerged as an urgent existential threat. Looking ahead 10 to 20 years, the effects of this war will only grow. Military tensions are rising, with the possibility of China invading Taiwan and North Korea provoking South Korea. After the end of the Cold War, the global trend was to allocate more resources to sustainability efforts, including environmental issues. However, the Russia-Crimea war is reversing that momentum. It is inevitable that more countries will divert resources from environmental measures to military expansion, even as the global population continues to grow and climate change worsens. I can't help but feel that the entire framework of the 2030 Agenda risks becoming hollow. The Russia-Crimea war has also brought the issues of food shortages and resource scarcity into sharp focus. Surging energy and food prices are exacerbating poverty and hunger in poorer nations. Even among developed countries, the gap between resource-rich and resource-poor nations is widening. The struggle for resources is increasing the danger of a return to imperialism—a remnant of the 20th century. Regardless of how it ends, the Russia-Crimea war must be recognized as a shared global crisis. The international community, led by the United Nations, urgently needs to update the global security framework. Rebuilding partnerships between nations and between domestic and international actors has become the most crucial theme of the SDGs.
W355	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Among global environmental issues, population is the most critical. It affects food supplies and is closely tied to water resources and climate change. Understanding these factors is extremely important. Though it requires steady effort, conducting continuous research from various perspectives is essential for objectively understanding the environmental implications of human activity. Energy issues are also important, and they too require both ongoing and innovative research.
W358	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From the perspective of energy and power, human society is currently in the era of heat engines powered by fossil fuels. In 1712, Newcomen developed the first practical steam engine, and in 1776, Watt developed a much more efficient version. This marked the beginning of the fossil-fuel-powered heat engine era, replacing windmills, water wheels, and animal power. The 1800s saw the spread of steam-powered ships and railways. By the 1890s, internal combustion engines (using petroleum) were developed, leading to the rapid adoption of automobiles and airplanes in the 1900s. This trajectory aligns with the rise of modern industrial civilization, which began in the 17th century and accelerated with the 18th-century Industrial Revolution. Fossil-fuel heat engine technologies have met the rapidly growing energy and power demands of modern society. Now, the emission of greenhouse gases—over 90% of which is CO_2—has become a serious issue. The majority of these emissions come from the combustion of fossil fuels in heat engines. The IPCC has stated that to keep the negative effects of climate change manageable, global average surface temperature increases must be limited to 1.5℃ above pre-industrial levels (1850–1900). To achieve this, CO_2 emissions must peak by 2025 and reach net zero by 2050. The IPCC also revealed another critical data point: there is a near-linear relationship between the rise in temperature and the cumulative CO_2 emissions since pre-industrial times. This means global warming hasn't suddenly emerged in recent years—it's a long-term consequence of the heat engine era fueled by fossil fuels. The temperature increase has now reached its limit. The historical role of the fossil-fuel-powered heat engine—one of the core technologies that supported modern civilization—is nearing its end. From this broader perspective, we must seriously address climate change.

Comments on Q4							
W364	[-]	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It's not just about systems or technologies—if public consciousness doesn't change, nothing will. We can't control population growth.
W366	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Russia's invasion of Ukraine could become a lesson for future generations, showing that "ethnic extermination by force (war)" is not only difficult to achieve but also leads to a severe decline in national power, prolonged economic and social turmoil, and stagnation. This, in turn, could become the foundation for the international community to take environmental issues more
W368	[-]	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Until now, even though conflicts occurred in some parts of the world, incidents like Russia's invasion of Ukraine were not factored into our thinking on environmental issues. But this war has had major global impacts on energy, society, the economy, and food. Going forward, we must consider such influences when developing measures to address environmental change.
W369	Yasuyoshi Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	This year marks the 50th anniversary of the UN Conference on the Human Environment and the 25th anniversary of the Kyoto Protocol. It should be a valuable year to reflect on and evaluate the reasons why our predecessors turned their attention to global environmental issues. During this time, the Earth's average temperature has risen, and the effects of climate change have become clear. Infectious diseases such as COVID-19 are said to be related to ecosystem destruction. Time is running out. Ideally, we should be seriously thinking about future-oriented strategies. Instead, we now face the tragic necessity of dealing with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. This could further worsen energy and food issues, both closely linked to climate change. At the same time, I find myself having to prioritize urgent issues like pensions and elderly care. This has made me acutely aware of the importance of tackling all societal challenges simultaneously. I hope that each person will contribute their wisdom and good judgment to turn this crisis around—and I will do my part as well.
W370	Taketoshi Yamamura	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change	When it comes to climate change, I don't think the world is taking it seriously. Glacial lakes in the Himalayas are already bursting, and some island nations are starting to sink, yet the world continues to rely on fossil fuels.
W371	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	We need concrete policies and achievable targets for addressing climate change. To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, we' ll need even stricter measures and more advanced technologies.
W375	Akio Sekiguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my country (Japan), while many people are aware of social issues like the SDGs, long-standing social norms remain unchallenged. For example, there are still gendered assumptions about occupations, a high preference for meat consumption, and owning a car—despite it costing 7 to 8 times more than a train—is still seen as a status symbol. As life becomes more comfortable, I worry that we're losing the ability to think long-term or at a broad spatial scale. Based on the eight key competencies promoted by UNESCO's ESD, I believe we should be spreading "systems thinking" throughout Japan to help people understand long-term and wide-reaching dynamics. I also think it's time to question whether we should continue applying traditional economic and industrial norms as they are.
W378	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Unless both developed and emerging countries move in step toward population control and reduction, Earth has no future. The phrase "sustainable development" is a symbol of human self-interest. What we really need to discuss is a "sustainable Earth."
W379	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	7. Food	We will undoubtedly face shortages, and Japan will also be affected. We must not just talk about raising the self-sufficiency rate—we must act quickly to make it happen.
W380	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The invasion of Ukraine has increased security risks, and it has become clear that there are significant geopolitical risks in energy and food procurement. However, I'm unsure how seriously we are responding to this situation, which makes me uneasy. In such circumstances, can we really aim for carbon neutrality? It feels like many people treat these risks as someone else's problem, which makes me deeply concerned.

Comments on Q4							
W381	[-]	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, Policies, Measures	It is essential to recognize that all of these issues are deeply interconnected. Based on that understanding, we must build effective action plans along with robust implementation systems.
W384	Satoru Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	10. Others	In addition to the description in Question 3-3, I feel it is necessary to fundamentally restructure the perspectives and evaluation criteria (scales) related to global environmental issues. The impacts of the spread of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine have affected the globe on a planetary and worldwide scale, and it seems difficult to recover using conventional responses, countermeasures, or methods. (The monopolization of infectious disease vaccine development and disparities in vaccination opportunities exacerbate global economic inequality and disparities, raising concerns about the financial burdens and potential bankruptcies of various countries. Furthermore, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has disrupted the balance of world peace and equality, accelerating widening gaps and inequalities, and pushing more countries toward fiscal collapse. Regarding environmental destruction, I believe that building a system or framework that does not tolerate "benefiting from harmful actions" or "established facts" will become a new perspective and evaluation viewpoint on environmental issues.)
W385	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	This applies to all global environmental problems: first, it is necessary to face reality squarely. However, when people confront a reality that is extremely tragic, their reactions tend to diverge, making it difficult to improve matters through partnerships. Therefore, while facing reality is important, it is also a crucial point to explain it in an easy-to-understand manner and to share information and report news in a way that does not cause excessive anxiety.
W388	Masaaki Kado	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Solving the energy problem is crucial.
W389	Takao Nakazawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that escaping material and mental poverty should come first. Even when people recognize the importance of environmental issues, most are barely managing their daily lives and, except for a few, do not seem to have much leisure. Only when a fulfilling life is guaranteed can people begin to pay attention to environmental problems around them. Personal effort is of course a prerequisite, but I feel it is essential for national and local governments, economic organizations, and communities to earnestly engage in educational and social activities, raise awareness about the importance of global environmental issues, and alleviate people's daily anxieties as much as possible.
W393	Michihiko Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Wars and terrorism occurring around the world worsen the global environment regardless of our improvement efforts. Efforts to eliminate armed warfare are essential, and perhaps such efforts should be included as indicators showing changes in the global environment.
W397	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	As in the rest of the world, our prefecture is also experiencing a continued rise in average temperatures, with recent years showing record mild winters followed by record heavy snowfall, making climate change tangible in daily life. If global warming continues and climate change intensifies, there is concern that damage to disaster prevention, living infrastructure, and industrial structures—especially agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—that have adapted to previous climate conditions will become chronic. In addition to COVID-19, tropical infectious diseases and harmful organisms migrating northward due to warming, which had not previously existed in these areas, may become ongoing challenges. Now, with growing momentum toward a decarbonized society, it is essential to link this movement to the promotion of our prefecture—rich in renewable energy and forest resources—while urgently advancing industrial development and natural disaster countermeasures, raising individual awareness and recognition of the crisis, and encouraging behavioral changes.
W399	Nagai Masaharu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To solve global environmental problems, I believe long-term, more integrated, and comprehensive policies and institutional frameworks for their implementation are necessary.

Comments on Q4							
W400	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As the climate crisis becomes an imminent reality, witnessing the killings and destruction in Ukraine, Syria, Palestine, and elsewhere fills the Earth and humanity with deep concern for the future.
W402	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because climate change has become so severe that it is called a “climate crisis,” we must urgently and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as CO_2. To do this, we need to eliminate coal-fired power plants and transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources in sectors with high CO_2 emissions, such as the energy conversion, industrial, and transportation sectors. Also, solving the serious marine plastic waste problem is vital. This requires changing the social system of mass production, mass distribution, mass sales, mass consumption, and mass disposal, reducing plastic use, and building systems for suppressing the generation and collecting and processing of marine waste. Accurate policies and measures must be implemented to achieve these goals.
W403	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As you know, awareness of climate change has been rising recently, including among young people. However, this year, due to the reckless actions of major powers, large-scale refugee movements and international economic sanctions have begun to change energy policies worldwide, inevitably causing environmental pollution from energy transportation. On the other hand, Japan, a major importer of agricultural products and their associated virtual water, may benefit from land use changes in other countries—such as deforestation to expand farmland—that they undertake to increase crop production. Deforestation leads to global warming, environmental pollution, biodiversity loss, and water resource degradation, but food shortages threaten human lives. Therefore, it may no longer be possible to simply talk about correcting consumption patterns or paying attention to society, economy, environment, policies, and measures. In response to these cascading effects caused by such reckless actions, I hope experts from various fields will urgently and thoroughly examine each issue and develop countermeasures to protect the global environment and human life.
W405	Yumiko Tsuruta	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population growth, resource depletion, frequent wars, and increased natural disasters continue to worsen climate change and biodiversity loss with no sign of abatement. While some parts of Europe have finally realized that their economies would collapse without preserving climate and biodiversity and have institutionalized policies and corporate management to move beyond zero-sum to net-positive outcomes, many countries, including Japan, are still far from even starting such efforts. We will likely continue to develop the capacity to adapt to changes in the Earth's ecosystems and natural environment while keeping those changes minimal and not overly severe, requiring everyone to continuously transform their lifestyles and activities. To positively challenge these transformations across current and future generations, it is necessary to understand the global situation of warming and biodiversity loss, as well as local issues, communicate what must be prioritized now as societal challenges for all generations, and collectively trigger actions to minimize these changes. It is also necessary to create systems within economic structures, production, and consumption that contribute to improving the global environment without requiring people’s conscious awareness. Especially in Japan, the current education curriculum lacks information about these realities and challenges and how they could become future career paths or opportunities, resulting in little interest among young people. The significant impact on their future paths, career choices, and business is hardly recognized. Collaboration among NGOs, local governments, educational institutions, and the national government to build a system that reaches young and active generations is urgent. This crisis, like the recent experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic and war, undermines the foundation of our lives, and we want to increase everyday opportunities to know and feel that this threat is quietly but steadily growing.
W406	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Regarding global environmental issues, it often seems that the viewpoint is simply that humans should prosper at any cost. We need to reconsider what it truly means to protect the global environment.
W408	Ko Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	The intensification of climate change is accelerating over time. At the same time, infrastructure developed during the high-growth period is aging, and maintenance is insufficient to cover everything. While flood control and river measures considered risky are in place, the current situation leaves citizens to rely on self-responsibility as indicated only by hazard maps. Meanwhile, there are voices asserting that governments and local authorities should protect the public, and citizens believe this as well. Because of this, I fear it is difficult for public institutions to concretely address climate change risks. Recently, JR (Japan Railways) has taken an extremely cautious approach to risk management, and passengers are becoming accustomed to it, which is a positive trend. The spread of safety awareness through corporate initiatives is a good sign. On the other hand, as seen in COVID-19 responses, many companies still have low safety awareness. For societal transformation, I hope to see deeper and wider engagement by companies in risk management.

Comments on Q4							
W409	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Postwar Japan's energy policy succeeded with two pillars: nuclear and coal. The government maintains the stance that this approach can continue. However, after the Fukushima nuclear accident, dependence on nuclear power in earthquake- and volcano-prone Japan is too risky. Coal emits large amounts of greenhouse gases and CO_2, so decarbonization is needed. Urgent development and dissemination of renewable energy such as solar and wind are required, but Japan's efforts lag, especially compared to Europe. Including natural energy that uses temperature differences like heat pumps, concentrated investment of people, goods, and
W410	Takayoshi Kasai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		A thorough, worldwide scientific investigation should be conducted to clarify the recent causes of climate change.
W411	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the future, pressures to increase food production will grow, raising concerns about deforestation, water shortages, and worsening labor conditions.
W412	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Russia's invasion of Ukraine reminded us once again that war is the greatest environmental destruction. The military conflict in Ukraine and its ripple effects on the energy situation are unfortunate developments that delay climate change measures, which must now be intensified. On the other hand, last year at COP26, it became clear that climate change countermeasures and biodiversity conservation are two sides of the same coin, both essential for maintaining Earth's environmental foundation for human survival. I hope efforts on both fronts will progress synergistically. Furthermore, I believe "Nature-based Solutions" should be actively incorporated into various policies.
R404	David Kilonzi	Africa	KENYA	Corporation	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In Kenya and Africa in general, water scarcity is becoming prevalent with available water resources facing pollution challenges thus increasing the problem. Land use is becoming uneconomical due to population pressure increasing land division resulting to reduced tillage resulting to reduced production of food. Consumption habits have changed from traditional food to unhealthy fast food resulting to lifestyle diseases
R551	[-]	Africa	KENYA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Current threats to the existing world order, global peace and food security, brought about by conflict in Ukraine, represent most significant threat facing world in last 75 years. In addition to immediate threats of conflict itself (including potentially nuclear) this war is distracting from significant global threats, climate change, biodiversity loss, degrading habitats, etc, and undermining multilateral institutions and approaches required if threats to world are to be over come and sustainable development achieved.
K001	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Nuclear power plants cannot be the solution to the climate crisis.
K003	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems seem difficult to improve unless regulations by government agencies and appropriate legislation are prepared along with improving individual lifestyles.
K010	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change	In responding to climate change, we should not only follow overseas trends aggressively but also devise reasonable measures that fit the reality of Korea.
K015	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To mitigate and reduce climate change, it is necessary to establish a social infrastructure with a comprehensive and convergent approach at the national level to provide an innovative opportunity to the transition of lifestyle and solidify it
K024	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Improvement of lifestyle for steady environmental protection, education to spread, and the global regulatory/measures amendment bill are important. But I think the practice of protecting the environment at the individual level is needed to be the
K032	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	If we focus on nuclear power for the reason of responding to climate change, we will burn our houses to get rid of mice. I hope Korea to become independent in energy and competitive in the market economy by focusing on renewable energy.
K034	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Buying products to practice zero-waste movement, and buying plogging bags to practice plogging make me feel absurd.

Comments on Q4							
R627	[-]	Middle East	LEBANON	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population growth accompanied by intensive consumerism, poor governance, a populist-based political system, and excessive exploitation of natural raw materials to achieve economic growth is the primary driver of natural resource depletion and environmental problems. Nowadays, the climate crisis accelerates at an unprecedented pace and occupies a considerable space in our daily narrative. Still, there are other related pressing issues that must be prioritized to achieve environmental goals: governance, food waste, biodiversity loss, plastic pollution, deforestation, air pollution, global warming from fossil fuels, melting ice caps and sea-level rise, ocean acidification, agriculture, food and water insecurity, diseases outbreak (COVID 19 and monkeypox) and the disrupted international peace and security.
R047	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All items selected have interdependencies, the reason why progress is needed on all these issues. To really progress on climate change and biophere integrity, political changes are needed first. However, I see no political will for real economic and social change.
R030	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	the law enforcement is very needed in Madagascar in term of conservation
R017	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	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	All are relevant and inter-related. The issues are enormous and cannot be tackled in silo. It requires an integrate approach. The problem is still largely people and businesses viewing conservation (tackling of these issues) as anti-development, instead of something that makes business sense to "save human species". How do we empower others to tackle SDG goals and make them realise that improving SDGs means improving quality of life for all?
R167	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Clean water resources still lack in some states in Malaysia. The importance of preserve and protect the water catchment areas is still minimal and not take into serious consideration when planning and implementing the land-use and development.
R176	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	there is no will power by the government to implement policies that directly contribute to the major issues in the country
R225	Stefano Savi	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While there is improvement in mobilising the public on these topics, actions taken (by both Governments and Corporations) have been few and not timely. Especially the financing of solutions, in a holistic and earth centric rather than country centric approach, have been lacking. The world remains divided and siloed in its approach to global issues. We need leaders willing to put aside national interests for the global good.
R349	Bryan Raveen Nelson	Asia	MALAYSIA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The 5 selected components actually communicate with each other. Setting a priority in land system change would see reduced conversions of forests or unused lands into concrete jungles. This would allow water resources to slowly stabilize and clear. Eventually, reserves, ground water and supply categorized as drinking water quality will emerge. With land and water ecosystems stabilized, the service agents could continue their duties in sustaining the ecosystem and with this, biosphere integrity will be achieved. At the end, healthy ecosystem relationships would promote stable earth cycles (water, carbon, oxygen, Sulphur, phosphorus and nitrogen) which heal the earth against carbon footprints. This marks the outcome in
R368	Lee Ee Ling	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As the world is still fighting to curb the spread of COVID-19 infections, we do not know how long the situation will persist. When countries are trying to adopt and adapt related measures concerning COVID-19 into their economy, social and environment related policies, laws, measures etc., how to build back better and continue to move forward in dealing with key environmental issues without taking natural resources for granted, remained as key challenge.
R548	Gary Lim Khaeril Zach	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Habitat fragmentation and loss of biodiversity is driving species to the brink of existence. It seems that after all this talk, policies, society, economy and our education system need to be revamped.

Comments on Q4							
R672	山口　誠之	Asia	MALAYSIA	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	I checked all the items because they are not independent variables. If I were to single out the most pressing issue when considering the global environment, it would be the human population and lifestyle. If we could drastically reduce the population, nearly all the issues listed would either resolve themselves or become significantly easier to address. Reducing the current global population of 8 billion to around 1 billion would greatly improve the environment. In Japan, that would mean reducing the current population of about 120 million to around 15 million. However, such decisions are unlikely to gain strong political, social, or economic support. Without a significant reduction in population and major lifestyle changes, it will be extremely difficult to resolve the environmental challenges we face. Conversely, if we address these two core issues, most environmental problems could be resolved with minimal additional action.
R628	[-]	Africa	MAURITIUS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	7 billion people is already too many for the planet to handle sustainably. Overpopulated nations should bring down their population to a sustainable level. They should improve the quality of education across all levels, provide better healthcare systems and adopt more sustainable production and consumption patterns to reduce their carbon emissions and their ecological footprints.
R084	Emiliano Sánchez-Martínez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local gevernment	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The world and my country need to stick to the plant conservation strategies we have designed for the post-2020 period. It is essential that governments adopt local public policies in favor of the environment and the people. These public policies must necessarily have sufficient financial support.
R097	RAMON PEREZ GIL SALCIDO	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Restoring biodiversity and ecological integrity is of utmost importance, functional ecosystems are truly the antidote to many environmental challenges, nature performs zillion ecological services that can bring the none sense back to track, if and only if we allow nature to perform, if we restore integrity. If ecological functions are properly in place they are the nature based solutions to water resources and climate change for example. But even food provision in many forms and regions. The backing of policies and measures is a must to foster coherence with consumption habits, prevention of improper activities by individuals, enterprises or communities (pollution, land use changes, monoculture, deforestation, erosion, etcetera) I DO BELIEVE on the subsidiarity of certain topics, on the priority of some over others.
R212	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Regretably, in my region (specifically my country) there has been a regression in terms of public policies aimed at countering social inequity, e.g. by priorizing direct transfer of small amounts of money to poor people, which barely allow them to cover basic needs, instead of supporting the creation of sources of formal employment. Environtmental policies have also been regressive, with the federal government investing large amounts of money in sustaining the inefficient public oil company and creating a new oil refinery, while discouraging investment in clean energies. The national system of protected natural areas has been weakened by substantial cuts in funding and personnel, whereas large amounts of money are being assigned to a public program that gives money to land owners for planting fruit and timber trees (including exotic ones), which has had the side effect of stimulating the cutting of natural vegetation in order to the land owners having access to the funds. Population growth control is missing in the public discourse and policies. There are all sorts of further environmental issues that, in my view, are not being objectively addressed by current public policies, which in some instances appear focused on gaining votes rather than on solving problems, with a nearly total dismissal on the part of the government of scientically based, technically sound alternatives.
R475	Raquel Aparicio Cid	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The model of civilization is collapsing. It is a very critical moment for life on the planet, because we are seeing the accelerated extinction of species and irreversible biophysical changes. And despite this, lifestyles are maintained, particularly that of the segments that appropriate the common wealth. If this does not change, collapse is imminent.
R561	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Corporation	70s and above	7. Food	There will be a lack of food world-wide due to the Ukarine war, coupled with climate change, less rain in grain producing areas, and missmanagement.
R631	Oscar Martinez Lopez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Although I could not add climate change as a separate issue, I believe that by adding it to Biosphere integrity it shows a more holistic relationship that takes into account these environmental issues. Latin american region have different pressures and I believe that Mexico and Central America are near (there are already places) with water resources crisis, and land-system transformation that is hard to monitorate since governments will not assign funds nor they want to evaluate pesticide use or GMOs.

Comments on Q4							
R608	Vitalie Gulca	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	MOLDOVA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I used to read every day during last two months Dead Souls by Nikolai Gogol, Les Misérables by Victor Hugo and Friedrich Nietzsche Poems. In that context all environmental issues are interconnected that might be approached intersectoraly.
R594	Dashpurev Tserendeleg	Asia	MONGOLIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	In Mongolia, climate change is happening very fast. It is like nearly 80% of the territory is getting desert. I'm affraid maybe we are too late too respond.
R080	[-]	Asia	MYANMAR	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Stable democratically elected Government is one of the components to achieve SDGs
R174	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	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 10. Others	Unless there is a turnaround in political will, there will be little improvement. Government must lead from the front in changing styles and patterns of consumption.
R194	Sunil Kumar Pariyar	Asia	NEPAL	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Dalit community is not aware. Programs and policies do not focus on Dalit communities and Women groups in Nepal. Dalit should be included in different Forest(REDD+), Climate change and Carbon, institutional arrangements, such as the REDD Working Group made under REDD IC, apex body Strategy, etc. 2. The essence of the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards (Cancun agreement on REDD+ safeguards) such as full and effective participation of all stakeholders as well as Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) should be implemented. Dalit which represents 13.8 percent of the total population of Nepal; most of them are poor and dependent on forest resources for their subsistence livelihood. REDD process should be consulted with Dalit community in all levels. 3. The provisions of The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and The ILO Convention No. 169 and other international laws ratified by the government of Nepal. There should be also the rights of the Dalits provided by articles 40 and 42 of the Constitution of Nepal and to ensure full and effective participation of Nepalese Dalit communities REDD development process as per the Cancun Agreement on UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards. Many documents and strategies should be emphasized that must be developed with the full and effective participation of all stakeholders including the Dalit communities and robust consultations following the principles of FPIC at the local level in all REDD development processes
R392	Nakul Chettri	Asia	NEPAL	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Mountain ecosystem, traditional practices and knowledge and need versus greed need special attention
R502	Ramu Pandey	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a global issue but it's possible to recover ourselves from it through collaboratives approaches, starting from grassroot level. When a sound government body and stakeholders come together then I believe the change is not so far.

Comments on Q4							
R508	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change awareness campaign is only done surface which has to go in community level where needed. The funding is also only in the national level where needy communities like Indigenous Peoples were not getting any funding for the awareness campaign, where more victim of the climate change is Indigenous Communities.,
F024	DOMINIQUE Yannick	Oceania	NEW CALEDONIA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Today, there is an urgent need to change the model for society. The ecological transition, which is currently a trending theme, must be better defined and more ambitious in terms of energy decarbonization, the rational and ethical use of non-renewable resources (including those being used today to supply the "green" industries (e.g., Nickel or Cobalt in electric car batteries, rare earth elements in photovoltaic panels, etc.), the management of renewable resources (water, forest, fish stocks, etc.) or the management of biodiversity. Indeed, we do not seek to reduce our consumption of resources today, but we seek to make it green in order to justify the maintenance of our lifestyle and consumption. It is time for an in-depth review of our lifestyles to make them compatible with the environment that surrounds us.
R106	Lyndon DeVantier, PhD	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Earth system research on planetary boundaries has clearly demonstrated that humanity is in catastrophic ecological overshoot in respect of many of the crucial life-support cycles and processes that enabled our ascendancy. As above, the malign influence of vested interests in manipulating intergovernmental processes (treaties etc.) and governments, has wasted the key decades. Feedbacks in the climate system will ensure that our biosphere becomes increasingly inhospitable to humanity, most impacting those that have done the least to create the situation.
R374	Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	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	It is highly unlikely that any of our our governments will take the necessary action on climate change. Overconsumption, a focus on high GDP growth, and unsustainable practices will be at the forefront of most economic policies. These are often weak policies when it comes to sustainability whereas we require a stronger sustainable focus, but these are politically unpopular, and so will not be enacted upon.
R671	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Democratic process frustrates taking the necessary action, as it threatens displacement of the political party in power.
R247	AMUSA Tajudeen Okekunle	Africa	NIGERIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The configuration of society, economy, environment, policies and measures are still not in sync to address environmental problems as it were.
R564	Akanbi Williams	Africa	NIGERIA	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my region and country, the main focus is only on politics, politician or policy makers while other aspects of lives including environmental issues are seen as ad-hoc or just things that requires attention where or when necessary. The only thing that makes the policy makers or managers attend to issues is only when the person in control is interested or there is a global, regional or national emergencies. Therefore no policy or management focus on issues and the future plans or prospects.
R412	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The pollution remains as very serious problem, and there are less and less unaffected places or ecosystems. The institutions are weak, corruption is high, society politicized. Only there is some improvement in the public awareness, but not enough.

Comments on Q4							
R059	PAUL HOFSETH	Western Europe	NORWAY	Other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The first UN conference on the environment in Stockholm 1972 etablished a rule that no country should act so as to damage the environment of other countries. Unfortunately, that rule was not adopted by the SD conference in Brazil in 1992. A sensible rule which logically would have implied a need for agreement on global aims for climate changing emissions and curbs on emissions of persistent chemicals. Quite understandably, the poorer countries argued in support of unbridled exploitation of their natural resources believing that a "western" lifestyle should be the aim of development. Disregarding the fact that environment damage would hit their populations first and most severely . Reduced population growth globally and lifestyles concentrating on essentials combined with policy reforms seem to be the best course forwards.
R649	Tom Dybwad	Western Europe	NORWAY	Central government	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	LAnd system Change and Biosphere Integrity will continue to loose on a large scale because the world leaders, botn nationally and World Economic Forum believe, and therefore have politics that economic growth must continue as before and even increase. The continueous effort to increase energy production and use will destroy nature on our planet in search for metals and other recsources that are needed for wind energy, solar energy, electric cars, and the the countries that are the leaders in energy use, are in front of this, like Norway. There are not enough resources in the world to electrify the cars even only in Great Britain!. The so-called underdevolped countries will pay the highest price like Congo, but also in Norway people will loose their wild nature when winmills will be built in their beautiful enn beloved mountains and coast. The energy hunt and the destuction it will cause on land (mountains, forests, coast) and in the ocean must stop.
R205	Zia ur Rehman	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Human centric development is not sustainable rather eco-centric development will sustain humankind
R032	IMADEDDIN ALBABA	Middle East	PALESTINE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the world community should take real steps towards, climate smart agriculture, that will enable to reach minimum level of water & food security world wide, bearing in mind the importance of biodiversity conservation, and the crucial needs of having a sustainable consumption and production strategies. Of course one the main pillar of any work on the planet, is possible if it takes in consideration the socio-economic aspects of different communities.
R526	Erick Pajares Garay	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Faced with the growing devastation of the planet, we require a ´dialogue of civilizations for the Earth´ and a policy for the future of the Earth, that is, a policy of planetary sustainability.
R584	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Mainstreaming policies would lead to efficiency on the use of natural, human and financial resources, which could stop land-use changes, improving the national economy and the environment, then society will be set to improve livelihoods.
R008	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate action plans should be realized as effects of climate change is evident. All sustainable developmental goals are anchored to the effects of climate change.
R399	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As one of the most irreversible problems still remains widely untackled.
R606	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change	I believe that climate change is the main environmental issues today. Other environmental issues if not all are somewhat related to climate change. I believe that is climate change is addressed other issues will also be addressed.
R659	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Economic development through infrastructure development oftentimes neglect the importance of biodiversity. Biodiversity loss has a long term impact which the current administration or those in positions neglect most. Policies are in place but enforcement is very low. Budget allocation to improve biodiversity is never a priority in our country.
F028	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Land use patterns and the resulting energy, trade and food choices are central to impacting other issues and enabling substantial change in the future. However, the operating logic of the global financial system is the primary driving parameter and is not included in the proposed choices.
R603	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	POLAND	University or research institution	40s	6. Population	There is a big taboo concerning population growth which is lethal to our planet. In developing countries the access to birth control is too limited, while Western countries promote out-of-date model that the more children in family the better. Carbon footage is discussed, but never in terms of the amount of children per family. I understand the controversies surrounding this subject, but this issue needs to be addressed.
R203	Filipe Pimentel Rações	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current climate crisis can only be addressed if there is a true, sustainable and clear integration between the various areas of governance, from economy, to justice, labor, education and energy. All these areas must have an unmistakable presence of environmental vision, that frames them in the world we libe today. Only then, can be built the necessary legal, political and social frameworks to invigorate a movement towards a world society that stands on the political and moral grounds to achieve a more peaceful and harmonious relationship with the environment and the natural world.

Comments on Q4							
R237	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I believe true justice for people and the planet REQUIRES the end of capitalism and a profit driven global economy. Capitalism drives from a oppressor/oppressed relationship between capitalists and workers, and I believe that this relationship type is deeply anchored in our collective psyche. We either identify as oppressors or as oppressed. Changing the "default" relationship type from this to a communal, sharing, loving one is where the real challenge resides, in my opinion. The reason I mention this is because I believe we are doing the same thing with Nature. We've been using and abusing nature without any concerns for our impact on it. While this relationship type remains our "default" there is very little we can do about Climate change. Sure, big polluters will invest some money in trying to solve the most visible issues, some more money on green-washing so that they are presentable to the western world, but their priority will always be profit over sustainability. So, workers of the world, unite, we have nothing to lose but our chains!
R340	Jorge Palmeirim	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	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	Policies to address virtually all the issues above listed have been improving, especially in the richest regions of the World. However, the implementation of these policies has been way too slow, and the scale of the measures taken to address the problems has been way to small to sustain the decline of the quality of the environment, especially in the developing World.
R358	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	I would say that the issues chosen (1, 2, 3, 6) are the the critical aspects of environmental problems, in that these 'sectors' dominate and give rise to the remaining issues. These 4 principal factors can only be separated artificially for the sake of analysis. We have serious to severe impact upon biological diversity through land use, climate change is due at least in part to human activity and also has an increasingly obvious impact upon biological diversity and the other issues listed. There are no separable causes and effects, everything is part of and related to everything else, we are the world etc. The environment, natural or man-made, is a reflection of our actions, environmental impact is not an inhuman force beyond our control. Our problem is that climate change and the deterioration of planetary systems may well be beyond our control in the near future, if we continue to prevaricate and postpone concrete action for another 10, 20, 30 or however many more years our leaders attempt to evade reality and their responsibilities. Change needs to be systemic and immediate, we cannot continue to play this childish game of hide-and-seek, now you see it (resolutions for action), now you don't (no concrete measures to effect change). We have reached midnight, it may be possible to turn the clock back to a more favourable time, but we have to start right now. Discussion and debate are necessary, we must cease to confuse them with meaningful action.
R262	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For the russian region it is especially important (in terms of the Earth) to save siberian taiga (boreal forests), that were grown up during the establishment-processes of the permafrost. In nowadays of climate changes the deforestation of Siberian forests will have irreplaceable effect for the whole planet, because processes of these type of forests recovering are impossible on the moors and mood-swamps will be opened after cutting. There should be organised massive scientific work on the microplastic problem (extremely important for the whole Earth) and effective methods are needed to be developed for the solving problem of the plastic-garbage islands in the Pacific.
R633	Oleg Bodrov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	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 10. Others	There is an increase in the radioactivity of the earth due to the development of nuclear energy, and the further accumulation of arsenals of nuclear weapons. Due to the intensification of contradictions and confrontation between nuclear countries, the risks of destruction of barriers to isolating radioactive materials from the environment increase. The global release of radioactive materials into the environment can lead to the elimination of the human population from planet Earth.
R445	Sébastien Regnaut	Africa	SENEGAL	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Class struggle is getting out of hand. Greed and profit seeking has reached a new climax and all environmental and social issues are off the table.

Comments on Q4							
R022	[-]	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	Very bad situation caused by selfish political interests and inability of human mind to cope with so high level of sophisticated technology which has been developed. The state of mind is the biggest problem. Currently, the world is facing very dangerous political game which already caused severe devastations and annuled all attempts to produce better and healtier global society. The green solutions are actually done by sacrifying one part of the planet and it will make no prosperity nor make the world a better place.
R284	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Scientific approaches to promote abatement of the environmental pollution belched by the economic activities in a country have been long formulated. One of such approaches is by assessing the targeted economic growth in tandem with the possible environmental consequences in Environmentally-Extended Input-Output Analysis (EE-IO), which harnesses economic census data coupled with the environmental census data; the latter is often neglected. If done right, we can have clearer scientific estimates of a country's progress, or lack thereof, in combating the environmental issues identified above. However, the required data and the political willingness of supporting the formulation of EE-IO is rare despite its potential in displaying the environmental impact of economic activity in the words that the decision-makers are more familiar with (GDP, value-added, economic sectors, consumptions, multiplier effect).
R317	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Singapore is an advanced country and says it will take action. It looks like action will take significant time.
R384	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Climate change and effects on the atmosphere, land and ocean, and in complex on biosphere. Pollution of the total environment including oceans. Water is becoming a strategic source for this century. Food - its quality is also important Lifestyles - consumption should be decreased
005	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	1. South Africa’s energy production technologies need to change radically but there seems to be no political will, and the monopoly energy supplier (Escom) sees sustainable energy as competition to their coal fired power stations 2. South Africa has good environmental legislation but implementation is handicapped by corruption at a political level 3. South Africa is a water scarce country and more needs to be done to make people water wise and to force the agricultural industry to irrigitation technologies that use less water 4. South Africa actually encourages population growth by providing child grants and this practice needs to be eliminated
R070	Michael Gus L. Mills	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	70s and above	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The real issue is the fact that there are too many people, most of whom are mainly interested in resource consumption and materialism - all other problems basically stem from this. I simply do not see how these issues can effectively be dealt with without a massive change in numbers and mindsets.
R230	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The link between people and their needs, and reliance on nature, is poorly recognized - especially as 'virtual reality' increases. It is crucial to encourage greater awareness of, love for, and stewardship of, our natural environment, in order to safeguard those things that give us life support systems and livelihoods. To this end, we need far wiser use of land to ensure that it is optimal and can be sustained in the long term without damaging life-support systems and resources on which our health and wellbeing depend. We need to shift to a system which values fairness and respect, to close gaps between rich and poor. And between wealthy countries responsible for past drivers of climate change and undeveloped countries who have looked after much of the natural world. The 'polluter pays' principle must be put into better practice - governments, companies and individuals who harm the environment and the ecosystem services on which we rely must be responsible for carrying the burden of remedying these harms, not passing them on to the wider public as a negative legacy. We need a value change; we need to respect other living organisms and communities beyond only humans.

Comments on Q4							
R458	NICHOLAS KING	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 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	No meaningful progress will be made on any of these issues unless and until there is transformative change in the the global governance and economic systems - both currently perpetuate the global environmental destruction, poverty and inequities, and those few who benefit the most also hold the power to effect the changes needed - so they will not. Nothing short of a social revolution to overthrow the current hegemonic economic system will effect the transformative changes needed.
R618	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	These issues are clearly all important and interlinked. Climate change often overshadows other challenges, however, while socio-economic and environmental tradeoffs seldom appear to consider the long-term ramifications of short- to medium-term economic benefits over long-term environmental harm. Political agendas continue to undermine sound environmental decision making and, in some countries, are causing untold levels of harm. Societal polarization and highly contested politicking combined with short political time horizons are leading to devastating environmental and human consequences across the globe, and the costs of these reckless decisions and actions will be felt for generations, not only in the countries directly affected by these actions but also those absorbing refugees or dealing with the financial, socio-political and/or environmental aftermath. As environmental resources become increasingly depleted, it will be harder to rebuild cities, countries and communities.
011	JUAN P. RUIZ	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	60s		Lifestyle based on an economic/political ecosystem is the biggest-along and intimately related with inequality & violence-problem of humankind.
R041	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	1. No clear improvements have been done. On the contrary, it seems that we are going just on the wrong way, increasing pollution and co nsumption of fossil energies 3. Native ecosystems are being destroyed at a similar or bigger rythm thna in former decades, particularly in the main megadiverse biomes like Amazonia, central Africa or SW Asia 9. No global changes have been experienced enough, and improvements are being too slow 10. Recent wars (Syria, Ukraine) are including the damage to critical infrastructures for environment, threating to cause major environmental catastrophes (on nuclear centrals, etc.)
R046	Miguel CAMACHO	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Societies should abandon the model of economic growth for a model of planned economic regrowth. This should be accompanied by dramatic changes in lifestyles: reduced consumerism, reduced need for transport, local food production, decentralization of industry and cities, more community life, etc.
R050	Miquel Rafa Fornieles	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The highest priority worldwide and in almost each region should be the fight against Climate Change, and closely related to this, the changes in energy production and demand as well as the unsustainable lifestyles (such as the food production and consumption habits). Biosphere integrity trends will probably be better if there's a progress in the above mentioned, although the negative trends on land use (intensification and land use for energy production) and the pollution (of water, specially) will
R110	Eduardo de Miguel	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Consumption habits is the key to solve the environmental challenges we are facing. We all do politics every time we buy a product or contract a service. In three months time, from January to March 2022, global population has growth by 20 million people, 21 million cars and 62 million computers have been sold.... there is no room for climate change action or biodiversity protection. We have to stop population growth and change our consumption habits radically.
R274	Alberto Arroyo Schnell	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Biodiversity is a bit higher in the political agenda. Environmental concerns are a bit more visible - and have some positive policy developments - again in teh political discussions. However, they are still not embedded in the minds of decision-makers as crucial issues, and any disturbance makes them drop in the list of priorities, which we cannot afford.Ultimately, our lifestyles will need to change if we are to survive in tis planet: this is the real challenge (plus the population factor).
R278	Daniel James Jiron	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change, lifestyles, society, Economy and Environment, Policies, and Measures are the guiding mechanisms for actions and next steps related to human survival. It appears that we will be missing our goal of 1.5 degrees or less. We will likely exceed that temperature change and without determined measures, the temperatures with corresponding impacts will continue. . This means that the southern hemisphere, Africa will be getting hotter quicker with more devastating impacts both on the environment and human survival. At the same time, the northern hemisphere will be going through its own changes and climate challenges. All of this will put pressure on institutions and response mechanisms, as well as food and water security. There will be more migration from the south to the north and this will mean more geopolitical tension and competition for resources. The migration will also cause more ethnic and racial tensions as people search for people or things to blame for inaction on climate change.
R420	Daniel Rodriguez Borlado	Western Europe	SPAIN	Corporation	50s	6. Population	Nowadays the real problem in the world is overpopulation and we have to talk about it and discuss the responsibility of the interpretations of religions in this.

Comments on Q4							
R007	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is not enough progress to even make a dent in the problems. Political problems overshadow environmental issues.
R617	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is mainly due to anthropological activities over the globe. Forests are directly affect from long time climatic changes.The soil in forests dried out in shorter time period. Habitat loss cause near extinction of threatened species. ground water depletion and increase of temperature are other results.
R062	[-]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Too little is done to slow down Climate change. Many countries are still increasing the use of fossil fuels and the transition to use "green" energy is still far to slow. We also think that technical inovations are the path forward, but for example using electric cars is not sustainable. To produce batteries for electric cars requires rare metals, often produced in countries with child labour and these cars has to be charged with electricity.
R206	KARL-HENRIK ROBERT	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	QUESTIONS ASKED DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEED FOR BETTER EDUCATION ABOUT SYSTEMS PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Strategic sustainable development must begin with an understanding of how all the UN SDGs are connected. The reason is that they cannot be dealt with one by one in isolation. Today, solutions for one goal run in the face of solutions in another. This fundamental position of relevant education for sustainable laedership makes it difficult to respond to questions where isolated aspects are kept apart from each other.
R366	Henrik Lerner	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	I think transmission of diseases are a crucial issue that may alter the possibility to reach the goals, cf Corona.
R039	Engelbert Ruoss	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	With the international political situation, there will be little commitment to advance with the climate agrrements
R056	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Freshwater ecosystems are one of the threatened systems on the planet and extinction of freshwater species is several times faster than that of terrestrial species. Protecting the function and connectivity of freshwater ecosystems are also extremely important to ensure that tipping point for large systems are not reached and to mitigate against impacts of climate change.
R063	Antoinette Vermilye	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In a world that has been dominated by the same type of thinking the last 50 years - that the markets will adjust, that free markets mean any business can have free reign we are now witnessing the terrible results of business without restraint and without consideration of externalities. We are overfishing our ocean, we are killing our soil, we are polluting our air and we are poisoning our bodies. WE HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE POWER TO STOP THESE but do we have the WILL. For 30 years of more scientists have been providing the data but these are ignored by short-termists who only see as far as their political electoral cycle. We need a system that invites ALL players (women, indigenous, youth, diversity) to ensure we have the right outputs and solutions; we need a system that does not pander to small dominant minorities who would line their pocket but allow the rest of the planet to burn. We need ACTION NOW
R065	Enrique J. Lahmann, Ph.D.	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Unfortunately, major economies, worldwide are not ready to make the necessary adjustments.
R327	Jerome Yves Gaugris	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Current standards of performance for impact assessment on the biodiversity and natural resources aspects are concerned about key species level and slowly realizing that ecosystem integrity should be the main target. This has created a disconnect for the industry trying to improve on targets. This needs to be turned around to ensure ecosystems can be evaluated using a field based list of variables in a measurable and repeatable manner enabling rapid and cost efficient monitoring of progress (downwards or upwards). There is only now a limited awareness appearing, which needs to be rapidly brought to the fore. As ecological practitioners we have for example had to consider a case where a Critically endangered species found within poorly maintained eucalyptus plantations was considered by conservation bodies to hold more ecological value than substantial tracts of natural land where evidence of a secondary forest recovery was apparent. To achieve biosphere integrity goals, such situations need to be avoided and messages on priority targets need to be clarified by well established leading organizations in the field.
R334	Alicia Montoya	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	40s	10. Others	Land-energy-water nexus and complex systems thinking needs to be aplied over current siloed thinking
R352	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Even though the general awareness is increasing, the persons in power seem to favor short-sighted short-term economic goals over long term sustainability
R379	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The plastic pollution issue, plus issues of multi-stressors in the ocean all contribute to the drastic climate change effects we are seeing. IUCN is working on plastic pollution thru our Close the Plastic Tap programme to measure and monitor plastic pollution to assist countries in preparation for the Global Plastics Treaty.

Comments on Q4							
R438	Iris Ziegler	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	We have been warned by scientists that we are experiencing an unprecedented loss of biodiversity at land and in water with over 1 million species possibly becoming extinct over the next decades - half a million in the oceans. And in the ocean this is mostly due to the direct impact of industrial fishing over the last 50 years - we are overfishing stocks directly) or indirectly as a bycatch in unelestive fishing gear or by ghost fishing and habitat destruction and by catching low trophic species like krill even deprive other species for their food and by catching the top predators (sharks and rays) imbalance the whole food web and marine ecosystems. However, when the marine ecosystems collapse this blue planet is deprived of its life system - living Oceans. Therefore, we need to rethink priorities on Life below water as priority no 1. The good news is it isn't too late yet and oceans can recover IF we start NOW. Also the measures needed although painful for some industry players are existing, we know them, they are technical feasible, and can be achieved by 2030 - although at a cost. Selective fishing gear, 100% surveillance of all fishing, 30x30, BBNJ, end fishing subsidies, priority access to fishing for global South coastal states, transition to fully ecosystem based fishery management,... BUT we have to want and enforce this as a global community, placing economic growth and national interests behind global interests. LESS now will be MORE for the future for all of us!
R474	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity appears to generally fall behind in attention and implementation.
R495	Arthur Lyon Dahl	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need a new global systems accounting in non-financial metrics for the carbon cycle (climate change), biodiversity and ecosystem services, and pollution and wastes, complemented by accounts for basic human needs and social factors like work, education and values. See https://iefworld.org/accounting.
R567	ROBERT ZWAHLEN	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the main issue, and this is linked to everything else: failure to limit climate change will have negative effects on all other issues (biodiversity, food, water, poverty etc.). Unfortunately, the war in Ukraine threatens to set back all efforts on other issues.
R202	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	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 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Other environmental problem may include energy production and consumption, waste and microplastics,etc.
R346	John Parks	Asia	THAILAND	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	2010s and 2020s have seen continuation of 6th mass extinction event globally, with little to no decline in global CO2 emissions and pushing toward the point of no return for both global biodiversity loss and climate change. It does not appear that humanity is willing and politically motivated to make the changes required to protect the biosphere.
R480	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) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These problems are linked, so it will be difficult or impossible to solve any of them by themselves. Those that are supported by international conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change have a better chance of some progress because they involve regular meetings of Parties to the conventions. Many of those working on these issues recognize that they are linked, so addressing one will help another. e.g., conserving old growth forest stores carbon, which helps address climate change, helps provide clear water, and provides multiple ecosystem services
R620	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe good governance can bring about the changes in policies and foci on livelihood and environmental qualities rather than the growth in GDP. And that these world's pressing issues can be brought up to considerations and implementations.
R648	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food	Need to consider food security issues now.

Comments on Q4							
R040	Jonathan Verschuuren	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these factors are linked and cannot be addressed separately. Much more holistic policies and associated legal instruments are needed to achieve a wide and deep transition of society to remain within the planetary boundaries. Next to the energy transition, a global food transition to healthy, nutritious and sustainable food probably is the biggest and most important challenge as our current food system affects almost all planetary boundaries. A large scale, global move towards plant based food is essential.
R088	Jan van der Ploeg	Western Europe	THE	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We're not making progress to conserve biodiversity. On the contrary - awareness is lower than it was in the 1990s.
R099	Baars Gerard	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	A combined vision bon all subjects should be defuned. In general all elements are linked some directly, some in a broad relationship. If you touch one element, others are involved. So there is a harmony or a difunctional harmony between all the topics mentioned.
R116	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	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, Policies, Measures	Lifestyles and consumption habits are an underlying driver of all problems on food, biophere, climate and land use is a clear intermediate between consumption and environmental outcomes. The leverage point for lifestyle change is in the economy and policy and most likely only achievable with radical economic change (no more capital accumulation)
R126	Eric SCHOORL	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	These two subjects can have an influence beyond our control. So as long as it is possible to minimalize their effect on our society we should give priority to this because it will have an influence on each and every one of us on this planet. in fact, it can be life-threatening. Many other problems are related to climate change, like an (increased) poverty and hunger. So we should change the way we live and how we run our society dramatically and let go loose of standards (luxury) acquirements that do more damage than good. Furthermore, I think it is ridiculous to separate all these fore mentioned problems in the world/my area, because they are so intertwined. We should look at them as a whole!
R604	Marc Argeloo	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	biospere integrety is most neglected, and at same time most relevant issue, see for instance studies towards attention paid to the 17 sdg's, 14 and 15 score structurally low amongst businesses and governments
R456	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	One of the key challenges in the Caribbean is urban sprawl. The limited land areas is becoming increasingly urbanized at low densities. This reduces land available for agriculture and limits food security. The location of government financed high density housing often has a political rationale rather than an economic or environmental rationale. Revenues from narco-trafficking may artificially elevate land prices leading to land inequality. Planning authorities are often weak in regulating unplanned
R061	Mohamed BEN SALAH	Africa	TUNISIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	There are worldwide poor actions facing climate change, biosphere and water resources. No serious engagements in many countries. This problems were global and individual contributions is not valuable, if other countries were no engaged.
R187	Ahmet Beyatli	Middle East	TURKEY	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The biggest struggles that face my region (Turkey and middle east) can be wars which leads to resettlement thousands or sometimes millions of people. The main consequences of these wars are pollution and low levels of education which in turn lead to more diseases and less level of awareness of peoples. In my opinion all leads to destroy the biodiversity in one way or
R510	[-]	Africa	UGANDA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The food crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa is getting out of hand. With a population 0f 1.14 billion people, there is a huge need for food. The food crisis directly correlates to the state of climate change in the region. With 80% of food production dependent on natural rain, the region is likely to experience extreme starvation.
R038	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Increased awareness of the climate crisis has not been matched by an awareness of the linkages with the biodiversity and human/animal health crises, and while many people talk about the need for change, this has not been accompanied by meaningful changes in demand, consumption patterns or lifestyles. Governments lack the will to encourage meaningful change through legislation and policy. The response to the Covid-19 crisis highlights how challenging the issues are, with societies returning to pre-Covid patterns of behaviour and economic models very quickly, seemingly having forgotten the extent of the crisis and the costs to human life and health and economies. We cannot solve the climate and biodiversity crises while retaining the current global economic model.
R048	Brian Zimmerman	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	6. Population	Until the world agrees to tackle overpopulation of humans, all of the other environmental issues will fail to be addressed in their fullness. Demand for resources by humans and the human-centric view held by most will continue to create a excess demand for the limited resources the planet has. The fear of an aging population, so often noted in the press as a negative (economic) impact, is rarely balanced with the positive benefit to the planet from human populations plateuing and declining. The view is only based on economics instead of ecological benefits to Earth.

Comments on Q4							
R058	Paul Adrian KITCHEN	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	10. Others	Unless people wake up to the growing misuse of powers by rich elites then none of the above issues are likely to prioritised above wealth generation. Politics in my view is concerned with maintaining the status quo - maxing out on economic growth as a means to try to hoodwink people into feeling safe and looked after by their governments. So few of the environmental issues above will be addressed quickly. It is also likely to be the case that the uneven distribution of wealth will result in the uneven amelioration of env issues such as poverty, health,food, lifestyles etc. Eg When our political classes hold billlions £$€¥ how can they relate to masses without water, food and homes!? Global systems will only be addressed when it is too late to reverse their impacts on the majority of humans. Many initiatives will be put in place to placate the mass of people - but to little effect as they are “societal dummies” to seduce and sedate the masses. Where the societies have minimal but survivable lifestyles the populaces will tolerate declining conditions for life. Areas where conditions become fatal will be largely left in poverty and resourceless by the powerful governments and borders will become protective to stop immigration. I don’t see any particular social movement strong enough to compete with capitalist and exploitative regimes currently so dominantly powerful. I hope that the human regime can somehow find so means of recovering their humanity and care for the world
R081	Peter J Dobson OBE	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Steps have to be taken to curb population growth. There is too much emphasis on climate change by green lobbyists who don't understand the issues or possible solutions. Insufficient attention to sustainability and conservation of resources. Water as a resource has to be taken more seriously. All countries should aim for self-sufficiency including food. Lifestyle changes must be encouraged such as less travelling , complete ban on SUVs except for farmers etc.
R118	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues are not optional extras to be addressed if government can be bothered. Both Stern report (climate Change) and Dasgupta Report (Biodiversity) show this explicitly from an economic perspective. Many of the issues are interlinked so addressing one or two on their own is not going to give the best 'value for money'! These are all issues that we know we can address with the right investment strategies - and these strategies can include issues of jobs, well-being and therefore poverty reduction.
R124	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While climate change is important, it is only just emerging in observed extremes and observed climate. It is also overshadowing the current collapse of regional ecosystems and mass extinction of species which is already well under way in developed and developing areas.
R136	Michael Edgeworth McIntyre	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Climate change: As I've written elsewhere, "there might, or might not, be a domino-like succession, or cascade, of tipping points that... send the climate system into an Eocene-like state, after an uncertain number of centuries. Sea levels would then be about 70 m higher than today, and surface storminess would likely reach extremes well outside human experience... outside the scope of current climate prediction models. So there has never in human history been a stronger case for applying the precautionary principle... the need to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions urgently and drastically, far more than is possible through so-called `offsetting'." Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity): The COVID-19 pandemic has put us on notice that playing havoc with the Earth's life-support system, which depends on biodiversity, might look lucrative but can actually be costly -- and likely more so in future. Land-System Change (Land Use): adds to near-future tipping points (e.g. spontaneous-deforestation in Brazil). Biochemical flows: Pollution and contamination also playing havoc. Water Resources: climate change => flash flooding and pollution (sewage admixture) + drought... Population: Hope from microlending (Grameen Bank). Food: Profit-driven intensive agriculture still threatens. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) Short-term profit again. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures: Lessons from COVID? Others: Economists Mariana Mazzucato and Paul Krugman offer hope.
R142	Valerio Lucarini	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	It is fundamentally wrong to pose the problem of climate change as purely/mostly associated with one’s individual lifestyle. It is a serious, dramatic systemic problem that requires a radical rethinking of our societies.

Comments on Q4							
R181	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	The obsession with climate change is over-shadowing other much more urgent issues on the global stage. It consumes media, money and awareness to the detriment of more immediate issues especially biodiversity loss and human over-population, which largely remain unaddressed.
R186	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As declared above, while there has been a notable shift with large compositions of the population towards recognising a need to adjust lifestyle and habitats to that of a more sustainable and environmental conscious nature, there is clear restriction and self-serving interests amongst decision makers. Despite recent advances and commitments, climate change projections are indicating a 3.2'c increase and that action must be taken now to limit warming to 1.5'c - this, in its own right, is highly concerning. Moreover, we continue to see commitments by governments, yet Ocean and Land biodiversity is in continued decline. We need actions, not commitments. SDG14 is the most underfunded of the 17 - yet without a healthy ocean there will be no healthy planet. Funding has increased in recent years with more direct mechanisms and technologies, but it is not enough. Now is our last opportunity to re-build a greener and BLUER world with biodiversity, ecosystems and climate at the centre of all considerations - we have the technology, and public desire, but we are missing the will of government and decision makers.
R190	[-]	Western Europe	UK	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, Policies, Measures	These are all inter-related but the underlying issue to all of these is really a degrading of the human-nature relationship and anthropocentric human values which distance ourselves from realizing how vital natural processes are, not just as resources such as food etc but also in terms of cultural change and repression. Cultural repression and ecological degradation has been happening in an accelerating vicious cycle. To stop it will take transformative change to culture and ecosystems - a virtuous cycle of ecological restoration and restoring human-nature relationships.
R197	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	More attention needs to be paid to land use change, including soil health, to conserve both biodiversity and food systems. Countries need to accelerate incorporating natural capital into their decision-making.
R199	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The climate emergency and biodiversity crisis are become more widely known and acknowledged but it is difficult to see how meaningful action can be taken by individuals who are living in extreme poverty, even in the UK. It is therefore increasingly important that governments take responsibility and take action to ensure the long term survival of life on earth.
R243	Phyllis Lee	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Moving towards inter-generational equity and natural justice procedures are key to a sustainable planet.
R276	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Biodiversity is in serious decline linked to land use by people and climate change, amongst other compounding issues.
R328	Andy Jennings	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Immediate action to prevent climate changes is absolutely critical to prevent devastating impacts on life on this planet. And to prevent catastrophic losses to global biodiversity and adverse land use changes, action must also be taken now.
R331	Harry Hilser	Western Europe	UK	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Arguably the most important foundations for all of the environmental and social issues we currently face is the shift to a new worldview, one that values interconnectedness and respects all life on the planet, striving to reduce suffering to all beings in whatever way possible. This includes a complete shift away from animal agriculture as soon as possible and transition to an ethical, plant based food system, and diversify our building materials to utilise more sustainable materials such as hemp, kelp and and flax.
R345	Bernard Fisher	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The need for peace has overtaken environmental concerns.
R351	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	10. Others	Security is the bedrock of 'sustainable development. Without such then all other efforts are simply redundant. At this time there are far too many insecurities to focus upon, for example, the SDGs (sadly). We need to stabilise conflict and its myriad underlying causes before becoming too fanciful with visions for the future.
R369	Simon Read	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	This obviously relates strongly to Climate Change and is fundamental to our continuing health physically, mentally and culturally. Lifestyle factors into this in respect of expectations that are becoming increasingly unrealistic at a global scale and although freedom must be enshrined, this cannot be interpreted as license to predicate cultural stability upon growth.

Comments on Q4							
R370	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is greater global awareness of the issues, but a lack of knowledge and willpower in how to address them, as they need medium to long-term actions and policies. Many governments are unwilling to action these and people are unwilling to change lifestyles rapidly. The biodiversity and climate crises are the most severe and will have repercussions for millennia, but society will not respond until the impacts are clearly manifest, by which time it will be too late. As these crises intensify, the other issues will also become more severe (e.g. lack of food security, lack of access to water and so on). The erosion of confidence in science and expertise globally has contributed to lack of action, and will continue to do so.
R417	Andrew FITZGIBBON	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	While some progress has been made in recognising the scale of the challenge with regards to climate change, this has not necessarily been backed up by action to match the scale of the problem. In addition, nature needs a similar level of recognition in terms of what we are set to lose and commitment to address this appears weak.
R419	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	- More climate finance needs to be mobilised - There needs to be improved efforts on behaviour change regarding consumers - Increase focus on zero carbon lifestyles rather than carbon offsetting measures
R426	Alexandre Monro	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We do not have the basic inventory of species on earth for most groups and we do not have good occurrence data for any groups apart from birds. We do not therefore have the basic tools to monitor and understand biodiversity integrity.
R529	Simon Lamb	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I strongly believe and promote the idea that our environmental problems stem from neglect and dysfunction in environment-related economic policy, especially pertaining to markets. My book, Junglenomics, describes the reasons for this dysfunction in depth. It argues that only changes in economic incentives that ensure that doing the "green" thing is the more profitable thing will create the urgently needed changes in world markets. Regulation has its place, but economic incentives and disincentives are far more powerful and sustainable over the long term in changing market behaviour. I foresee that without a widespread adoption of economic policies designed specifically to achieve these ends, the world's slide into climate change and species decline will continue more or less unchecked.
R549	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The most recent meeting of leaders in Glasgow for the COP26 left something to be desired. There is always a lot of talks about commitments that will be made in X-number of years... a lot of the targets made previously are yet to be achieved. While people are becoming more aware it is not down to the everyday person to take responsibility for the devastation that our governments have led us to. It is also not helpful when people in positions of power deny climate change and continue to cause destruction to natural lansdscapes and waterways. Without clean water, without investment into renewables, without better land management and taking care of Biosphere Integrity, we as a species are doomed.
R611	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The mechanisms and will for significant changes to economy and enviornmental policies are the most concerning at this time.
R651	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	If we are to make real sustainable progress, people in power need to understand much more about people's group/social behaviour, and what brings about equitable, sustainable change. The whole working of societies needs to change from top to bottom, and that will take a deep and profound understanding of how human societies work, and needs to be tackled (urgently) piece by piece, step by step, but with clear focus on making progress towards achievable, aspirational goals.
R656	Félix Feider	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The widespread destruction of biodiversity integrity is the biggest challenge of humankind, and yet it receives a fraction of the attention and funding compared to other crises. Especially the freshwater biodiversity crisis and its socio-economic impacts are largely overlooked. If we are to solve the multiple crises that humankind is facing and secure a resilient, inclusively prosperous, and sustainable future, we need to centre biodiversity across decision-making processes and move away from solutions that fail to benefit nature.
R661	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a lot of talk about the need to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss etc, but in the UK at least there is no action. Policies are being implemented at a national and international level that will make things worse not better. There are some projects across the spectrum that are doing great work, but it is too little and there seems to be no real political drive or desire any where to take the toucgh decision that are needed to implement policies that will actually make a difference
R669	Cleverline T. Brown	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Many actions have been taken by governments, groups and individuals in furtherance of the achievement of environmental goals, however, compliance and enforcement remain the bane of any action in favour of environmental improvements.

Comments on Q4							
R610	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	UKRAINE	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	https://r2p.org.ua/risk-reduction-vs-civil-protection-long/?lang=en https://r2p.org.ua/risk-management-uscps-longread/?lang=en https://r2p.org.ua/risk-reduction-vs-civil-protection-long/?lang=en My choice of Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures is due to the fact that achieving the goals of sustainable development is possible only in the case of full cooperation between all branches of government, all levels of government, as well as between all stakeholders. After all, the environment that surrounds us affects us, and we affect him accordingly. All possible risks must be weighed.
R213	Himansu Sekhar Das	Middle East	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	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 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change will be the biggest challenge for the humanity in next decade. People in general, economy, society, food resources, land use will be heavily impacted if the climate action to mitigate the impacts are not seriously and sincerely addressed. Climate change will affect population, biodiversity, society, economy, lifestyle, water and land resources and biochemical flows. If climate change can be managed well, other issues will improve automatically.
R002	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that climate change is the largest problem that we have but I am not certain that we will have the global will to do what is necessary to really address this. The main two problems that we must address are population growth and resource use per capita - nearly every country has problems with one or both of these and they are the greatest contributors to climate change - and most of the rest of the environmental issues.
R010	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Increasingly we must see our social and ecological problems as in inherently interrelated. But we face an overriding crisis of democracy, fueled by corruption and authoritarianism and greed, that prevents us from taking necessary action.
R012	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Equality is an important factor for responding to and addressing climate change. Lets recognize the positive efforts of indigenous people and local communities who are very important stewards of forests, land, and savannah resources Humans need to step up or there will be massive displacement of peoples in fragile environments and we will increasingly face shortages of food and water. All with effects on the comfort in our 'developed' cities and countries. Leading to more conflict and confusion. Everyone should read "Ministry for the Future" by Kim Robinson.
R014	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	There is increased public awareness but not enough political will to make the change from fossil fuels to renewable energy.
R027	James Fogel	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world urgently needs to counteract climate change and to cease dependence on and waste of unrenewable resources. All other problems are subsidiary to these.

Comments on Q4							
R076	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	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	These issues constitute a system. A systemic approach is needed to manage displacement and other unintended consequences in this complex system.
R085	Peter J Auster	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The nations of the world cannot join together to condemn and act on the war crimes in Ukraine (or Sudan, Yemen, other places). How will we unite to address climate and biodiversity crises. Sorry ... bad day to answer this questionnaire.
R086	Donald Moore	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is an existential threat to all based on lifestyles and land-system change, which are the drivers for all of the SDGs. Why have world leaders pivoted from their 1960s focus on the population bomb, which has the worst impact on water resources and biodiversity? (Why has society not put clear measures in place to reduce population growth and consumption and our impact on the planet?)
R091	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The pot is coming to a vigorous boil, and the frog is only barely aware.
R093	Richard Heinberg	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	10. Others	Resource depletion really should be included as an environmental issue. Until now, the impacts of resource depletion have largely been masked by the availability of cheap energy with which to mine lower-grade ores, etc. As energy resources themselves become more depleted, it seems unlikely that the effects of depletion of minerals, soil, and water can be masked. Instead, we may see a rapidly worsening resource crisis, showing up as a mad rush for minerals with which to build solar
R094	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The biodiversity Crisis seems to be lost to the world's attention given the other problems facing the world, but this could be the most important long-term crisis facing out planet
R102	Alberto Saldamando	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In North America oil companies and their financiers, primarily banks and investment funds continue to reap profits from their investments, profiting from global warming. they could easily stop funding climate chaos but prefer their profits. see, the 2022 report of the Rainforest Action Network at ran.org. Climate change has caused a great loss of biodiversity, and impaired biosphere integrity in North America. Terrible storms and drought continue to batter much of the United States. California is on fire. the American lifestyle continues to consume without regard to the limitations on resources. The production and use of plastic products and packaging is unrestrained.

Comments on Q4							
R122	Gary Yohe	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have three choices: abate (mitigate in the climate jargon), adapt, or suffer. Thinking net risk in the climate change arena has been formalized by expressing vulnerability to climate risks (V) as a potentially complex and site-specific function of exposure (E) and sensitivity (S). Both are effected by adaptive capacity which is, in turn, a function of many factors that run through the SDGs An up-to-date version of the established determinants of the adaptive capacity (and the analogous mitigative capacity) of societies to respond to an external stress can include: D1 - the availability to response options available to society, including risk spreading mechanisms, D2 - the availability to resources and the character of their distributions across the relevant population, D3 - the strength and credibility of society's critical decision- and opinion-making institutions and their decision criteria, D4 - the stock of human capital across the population, including educational achievement and personal security, D5 - the stock of social, political-economic and legal capital across the society, D6 - the ability of society's decision- and opinion-makers to comprehend, manage, and communicate dynamic sources of evolving information and maintain their credibility across the population, and D7 - the public's perception of the sources of the external stressors and the significance of that stress in determining exposure and sensitivity to their manifestations.
R130	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All of these are inextricably coupled. To consider trying to "solve" any of these separately is a fool's errand.
R132	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to invest in leadership for sustainability and leaders who can think at a systems level and act locally/globally.
R139	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is a side effect of the desires for more affluence and longer life expediencies. It is fueled by what has made these aspirations possible - inexpensive fossil energy. You cannot manage the climate without managing both the population and consumption, perhaps indirectly. Current international agreements are fine, but their success is impeded by changing societal demands and aspirations. Countries enter into agreements, but these are not binding, and they may fail to meet the goals as new governments take hold of the countries over the long time period of climate change. You may call these opinions, but they are more than that - they are based on recorded experience and existent social science ideas.
R145	Kenneth Kodama	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I am pessimistic that we will do anything, regionally or as a country, about mitigating climate change. There are too many headwinds from big corporations that make money through fossil fuels and they lobby government to stop any meaningful
R147	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I fear that the invasion of Ukraine by Russia may have lasting negative effects on environmental issues in Eastern Europe that may also impact the global economy
R148	Christopher Dunn	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change and biodiversity losses go hand in hand. However, few policies (and public awareness) seem to recognize how integrated all these issues are. Thus, it is difficult to respond to question or surveys in which all of these issues are treated separately. What is most distressing is the global threats (as a result of climate induced changes on land, in oceans, etc.) to the diversity of human cultures and languages. This is not really a society problem, but a justice one.
R160	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The pace at which the natural world is being overwhelmed by human impacts seems to be accelerating. I see little cause for long term optimism.
R246	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	We are at a point in history where the problem is neither scientific disagreement about the scope and scale of the climate crisis nor disagreement about what needs to be done. We have now firmly established the reality and severity of the climate crisis and we know what needs to be done. Across the globe, however, those in charge have almost unanimously chosen not to do anything serious about it. Even theoretically "progressive" governments have acted by means of half-steps and phantom solutions, and the supposed world leader of the U.S. has shown absolutely no leadership at all.
R249	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Global and regional over=population is the most fundamental and tractable problem in the long run, although climate change feels more pressing.

Comments on Q4							
R251	Paula Prist	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	For these problems to be really addressed, we need a collaboration between all the countries of the globe. Changes in land use for example are linked to the entire commodity supply chain and national policies alone will not solve the problem. All these problems are interrelated and have both positive and negative feedbacks. Land use change increases carbon emissions, leading to climate change for example. The problems must be seen in all their complexity and in an integrated way to be solved.
R252	Jon Bruno	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We know that small communities and indigenous peoples are the best stewards of their lands, but they receive no real aid, only empty promises
R256	Paul Gepts	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of biodiversity is a largely hidden problem. It does affect people and societies, but only indirectly and over a long time period (in contrast for example with catastrophic climate events). Even large-scale forest or vegetation fires, which destroy biodiversity, are seen rather as a destruction of property and forced migrations/evacuations rather than as a biodiversity destruction problem.
R261	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Water resources are depleting. This is the biggest concern. I always remember the term "water, water everywhere, not a drop for me to spare". The availability of food equally across the world remains another concern. The amount of wastage in some parts and the lack of food in others is unacceptable. More and more governments coming into power with an anti-Climate Change agenda are undoing the progress made in the last couple of decades. This trend needs to be reversed.
R263	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Uncontrolled human population growth poses the biggest concern for the health of the earth. We cannot sustain the present huge human population and also sustain the biosphere; there are not enough resources. The pressures exerted on biotic systems by increased human population will eventually overwhelm the biosphere. Climate change poses a major concern for the future of mankind and the biosphere. The migrations of large human populations due to negative impacts of climate change will have enormous negative impacts on societies, on available food resources, and eventually will result in an unstable situation where society as we know it will be severely challenged.
R269	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my region, there is little move to more sustainable lifestyles. Our style of government does not have a mechanism to guide or enforce such changes. The view is to decarbinize with no loss or change in lifestyle, which is not realistic.
R283	Gary Geller	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Many of these are inter-dependent (eg population and climate or biosphere). Clearly, societal institutions, and governance, are not able to address climate or biodiversity to the degree needed. Both of these are areas that historically have been taken for granted, leading to a lag time in decisions that can preserve them. But since changes in these areas are basically irreversable, it is very difficult to be optimistic.
R294	Alex Coletti	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Population growth, migrations, and severe weather related will void most of the efforts spent to reduce CO2 reduction, limit environmental and economic damages. Climate change will cause violent storms, precipitations will be irregular and hard to control. Population growth will drive divisions and inaction on fair distribution of resources and other adaptation efforts.
R295	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change is not taken seriously enough by greedy nations. There are too many people in the world, so environment suffers until we control human growth.
R308	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Within the U.S. I believe that environmental concerns have lost ground in the last three years. There is relatively little public reaction to even alarming science news (like micro-plastics circulating in our blood). The U.S. in particular has become enmeshed in its own localized problems (race, policing) and this has drawn attention away from the issues that threaten the planet as a whole. Moreover, these issues have been divisive, which has pushed progressive-moderates to the right. I would be surprised if the next U.S. president is a democrat, and that's very sad as Presidential leadership is key for the EPA's policies.
R310	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Very worried about ability of US Congress to pass legislation that will move US to green economy.
R313	Suzanne Reed	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	10. Others	The melting of polar ice, glaciers and permafrost is an issue in and of itself that needs to be urgently addressed.
R316	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	My answer in the first question relates to my region, being both the State of Vermont in the USA or the New England region in the USA. This area was recently recognized as one of the places in the world that will best survive climate change.
R338	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	At this time disinformation is probably causing the most significant impact on climate change and other environmental issues. How can truth be spread with myth-information is embraced by so many on low-brow media websites and social media platforms.
R359	Kent Blacklidge	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	There is no major issue with population yet in North America, but if the migration patterns continue unchecked, there will future problems. The root cause of all environmental issues is human population. More people = more problems and environmental degradation. True worldwide.
R360	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change	Globally we are failing to address the problem. Limiting two degrees of warming is possibly but exceedingly unlikely.

Comments on Q4							
R372	Michael Jennings	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Our planetary systems are now significantly engaged in multiple positive feedback dynamics. Given mass and distribution, the inertia of these systems is unstoppable and will continue to gain in magnitude. Global societies do not have the capacities to halt their own contributions to such feedback systems.
R377	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	6. Population	Population growth remains the premier problem. The planet can of course accommodate more people, but not without a decline in ecosystem health as a result of climate change, biodiversity loss, and impacts from chemicals, overconsumption, and so on. Some people in the USA would argue that life is mostly good, and on the surface that's true. But under the surface, loss of biodiversity, threats to food and health from climate change, chemical accumulation (such as PFAS in drinking water) are deteriorating our quality of life. The optimistic view is that we can overcome them. The realistic view suggests that's an open question if we think unlimited pressure from more demands on the planet by more people will not create a burden that
R383	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, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Answering this "Opinions on Environmental Problems" survey has been a painful process, especially given the rapid escalation of war in many parts of the world. Russo-Ukranian conflict is at this writing expansive (with potential for broader conflict arenas and destructive militarism). In January 2022 the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists announced that the World's Doomsday Clock is set at 100 seconds to midnight. And then Russia went to war with Ukraine. With global attention on this conflict, ulcerating conflicts around the world are flaring up or expanding worldwide: Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa, South and Central America are all experiencing escalation in violent militarism. And with the breakdown in international governance, opportunistic escalation in environmental destruction is evident. All of the environmental issues listed above are affected by the geopolitical instability, decisions, and actions in these moments.
R386	Jesus Rivas	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	SO long as Capitalism remains the dominant economic system there is no hope for the planet.
R401	Tapani Vuori	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Urgent action is now required on climate change.
R413	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental conditions can't change until the global situation of extreme inequality between peoples and cultures are addressed.
R442	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change	There is not enough being done, and what was in place was undone by the war in Ukraine and inflation.
R451	Susan Lea Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	The world desperately needs to make progress towards resolving the climate crisis. Our region is already experiencing the extreme heatwaves,wildfires, drought, derechas,rainstorms and hurricanes associated with climate disruption. Public awareness is high, but our federal government in the US is dysfunctional. The corruption within the Republican party is almost complete and accompanied by enough corruption by Democrats In Name Only, to prevent action on climate. Our democracy is in grave danger from voter suppression and gerrymandering. I fear we are incapable of taking any meaningful steps to prevent 4 degree C rise in global mean temperature. This truly imperils all life on earth. We have already locked in so much warming that the quality of human life will dramatically decline for the next two generations. I now have little hope that we can reverse this state of affairs. God help us.
R455	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Our planet is already experiencing catastrophic effects of climate change and we are not moving quick enough to resolve the factors that are causing these environmental changes. This will also have enormous effects on biodiversity integrity and cause a tremendous impact on the way we use our land. As an example, look at what the droughts are causing in California's SanJoaquin Valley and the impact on agriculture and the few remaining wetlands. This will certainly have an impact on endangered species that inhabit the valley.
R466	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many of these topics - including climate change, biodiversity, and society/policy measures - are interconnected. Increasing inequality, elite capture, authoritarian leadership, regressive policies that roll back human rights, war, isolationism, and other ongoing trends are concerning. We need transformative change to realize the SDGs and prevent the worst disasters affecting life on Earth, with an equity and justice lens. This will include structural, behavioral, systemic, and relational changes - including how we view, value, and relate to the rest of life on Earth, structure our economy and society, what we value, and how we
R471	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change and biodiversity loss are two of the defining issues of our time. We see greater ambition on both, but still has some ways to go before materialising into positive outcomes, especially on biodiversity. Much greater action is needed on climate and biodiversity for the achievement of the 2030 goals.

Comments on Q4							
R484	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Chandes in attitudes that facilitate changes in policy are necessary on local to global scales. Both a bottom-up and top-down approaches are necessary, with partnerships at all levels. Unless goals are clear, agreed-upon, and fesible, little change is possible. Realistic detrmination of an educational format that is designed to achievechange must be formulated, and it must have both formal and informal components. Successes, including the good they do for the populace, are necessary in order to gain confidence that change is possible and necessary.
R485	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Transportation issues will continue to be an challenge in the United States. In my area, mass transit is inadequate in both coverage and schedules. Ridership fell off sharply during the pandemic, impacting the budgets of transit agencies. There is a strong push towards electric cars on a national and state level, but the required infrastructure is lagging. A high proportion of chargers are not working at any given time. A large segment of the population does not have sufficient access to charging infrastructure, for example, people living in large apartment buildings. I would be unable to charge at home and therefore do not want to buy an all-electric vehicle. My next car will be a hybrid, which will cover most of my local trips. But I will rely on gasoline for longer trips for years to come.
R487	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Lots of talk and little action....this is a reoccurring theme for the past 30 years on most of these issues. Humankind will not alter the lifestyles that have habituated too, and the political and institutional norms follow those lifestyles. Disaster has to shake the actions of many nations and peoples before they will react.
R488	Richard Cellarius	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The American political system is in chaos, and the personalities and disagreements, particularly on fundamental goals, don't give a me lot of hope that things will change for the better very much. The problem is that with no or little action, environmental processes will continue to deteriorate (entropy in action).
R494	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The world needs leaders who all agree on what the problems are and on their severity and who agree to work together on collaborative solutions to the problems. Only in this way can we make any kind of significant progress toward making the world a safer, more just, and more sustainable place for all to live. Trump and Putin are examples of the kinds of leaders that the world can no longer afford, as they are backward thinking and violent by nature. Our leaders have to have respect for the truth, for science, for facts, and a common level of humanity that seeks to provide the same opportunities for all. Gender equality is essential.
R507	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Our environmental problems are complex and intertwined. Human systems must harmonize with nature, within bounds beyond which sustainability is threatened.
R539	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	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	During my career in natural resources, I've seen both advancement and back-sliding; however, with the human population growth and political systems both becoming overwhelming in their negative effects, I am getting worn out in the fight for bettering conditions. I've not given up, however, and the younger generations are passionate and energetic relative to bettering conditions, and that gives me continued hope. To the bitter end, we can put all our effort in good works and pass the torch to the younger generations.
R554	Katrina Kuh	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The identified environmental problems are inextricably linked, to one another and to (in)justice. Effectively addressing these environmental challenges will require understanding historical injustice, systemic perpetuation of injustice, and focusing on justice to achieve the transformational, systemic change needed.
R560	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	6. Population	Population growth is not being even discussed by the UN because of sensitivities around it, Yet the continued massive populaton growth, in particular in Africa, is far more important for the sustainability of the planet than any other SDG.

Comments on Q4							
R565	Alan Zulch	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are decidedly living into a whole-systems crisis. The viability of our civilizational project - indeed higher forms of life itself - is at profound risk in coming decades and centuries. However, requisite human consciousness is not apparently capable of responding adequately to this dire predicament. Quoting Einstein, we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe. While I am dubious whether our civilizational status quo can be saved, it is nonetheless incumbent upon each of us to do what we can to preserve pockets of biosphere and precious knowledge that can serve as lifeboats and valuable resources for those humans who make it through and seed humanity's post apocalyptic future.
R572	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are seeing a crisis of global liberal institutions that affects our ability to address almost all these issues.
R574	Kenneth MacClune	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are at greatest risk now to the collapse of the Earth's food webs due to over extraction, chemical pollution, and climate change. These three are the one, two, three punch to the Earth system. There is very little awareness of the issue and almost no effort to address it politically anywhere.
R576	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	We must take positive proactive steps to remove CO2 from atmosphere because there is no ability for governments to regulate it
R598	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	Overpopulation is the driver of all of the other 16 environmental issues. It drives the consumption of the planet's resources. We have understood exponential growth since Malthus and more recently "The Population Time Bomb,"'published in 1968. Yet most nations are failing to control population growth. If population growth remains on its current trajectory, I fear the planet will become unsustainable politically, socially and natural resource wise within the next 100 years if not sooner. The human race will either starve, fight or nuke itself to death as a result. We must take action immediately to fend off this tragic outcome. But in all honesty, I'm not optimistic that the world can unite to take on this issue. We will not be able to overcome any of our 17 goals until we reduce population growth first. Because if this failure, the future not bode well for any of our grandchildren. It breaks my heart to think of this. I worry about it a lot. The population time bomb is ticking away and it will explode. The only
R612	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	50s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	6.Aging population and makeup at the expense of asian and hispanic demography present challenging environments to sustainable communities via health, labor and other policies lacking behind the speed of global development. 9. Accelerated globalization of economy resulted in hostage situations (Covid, local military conflicts etc) and should be slowed down with local regulations: it is not a right recipe to resolve high labor cost of the western economics, and further resulting in demography and biochemical challenges.
R642	Jennifer Kirkpatrick	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 10. Others	I have already listed what I think are the major threats to our continuing existence as a species: Climate Disruption, which is driven by Over Population, and the very real possibility that we might destroy all life on this Planet through the use of nuclear weapons. We are losing species at an alarming rate, and if we dont do something soon, we WILL be next. We are closer to Midnight on the Doomsday Clock than most of us realize.
R665	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Social Breakdown For the past several years I have listed consumer habits and lifestyle as the principal driver of the environmental crisis. From my vantage point in the US, the enormous unsustainable consumption patterns reflect the pervasive disconnect between common sense and the natural world. Whatever talk there has been about climate action and sustainable human development collapses when confronted with the consumerist behemoth of American culture. While I still believe this is the case, my primary concern this year is the breakdown of social norms, institutions, and political discourse. One group seeks to effect change but remains powerless to do so, the other group sees conspiracy at every turn and devolves into insane conspiracy theories, cults, and violence. In this environment, positive change is difficult at best. It seems America is too divided to solve even the most evident and manifest problems it faces. Until common ground is found in government and society I am pessimistic about our ability to solve problems, heal social tensions, and address climate change, energy transition, and our hyper-consumerist culture.
R503	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	There are a number of environmental issues the human kind is facing. Among them are the issues of biochemical flows, climate change and biosphere integrity are of fairly concerned since they are increasingly having negative impact on human life. And if the issues are not addressed timely, their impacts will be irreversible that threat the existence of the human kind.
R670	Van The Pham	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think the most critical environmental problems are water resources and land-system change. With the development of hydropower, water flows were changed and are not sustainable for farmers. It makes flood and drying unnormal. With the development of tourists, many forests were cut down and replaced by construction such as roads and buildings. The natural areas are reducing every day.
R532	[-]	Middle East	YEMEN	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food	Because the war in Yemen, environmental issues are no longer important, the important issue rather is a food