

**Comments on Q5** (Comments submitted in languages other than English have been machine-translated. Please note that these translations may not fully reflect the original intent of the respondents.)

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R497	[ - ]	Africa	ALGERIE	Local government	40s	1.Central Government	The central government holds the legal, political, economic, and diplomatic levers necessary to implement structural environmental reforms. It can direct investments, establish a binding regulatory framework, promote mandatory environmental education, and sign international agreements. However, its effectiveness depends on coordination with local authorities, civil society, and the private sector. Without political will at the national level, other actors struggle to take large-scale action.
R490	BANALET Franck	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	30s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments	The government has a central role to play, as it is the one that sets the direction.
F017	SAVADOGO Yacouba	Africa	BURKINA FASO	Central government	50s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	An educated person does not create environmental problems—except in cases of force majeure. Education is the fundamental foundation for solving all environmental problems.
F025	[ - ]	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	Because of their community engagement and close ties, NGOs can apply research findings effectively. With technical and financial support from partners, they carry out significant work on the ground.
R075	[ - ]	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	NGO/NPO	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 9.The general public	First of all, Central Government rules the society, so he must decide for the well being of the population. In this case, he acts in function of the need of the population. Secondly, the local governments lives for satisfying the need of the local population for the realization of the goals. Thirdly, the general public addresses their needs, so the population checks out the different actions of the Central Government.
R065	[ - ]	Africa	KENYA	other	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 7.Media organizations	Kenya has a huge majority of young people (<25 yrs of age). Governments (local and national) need to keep the general public informed and need to act on policies and legislation to solve environmental issues. Media and educational sectors are key for maximising actions on an individual and family level.
R329	[ - ]	Africa	KENYA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	National governments set the policies that have the strongest potential to change firm- and individual-level behaviours that affect environmental outcomes.
R155	[ - ]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government plays the most important role in my opinion as they are the decision maker and the nation leader. If they decide to not act the effort of the over parties are I my opinion in vain.
R009	[ - ]	Africa	MALI	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Ce sont ces organisations internationales qui définissent les grandes orientations politiques et stratégiques, drainent les ressources là où elles veulent.
F030	Boubacar BA	Africa	MALI	NGO/NPO	60s	4.Research institutions	Most of the issues in my area—Mali, in West Africa and part of the Sahelian desert—are well identified. Most people rely on farming, livestock, and fishing, so researchers need to propose appropriate and adapted crop varieties, improve livestock breeds, and promote aquaculture.
R080	[ - ]	Africa	MOZAMBIQUE	Corporation	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations	The central and local Governments play a central role in solving Environmental issues, because they hold the key of policy and regulation, monitoring and, most important of all, to show political will to do so, and translate that into action. Corporation invest in the Country in the framework of policies and regulations, yes, but they also have the social and environmnetal responsibility not to abuse the Government incapacities and fragility. The rest of the Society has some power, but is severely hampered.
R519	[ - ]	Africa	NIGERIA	University or research institution	40s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	The UN system has been at the forefront of push for global environmental sustainability. The commitment of individual countries have been uncertain and unstable.
R473	Arsene Alain SANON	Africa	SENEGAL	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government	Les gouvernements centraux restent les garants de la formulation des politiques et stratégies nationales et leur translation en plans opérationnels. Ils sont également garants de la mise en oeuvre de ces plans opérationnels sur la base des moyens endogènes ou en développant des partenariats avec les autres acteurs/partenaires avec lesquels ils souhaitent collaborer.
F007	[ - ]	Africa	SENEGAL	NGO/NPO	40s	4.Research institutions 8.NGOs/NPOs	In Africa, particularly West Africa, international organizations (CGIAR, UN, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP), supported by local NGOs through projects and programs, play the biggest role in addressing environmental issues. These actors are obligated to act because they must justify their salaries. These programs require them to work with governments and businesses that often don't feel concerned by environmental issues, as they prioritize escaping poverty and security crises imposed by the global system. However, proper research should be conducted to accurately assess who the key players are in environmental problem-solving.
R339	Greg Martindale	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	In the South African region, NGOs are increasingly replacing the role that governments should be playing.
R526	[ - ]	Africa	TANZANIA	NGO/NPO	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	The government's plans for implementing the targets are very good and are in place. However, implementation is slow - perhaps more knowledge could help.
R125	[ - ]	Africa	TUNISIA	University or research institution	60s	4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Scientific innovation, and management are the Most important issues
R259	Hazel Tariro Chimbiro	Africa	ZIMBABWE	NGO/NPO	30s	2.Local governments	This is because there have the sovereign power to enact environmental laws and to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of the laws
R234	[ - ]	Asia	BANGLADESH	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 9.The general public	As a developing country, the private sector is not so influential as the government to make and implement any decision related to environmental problems.
R450	[ - ]	Asia	CAMBODIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2.Local governments	Local government's have the greatest role with the least incentive to act.

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R444	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations 7.Media organizations 9.The general public	the government at different levels and the general public are most important parts to implement these issues
R586	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government 4.Research institutions 9.The general public	The political will by central governments is key. Research will be a driver for any positive developments. The general public needs to be won over to realise anything. Corporations, NGOs, and officials in international organisations mostly prove to be exclusively self-serving.
C012	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2.Local governments	Without chasing political achievements, local governments would be more willing to invest the necessary funds and manpower.
C015	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1.Central Government	If higher authorities take it seriously, then lower levels will too. A special task force should be assigned to ensure proper implementation.
C030	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	40s	2.Local governments	It's unrealistic to rely solely on individuals' self-discipline to achieve goals—local government guidance, supervision, and strong enforcement are necessary.
C035	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government is the main decision-making and highest leadership body. If it commits to action, good outcomes are possible; if it doesn't prioritize it, local authorities may become even more negligent.
C048	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government	In China's system of democratic centralism, the central government sets the overall direction for society.
C056	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	1.Central Government	Legislation related to sustainable development should be strengthened, and the central government should guide local work accordingly.
C075	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government can allocate special funds for environmental protection through the national budget, ensuring necessary financial support.
C081	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	2.Local governments	Local governments play a crucial role in implementing policies. Without eliminating local protectionism, progress will stall.
C087	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	40s	9.The general public	Every citizen should have environmental awareness—it's not something the government or society alone can handle.
C089	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	Achieving sustainable development goals requires active participation and practice from the general public.
C116	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1.Central Government	The government can pass laws and regulations to better promote environmental protection.
C130	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2.Local governments	Local governments have tightened environmental enforcement: strict regulations, increased monitoring of polluting companies, and real-time environmental monitoring systems.
C150	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	50s	2.Local governments	Local governments are the primary agents for implementation and bear direct responsibility.
C158	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1.Central Government	The central government makes laws and regulations for environmental issues and ensures that all levels of government enforce them strictly.
C166	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2.Local governments	Local governments are on the front lines of governance, deeply familiar with local conditions.
C171	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	9.The general public	Ordinary people are key to solving environmental issues. Their daily choices—like using public transport or conserving electricity—accumulate to create big impacts. Their collective awareness can pressure companies and influence policy.
C193	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	20s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	International organizations should hold countries accountable. Global cooperation and citizen participation are essential.
C197	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government has authority and leadership—it can create national policies, allocate resources, and lead environmental solutions.
C212	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	3.Corporations	Encouraging companies to involve employees in environmental protection is ideal—but companies must lead by example.
C215	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	Everyone needs environmental awareness. If people don't realize how pollution affects their own well-being, no amount of campaigning will work.
C247	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	Environmental issues affect all of us. Only when everyone takes action and understands the severity can things improve.
C256	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government has macro decision-making power—it can plan long-term strategies, allocate key resources, and set legal and regulatory frameworks for environmental governance.
C262	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Other	30s	9.The general public	Start with individual responsibility—join green initiatives, make eco-friendly choices, and take part in environmental oversight.
C275	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Environmental issues must be tackled globally—they can't be solved in isolation.
C303	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1.Central Government	The Party's central leadership is the command center for national actions—it guides the nation and ensures success.
C319	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	Everyone has a responsibility for environmental issues. If we all do our part, change will come.
C339	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	30s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Educational institutions play a crucial role. By integrating environmental education into curricula and activities, students can grow up with eco-conscious habits and spread awareness to their families and communities.
C353	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1.Central Government	The central government sets national direction and has major influence over public behavior.
C363	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Other	30s	9.The general public	If public awareness improves and people unite, we can overcome difficulties together.
C365	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1.Central Government	In China, only when the central government takes issues seriously can effective policies and laws be made to guide and mobilize everyone.
C368	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1.Central Government	The central government, using its authority and resources, can guide environmental strategies and influence businesses and the public.
C432	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1.Central Government	Only the central government can give decisive guidance in terms of policy, industry, legislation, and public discourse.
C439	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	30s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	We need coordination and cooperation, standard-setting, funding and tech support, monitoring, and public education.

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C440	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	People can only focus on sustainable development if their living standards, education, and quality of life improve.
C453	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2.Local governments	Local governments must strictly implement central policies to ensure effectiveness.
C497	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	9.The general public	Government efforts alone aren’t enough. People aren’t saints—it’s public awareness that drives real change.
C504	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	1.Central Government	Government leadership is essential for improving environmental outcomes, such as the 10-year Yangtze River fishing ban.
T001	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	50s	1.Central Government	Because Taiwan heavily depends on exports, it is sensitive to international pressure and generally complies with standards set by the UN or other international bodies.
T004	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	50s	9.The general public	We only have one Earth, and long-term solutions to environmental problems require grassroots action by ordinary citizens.
T010	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	60s	4.Research institutions	Only through scientific discovery and evidence can we clarify the causes and pathways of environmental issues, enabling the public to truly understand them and jointly seek solutions.
T011	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	30s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	We should instill environmental awareness in primary education. With the right mindset, it’s easier for people in various workplaces to act—and they’re less likely to see implementation as troublesome; they might even be more willing to engage.
T015	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	50s	3.Corporations	If companies incorporate environmental concepts—like eco-friendly materials or emission reductions—into their manufacturing, they can significantly cut pollution.
T017	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	50s	1.Central Government	If the central government sets clear policies and budgets, local governments can effectively implement environmental protection measures.
T018	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	20s	7.Media organizations	We still need the media to introduce environmental topics from abroad or internationally to understand global trends.
T019	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	30s	2.Local governments	Policies and laws set by the central government still require cooperation from local governments for implementation.
T022	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	30s	9.The general public	When ordinary people practice energy-saving habits in daily life, small actions add up over time and become quite impactful.
T023	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	40s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	UN standards can serve as key references for Taiwan’s environmental policies, and export-reliant Taiwanese companies often update their equipment accordingly.
T027	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	8.NGOs/NPOs	While government policy is vital, the voices of environmental NGOs—urging government, promoting policy, and driving action—are equally important.
T029	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	2.Local governments	Local governments should prioritize environmental factors when planning development projects, using nature conservation as a guiding principle.
T033	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Taiwanese export products must meet international standards, so indicators set by organizations like the UN are quite influential.
T034	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	20s	1.Central Government	The central government holds the authority to set policies and budgets, which gives it significant influence.
T039	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	20s	7.Media organizations	Through newspapers and TV reports, environmental issues can be understood more clearly and accessibly.
T041	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	The central government should enforce environmental laws strictly, rather than making performative gestures.
T045	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	7.Media organizations	If people don’t actively learn about government policies, they may remain unaware. However, media coverage—especially with visuals—can make environmental issues easier and more engaging to understand.
T046	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	As an export-driven country, Taiwan’s manufacturing sector is directly affected by international environmental standards. Advocacy by environmental groups also influences the public and helps hold government agencies accountable.
T048	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1.Central Government	In recent years, the central government has subsidized energy-efficient appliances like fridges, water heaters, and TVs. Many households have replaced old appliances and felt the energy savings.
T050	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	9.The general public	Environmental protection should begin with the people—it’s the only way to generate widespread impact.
T054	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	40s	3.Corporations	Since companies produce goods for consumer use, if they consider environmental factors during production, it reduces ecological harm. Employees, wanting to keep their jobs, will support green policies, and companies will promote the environmental benefits of their products to boost sales—creating a positive cycle.
T056	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	40s	4.Research institutions	Research institutions are usually the ones to uncover the causes and pathways of environmental pollution. Whether the sources are known or unknown, ongoing research is needed to fully understand and solve the problem.
T058	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	40s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Environmental awareness should be cultivated from basic education to enhance citizens’ sense of responsibility toward the environment.
T062	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	60s	9.The general public	If people do not actively change their lifestyles, many will continue to use disposable plastics and generate large amounts of waste.
T065	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	20s	9.The general public	If everyone adopts a more eco-friendly lifestyle, many sources of pollution from consumption can be reduced.
T069	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government	The government plays a vital role by creating policies that affect both businesses and individuals.
T083	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	60s	9.The general public	People need awareness of environmental cleanliness and legal concepts to influence those around them and spread that impact to more people.
T090	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9.The general public	To achieve environmental goals, it’s not just about ordinary citizens—every single person is indispensable.
T093	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Education should emphasize that everyone is responsible for environmental protection so that eco-friendly actions become second nature.
T095	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Developed countries have the duty and responsibility to freely provide emission-reducing technologies, research, and funding.
T098	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	50s	1.Central Government	Effective environmental improvement requires cooperation between the government and civil groups, strong regulations, and increased public awareness.
T099	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	8.NGOs/NPOs	NGOs play a vital role in pushing both central and local governments to fully implement environmental policies.
T103	[ - ]	Asia	CHINA	Other	60s	1.Central Government	The central government shut down nuclear power and promoted coal-fired power generation, sacrificing public health and ignoring local opposition—while falsely claiming the pollution came from abroad.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R314	[ - ]	Asia	HONG KONG	Corporation	30s	1.Central Government	It needs to be top-down
R057	Kriti Gupta	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Indian governments, especially the environment ministries, are lacking in their vision. They should provide more funds at regional level to each warm state of the country.
R078	[ - ]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government	Central government needs to create policies and initiatives taking into consideration various stakeholders and in collaboration with various other bodies including the local government, corporations, research institutions, education institutions, media organizations and NGOs and NPOs to educate general public with the importance of environment related issues and enforce certain rules and regulations for the benefit of the public by taking them into confidence.
R216	Kavita Mehta	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	10. Others	Communities dependent on natural resources are the true custodian of preserving and sustaining the ecological balance and biodiversity indicators of the region. Therefore, empowering nature based communities to demonstrate their leadership in sustainable conservation practices are paramount to solve environmental crisis we are experiencing world wide.
R251	Partho Pratim Chatterjee	Asia	INDIA	other	30s	9.The general public	They can also adapt a "Lifestyle for the Environment" approach and use flex fuel vehicles powered by bioethanol or fuel cell electric vehicles (based on green hydrogen)for transportation instead of polluting ICEVs based on fossil fuels.The public can become "Prosumers" instead of "Consumers" and use clean power generators in their residential premises like solar photovoltaic panels or bladeless wind turbines. The public can also use "Public Interest Litigation" as a mechanism to assist the Judiciary in ameliorating the polluting industries.
R326	[ - ]	Asia	INDIA	other	30s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Lack of proper awareness about environments and wildlife ecosystem. Not only this lot of lesserknown faunas still going to extinct reason of distruction of habitats. Need to focus this species and community level conservation needed
R343	Lala Aswini Kumar Singh	Asia	INDIA	other	70s and above	9.The general public	The public is in direct interface with the environment. Therefore, with increasing awareness and solution of their own life-linked problems. they will bring gradual changes.
R437	[ - ]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government 3.Corporations 7.Media organizations	Govt can play the most crucial roles in influencing system change; corporations in providing financial support and technical innovation; and media in influencing public awareness
R511	[ - ]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Collective responsibility of all the option provided above. Not a single option has the ability to solve these problem.
R214	[ - ]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1.Central Government	We have enough resources to prioritize the SDGs. However, only political will that can ensure the target will be met. Without policy and political willingness, the SDGs will remain as jargons.
R300	[ - ]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	They have strong authority to make policies that can regulate and solve environmental problems.
W002	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	In a politically stable democratic society, informed and motivated citizens likely have the power to influence society through their choices.
W004	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	Environmental issues are global social problems that can't be solved by individual technologies alone. Government leadership is essential to make any progress.
W008	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Preserving the natural environment requires a comprehensive approach—only when all the elements above are interconnected organically can it be achieved.
W019	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	Individual actions are important, but without decisions from the government, no real measures will be taken.
W021	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	No single country or region can handle this alone. But if one country or region doesn't start something, nothing will change.
W023	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	To achieve a sustainable society, we need to partially limit individual lifestyles and activities. Many of these require legal frameworks to make them happen.
W027	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Research and education are long-term endeavors—on the scale of a century—but I haven't found anything more powerful than them for solving environmental issues.
W031	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3.Corporations	I believe points 1, 3, and 9 are important, but it's corporate action that brings direct results. Changing what drives corporate behavior is inherently difficult, so coordination involving all stakeholders is necessary.
W034	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	10. Others	I view 'government' as the executive branch, and here I'm referring to the role of politics. While policies on climate and biodiversity still have room for improvement, actions at the administrative level, local government initiatives, and corporate efforts are gradually unfolding. What's most lacking is the legislative branch—members of Parliament—whose insufficient understanding and sense of urgency lead to inadequate budget allocations and weak political messaging.
W037	Norihiro Itsubo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3.Corporations	Beyond economic power, corporations have the strongest influence over environmental and social issues. They play a central role in global supply chains. Ultimately, laws, ethical norms, and citizen awareness will be essential—but first, corporate transformation, as the main pillar of the modern economy, is a prerequisite.
W044	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7.Media organizations	Citizen action is essential to solving environmental problems, and media power is indispensable in mobilizing that action.
W046	Michio Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	4.Research institutions	As someone with a research background, I believe that advancing research is vital.
W049	Hisaya Kimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Japan's chaotic economic situation, ongoing conflicts around the world, and immature administrative thinking that still uses the military for economic aims—all this means the UN (even beyond member states) must hold the highest authority for global environmental issues and must act concretely and swiftly. Only if there is real commitment will goals matter. Until everyone can naturally be aware of this, we must fully harness media power—it's one way to solve the problem!
W058	Toshihiko Goto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	3.Corporations	Modern societies—at least in developed countries—rely heavily on corporate activity. If corporate behavior doesn't change, solving environmental problems will be very difficult.

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W061	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	To solve global warming, systemic and legal reforms at the national level are necessary—without them, fundamental resolution of this massive mission is unattainable.
W069	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7.Media organizations	Policy and citizen awareness are most influenced by information, and how information is distributed depends on the understanding and stance (norms) of the media.
W070	Toshiyuki Hagiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	2.Local governments	Unless local governments gather citizens’ voices and raise their concerns to the central government, I don’t think policies will reflect real needs.
W079	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9.The general public	No policy or measure will be effective unless citizens’ awareness and behavior change.
W093	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	3.Corporations	In capitalism, nothing can advance without money flowing.
W096	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	While individual awareness and action are of course important, government policies are essential to nurture that awareness. Local governments and educational institutions also matter, but concrete policy promotion ultimately requires financial backing.
W103	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6.International organizations (e.g., the United	Environmental problems are globalized; no single country can handle them alone.
W108	Haruhiro Oketani	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	3.Corporations	It’s important not to focus solely on profit but aim for green growth. Large companies have some capacity, but we need schemes that enable small and medium-sized enterprises to join.
W114	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	There’s no single most important factor—basically all actors need to move simultaneously. However, the government should take responsibility as the one to establish and lead the framework and conditions for collective movement.
W124	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	1.Central Government	To achieve a sustainable society, we must prioritize long-term necessity over short-term pain in the near future, using legal and social systems. This makes the roles of legislature and executive crucial.
W134	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9.The general public	Governments and international organizations have explained the importance of the SDGs to people worldwide, but few act on it. People will act if subsidized, but very few act with their own money. I believe if ordinary citizens take action, things will naturally improve.
W140	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1.Central Government	All are important, but given the current crisis, I think stronger government regulations, incentives, and tax measures affecting everyone will be most effective.
W141	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4.Research institutions	On various environmental issues, we need to present concrete examples and figures to show directions for solutions.
W143	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Since we’ve exceeded what a single country can solve, we need global cooperation based on international coordination. If focusing on diplomacy, there’s no actor but governments.
W148	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	With increased citizen interest and learning ability, we can expect more citizen surveys, monitoring, and debates on the validity of solutions related to the environment.
W157	Amane Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	other	40s	1.Central Government	Building the foundations through government and local authorities is most important. Citizens are active and willing, but without solid infrastructure or funding, efforts fade away.
W169	Masayuki Nakamura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	Environmental measures need to be broad and sustained, requiring continuous funding. The government and municipalities must lay out concrete policies, and citizens must act based on those policies and resources.
W170	Takashi Saito	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	Since the root of environmental problems lies in resource consumption, society must change its reliance on expanded lifestyles and consumption.
W177	Naobi Okayasu	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1.Central Government	Only intergovernmental negotiations—led by governments—can stop aggression and the spread of war to other countries.
W178	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9.The general public	Citizens’ lives and actions impact all goals, and it’s citizens who can influence companies and governments.
W184	Nobuhiro Yasui	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	10. Others	I don’t believe a single action by someone can be the decisive solution to environmental problems. If everyone first secures stable economic footing and then each tackles their own issues, then a society where everyone can address individual challenges without economic prerequisites will solve environmental problems. Removing economic prereqs means guaranteeing a minimum standard of living for all from birth.
W188	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	9.The general public	Ultimately, individual awareness and action are fundamental, and these will be reflected in the behavior of governments and NGOs.
W194	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	International organizations and agreements are important, but the ones with the power to implement them are national governments. Without strong national leadership, policies, and budgets, local authorities, companies, research institutions, and NGOs/NPOs can’t achieve real results. Although educational and media institutions and citizens can raise environmental awareness, they lack the technical capability to be the main actors in solving environmental problems.
W207	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	If top-down, environmentally oriented policies aren’t implemented, the actions of ordinary citizens alone have reached their limit.
W214	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	I think citizen action and awareness are the first important steps to solving environmental problems.
W221	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	It’s an extremely difficult problem, but to encourage action and enforce regulations among many people, governments of each country must take the lead.
W234	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	If a country changes direction like during the Trump administration, then even with strong public awareness, progress will stall. Unless most world leaders think properly, global environmental problems won’t go away.
W243	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	In Japan, where civil society has been slow to develop, national policies strongly influence local government and educational/research budgets. They also either support or hinder corporate and civic activities. Since citizens tend to obediently follow national policies and systems, what the government does or doesn’t do appears to have a greater impact in Japan than in other OECD countries.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
W249	Yoichi Yuasa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	Governments abroad—along with a broader range of stakeholders—can collaborate beyond short-term interests, and they possess the funding, organizations, and human resources to do so.
W251	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	To transform society, we need institutions—and the government is the one who forms and implements these institutions.
W254	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	20s	9.The general public	It’s often the ‘which came first’ issue, but even just knowing leads to awareness, and if many citizens reach that lower threshold, ordinary people can wield major influence.
W255	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	Many people have low awareness, so education is necessary. Even when people are aware, their actions often don’t follow. Meanwhile, many government systems are stuck in vested interests.
W261	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2.Local governments	No matter how much globalization advances, its base should always be local communities. It depends on whether local governments can simultaneously pursue global sustainability and meet the needs of local residents.
W267	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1.Central Government	Because they bear responsibility for creating systems and mechanisms and have the power to provide financial incentives.
W274	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	Education is important, but to change educational institutions—or governments, local authorities, or businesses—we first need citizens to change.
W277	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	It’s important that educational institutions, targeting all generations from children to adults, foster scientific thinking and action through practical learning to address environmental issues.
W279	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	9.The general public	Government policies and corporate actions play major roles—but they’re guided by citizens’ voting choices and consumers’ and workers’ selections of companies.
W292	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	9.The general public	With SDGs, aside from poor countries, ultimately individuals and citizens’ behaviors are the decisive factor.
W293	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	We need to solve the problem of information receivers—changing education is important even if it takes time.
W295	Eijiro Fujii	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Though environmental solutions are enshrined in existing laws and promoted as slogans, policies that actually change the status quo and vested interests—policies that bring ‘pain’—need to be executed, and we must elect governments capable of carrying them out.
W303	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7.Media organizations	All are important, but I think the media—being a source of information for many people—is especially critical.
W306	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government	Unless some kinds of incentives are institutionalized, efforts to address environmental issues will remain superficial.
W308	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	9.The general public	Understanding and action by citizens as a whole are fundamental. Without this, neither society, government, nor businesses will act.
W316	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	1.Central Government	For solving environmental problems, the awareness and actions of national governments—especially their leaders—are most important. As long as CO <sub>2</sub> -heavy countries like China, the US, and Russia prioritize their own economies over environmental issues, I expect achieving targets will be difficult.
W322	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	These problems are hard to solve at the individual or corporate level and require policies at the national level.
W324	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	Ordinary citizens must first feel it’s their own issue; nothing will change otherwise.
W330	Kiwao Kadokami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Government actions reflect the entire national situation, including that of ordinary citizens.
W332	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government	In the past five years, I’ve seen progress toward decarbonization thanks to government efforts.
W335	Suminori Tokunaga	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	3.Corporations	I feel that businesses don’t fully commit to solving environmental issues because they prioritize short-term profit goals. Companies should earnestly pursue long-term goals like sustainable development.
W342	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	It’s important to share responsibility among government, local authorities, businesses, and ordinary citizens.
W346	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	Grassroots and bottom-up movements are important, especially early on, but ultimately the government must act or no solution will follow.
W349	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	If both politics and the economy (like corporate innovation) are essentially driven by citizens, then citizen awareness reform is necessary, and education becomes important.
W357	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	3.Corporations	In recent years, private megacorporations have more financial and communicative power than governments. The spread of AI and cryptocurrencies could increase computing power needs => potentially higher greenhouse gas emissions.
W361	Hirobumi Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	For citizens, firms, and educational institutions to operate legally, government guidelines are necessary.
W366	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	9.The general public	Actually it’s hard to pick just one—this problem requires collaboration. Still, I chose ordinary citizens because in the end, it is citizens, thinking of their children’s futures, who will create a great movement.
W375	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	I believe it’s basically the government’s responsibility to create the structures for solving the problem.
W387	Isahiko Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1.Central Government	What makes environmental issues difficult today is clearly political causes.
W388	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Environmental problems require global-scale efforts, so the existence of international organizations capable of fostering inter-country coordination is vital.
W391	[ - ]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	9.The general public	Often citizens tend to push responsibility onto governments or local authorities, but those are representatives chosen by citizens—if they can’t properly steer national or local affairs, then that too is the responsibility of the citizens.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R260	[ - ]	Asia	KINGDOM OF BAH	Local government	20s	10. Others	All are responsible
R501	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations 7.Media organizations 9.The general public	Everyone in the society has its own role in solving environmental issues. We cannot ask a responsibility to only one subject, but share it together.
K002	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. The general public.	The driving force behind businesses and governments lies with consumers and voters
K005	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	40s	1. Central Government	Meaningful outcomes can be realized only through government-led policies
K009	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	40s	1. Central Government	Because this issue is extremely serious and urgent, I believe the central government must play the most important role rather than the private sector.
K013	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	20s	3. Corporations	I believe that instead of companies just chasing profits and moving overseas, they should cooperate with the government and contribute to improving the quality of life here in South Korea, staying true to our roots—just like Dr. Yoo Il-han.
K017	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	40s	6. International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Progress is faster when the majority takes action rather than the minority.
K019	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	30s	5. Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	I believe that change can start from a young age, by building common sense from the ground up. Every tree starts with its roots, and if the roots (thoughts) are healthy, the whole tree (the world inhabited by people with common sense thoughts) will bloom.
K024	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Central Government	Policies, laws and institutionalization are more important than individual efforts.
K026	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	4. Research institutions	Citizens and businesses are driven by the policies of the central government. If the central government cares about the environment, things will change.
K028	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	40s	9. The general public.	We need to survive outside of political debates and issues... I don't think the state is doing its part right now. Our country seems to be more inclined to move on its own.
K033	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	20s	2. Local governments	Local governments are in an important position to directly implement environmental policies that are tailored to the characteristics and needs of their communities. This is because environmental issues are unique to each region, and local governments are closer to understanding and responding to the needs and issues of local people. Local governments also play an important role in managing local resources, raising environmental awareness among residents, and implementing policies concretely.
K038	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	30s	6. International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	I think that all members should work together in the most important position, rather than the ranking of important roles.
K041	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Central government	40s	7. Media organizations	If the media doesn't cover it in the mainstream, it doesn't matter how good the policies and chairs are. The media should put it as a value that must be done before pursuing profits.
K046	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	20s	1. Central Government	Without strong policies and systematic plans, individual efforts are limited. I think it is most important for the government to take the lead in establishing laws and systems and create an environment where both companies and people can move together.
K050	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. The general public.	I believe that the general public and NGOs are the starting point that form the foundation of the environmental ecosystem. They are the key catalysts for change from the bottom up in terms of awareness and action to protect the environment.
K052	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Corporations	Most people work for corporations, and when corporations change, most people change.
K056	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	30s	1. Central Government	Because research, money, and changing people's perceptions all depend on the direction of the person in power.
K059	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	30s	1. Central Government	If the government does not show its will by enacting laws (without enforceability), it will be difficult for companies, local governments, etc. to actually implement them.
K065	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	30s	1. Central Government	Governments are the most powerful institutions that can set environmental policies and drive sustainable change through laws and regulations. They play an important role in addressing environmental issues through a variety of measures, such as regulating carbon emissions, expanding green energy, and protecting ecosystems. They can also help businesses and citizens actively participate in green activities and respond to global environmental challenges through international cooperation.
K078	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	60s	9. The general public.	Because citizen behavior and awareness can have a huge impact on environmental protection.
K092	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	40s	1. Central Government	It requires dramatic changes in the government's legal system, education, etc.
K097	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	40s	3. Corporations	It's the biggest user of energy.
K100	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	40s	1. Central Government	We need policy moves and support.
K104	[ - ]	Asia	KOREA	Others	30s	1. Central Government	I think the will of the central government has the greatest impact on society.
R145	[ - ]	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations 9.The general public	Central and local govts need to work together to ensure the right policies as enacted to address any environmental issues.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R411	Donovan Louis	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public 10. Others	everyone and this encompasses the Marginalise and Indigenous folks need to get on board SDG goals - realisation. there has to be an indicator they track/monitor/gauging the progress and sucession development of SDG 17 goals from each project implementor/ or explicit details- report card of the funds utilise or optimise - the beneficiaries need to provide results- action-oriented outcomes by each players, actors and stakeholders!!
R457	[ - ]	Asia	NEPAL	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	Because Central government is responsible for developing appropriate policy and institutional measures and mobilizing financial resources towards addressing environmental problems.
R004	[ - ]	Asia	PAKISTAN	University or research institution	40s	2.Local governments	Local governments can play a pivotal role in addressing environmental issues by enforcing regulations, managing waste, promoting sustainable practices, overseeing land use, enhancing climate resilience, and engaging communities for effective environmental governance and adaptation.
R406	Sahibzada Jawad Alfaizi	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 9.The general public	Govt either central or local as well as general public are the main stakeholders and can solve environmental issues with the support of might be other relevant agents
R148	[ - ]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	3.Corporations	corporations dictate governments because they have all the money, so in a developing country they are the biggest player. civil society can only do so much, but systemic and lasting changes need to come from corporations.
R354	[ - ]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	The government's main remit is to govern and to manage natural resources equitably. The private sector and the general public) will only follow the examples, policies and leadership of government.
R067	[ - ]	Asia	SINGAPORE	Corporation	60s	1.Central Government	regulations are essential
R284	[ - ]	Asia	SRI LANKA	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	Without the involvement of the general public other institutions, particularly government at all levels will not take initiatives to solve environmental issues.
R313	[ - ]	Asia	SRI LANKA	other	60s	2.Local governments	Even though the central government dictates what is important related to the environment, local governments do what they want. They need concerted capacity building. But the local governments are elected, so there are changes every few years.
R319	CHEN-TUNG ARTHUR CH	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	The central government has the resources to provide funding and to make regulations.
R045	JEFFREY A. McNEELY	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Leadership from the top will lead to better participation of the other nine sources of solving environmental issues
R509	[ - ]	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	20s	1.Central Government	The general public is the driving force behind societal change. However, achieving large-scale shifts in people's perspectives is challenging. Therefore, a responsible central government must play a crucial role in guiding communities toward solving environmental issues.
R592	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	ALBANIA	Central government		1.Central Government 4.Research institutions 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs	Central Government is the first responsible authority who provides laws and implementation structures. Meanwhile research institutions provides scientific data but field research in Albania is limited due to financial resources. A very importat role plays the NGOs who strongly address these issues and advocate for changes. Media as well plays an important role to inform the opinion and draw attention in concerned issues.
R218	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	ANTIGUA AND BA	Central government	40s	1.Central Government	The power of countries is multifaceted. They can make laws and regulations to compel actions from various stakeholders; they command human, technical and financial resources; they have lines of communication within and without and there is a general expectation that countries should seek to tackle the large existential problems.
R223	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	BELIZE	NGO/NPO	30s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Most of our issues are based on a fundamental lack in education, knowledge and behavior of our population. Schools and Governments must be more proactive in educating, building awareness, and changing behavior.
R456	MORALES ROZO Clara	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	40s	9.The general public	The public is a key driver of change for several reasons: 1. Grassroots change: Individual and community actions significantly impact responsible consumption, waste management, and civic engagement. 2. Influence on other actors: Public decisions-like voting and consumption-affect the actions of governments, businesses, and the media. 3. Empowerment and co-responsibility: SDG 17 emphasizes partnerships; institutional efforts are unsustainable without an informed and engaged citizenry. 4. Social pressure and legitimacy: Policies and innovations need public acceptance to thrive, as the public helps prioritize issues and legitimize solutions. Governments hold regulatory power but rely on citizen support. Corporations respond to market demand and social pressure. Educational and research institutions depend on societal adoption of their knowledge, while NGOs and international organizations require public and government backing for effective implementation.
R332	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	40s	3.Corporations 9.The general public	General public and corporations should asume the consecuencues of their actions and not wait to someone else reolves the problem. Corporations have an special impact on the environment but they only care if they do not lose money. Once they lose money, they do not care any more.



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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R025	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NGO/NPO	30s	1.Central Government 3.Corporations 9.The general public	Governments: They set the legal and economic frameworks. Without political will, most large-scale solutions (like carbon pricing, conservation laws, or renewable energy transitions) don't happen. Businesses and Corporations: They drive innovation, control enormous resources, and can either damage or help the environment, depending on their practices. A single multinational shifting to sustainability can have more impact than millions of individual actions. Communities and Individuals: They're crucial for implementation, especially in conservation, adaptation, and resilience. Plus, public pressure can influence both governments and companies.
S026	Sixto J Inchaustegui	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1.Central Government	The central government and its various agencies have the legal power to develop policies, regulatory frameworks, and ensure proper implementation at the national level. They therefore have the ability to bring all national actors into the negotiation process to find appropriate and sustainable solutions.
R111	Silvio Crespín	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	El SALVADOR	University or research institution	40s	9.The general public	Grassroots movements are drivers of social change. Once the zeitgeist reflects a longing for the betterment of the people, then goals leading towards sustainability will follow. Sustainability, conservation, and human-nature coexistence is the last form that empathy, kindness and hope will take.
R363	Elisa Colom de Moran	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Central government	70s and above	2.Local governments	Local governments are in the ground, where things happen for good or for bad, where all SDG really happen or not. Local governments know their territory and the people who live there; they have the better chance to introduce changes.
S006	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	other	50s	9.The general public	The general population—because it depends on their attitude, lifestyle, and awareness—could promote changes toward environmental conservation, especially regarding the protection of water sources. However, this lack of awareness is due to weak education, poor training, and a lack of empathy with the planet. It's also because central and local governments show little real interest in the issue. Instead of promoting change, they have often displayed corrupt behaviors that demoralize the public. While there are a few public servants who do make efforts, they lack sufficient support and visibility at the local level.
S023	Salvador López	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	60s	2.Local governments	Local governments are the ones managing and committing to solutions on the ground. In a centralized country like Guatemala, the central government should be setting public policies aimed at strengthening local governments—such as municipalities, local NGOs, and civil society.
S032	JORGE ALBERTO LEMUS DE LEON	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions	While we're all responsible for creating change, government leadership is necessary to guide the population toward a paradigm shift.
R217	Jean W. Wiener	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HAITI	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	Although central governments are the final authority in designating policy, NGOs/NPOs tend to be the ones, along with the public, which push the governments for change.
R428	German Arturo CASCO	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HONDURAS	NGO/NPO	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 9.The general public	La creación y cumplimiento de la parte normativa es muy importante por parte de los gobiernos nacionales y locales así como la colaboración del sector educativo y el público en general  The creation and enforcement of regulations are very important on the part of national and local governments, as well as the collaboration of the education sector and the general public.
S048	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	HONDURAS	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	They are responsible for setting policies, regulations, and international agreements to mitigate climate change and protect ecosystems. Measures such as environmental laws, carbon taxes, and natural area protections depend on their leadership.
R189	LIUTAUROS STOSKUS	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	LITHUANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 9.The general public	Only a common understanding of the fundamental problems can help solve them. Unfortunately, we are currently moving away from that...
R101	Emiliano Sanchez-Martinez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local government	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments	Given the state of the environmental crisis, decisive government action is essential so that there is leadership and government relevant to the most critical and urgent issues where we have already exceeded planetary limits.
R408	Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	9.The general public	The general public must be aware and is a fundamental part of the solution.
S018	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	The government is responsible for setting the rules, and if it's genuinely interested, it can coordinate multisectoral participation using incentives and disincentives. The issue is that in Mexico and Mesoamerica, public institutions often lack useful information for decision-making and don't have sufficient budgets for nature conservation and biodiversity protection. In a context where organized crime exists, it becomes extremely difficult for other sectors to address these problems.
S020	Isaí Domínguez Guerrero	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	4.Research institutions 8.NGOs/NPOs	The current government has a policy of not conserving ecosystems. It continues to favor non-clean, non-renewable energy sources, and constructs infrastructure projects that don't consider environmental conservation. On the other hand, educational institutions like universities and NGOs are working together to mitigate these impacts.
S028	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	30s	9.The general public	The general population, especially the younger generations, has the potential to drive change. The federal government knows the goals, but if they are not shared with the whole population, they cannot be achieved. Everyone needs to support these efforts starting from their own homes.
S042	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	9.The general public 10. Others	Community organizations and local people are the ones working hardest to solve environmental problems within their communities. Sometimes they are guided by researchers from academic institutions, governments, or NGOs—but they often lack the resources to implement solutions.

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R572	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MONTENEGRO	NGO/NPO	60s	3.Corporations	Corporations, indirectly, rule the entire world
R462	Mirostaw Proppe	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	POLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations	Authorities (national and local) and corporations have direct impact. All other may voice the need, educate about transformation etc. but ability to act and sanction what has been agreed have only these three groups of stakeholders.
R513	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	ROMANIA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government 4.Research institutions 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Government and research institutes. The government and research institutes for which these institutions are involved and have the capacity to design and solve environmental problems
R362	[ - ]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government	Central government has the ability to pass legislation and create real meaningful change when it comes to environmental issues. Bans on single use plastics, strategies on where energy comes from and the switch to renewable energies for instance can all be greatly aided by strong legislation.
R007	[ - ]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 9.The general public	Central & Local governments are those that can implement actions with the largest impact. Research/Educational institutions provide (new) information and educate/train people. The general public when informed/become aware, can "push"/implement solutions on environmental issues.
R265	[ - ]	Middle East	EGYPT	other	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Solving environmental issues is a shared responsibility, but some actors have more influence and resources than others. The central government stands at the core of environmental governance due to its ability to legislate, coordinate, and fund national efforts. Local governments follow as the executors of policy at ground level, and research institutions provide the knowledge and innovation necessary for sustainable planning.  International organizations, media, NGOs, and the public each play valuable roles in supporting, educating, and holding the system accountable. To achieve meaningful change, must harness the strengths of all these players, ensure open communication between them, and foster a national movement toward sustainability-one that engages everyone, from policymakers to ordinary citizens.
R320	Mohammad Reza Shokri	Middle East	IRAN	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	The general public plays a crucial role in addressing environmental issues, especially in Iran, where challenges such as air pollution, water scarcity, and deforestation require collective action. While governments and industries have significant responsibilities, lasting change depends on the awareness, commitment, and behavior of ordinary citizens.
R423	[ - ]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	If the government decides to make life hell for everyone by having only religious/political goals, it contradicts environmental protection and there is little we can do other than protest and try to change it.
R253	[ - ]	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments	Both impose regulations that disrupt progress in the environmental field Such as the latest decision regard the electric cars and impose 35% extra taxes on buying electric cars  Tremendous number of taxes with almost no real surives
R508	[ - ]	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	50s	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	International organizations have the capacity to coordinate efforts across countries, provide funding, build technical capacity, and promote accountability. In West Asia, where political instability and resource gaps are common, their neutral role is essential to drive effective environmental action.
R588	[ - ]	Middle East	LEBANON	NGO/NPO	30s	4.Research institutions 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs	NGOs local and international close to universities and National center for research are very activw and in direct contact with the population. Media of course play a good role too
R197	[ - ]	Middle East	OMAN	Corporation	50s	2.Local governments	The environmental problems must be solved from the local community level, Local Government level.
R418	MOHAMMED ALSEMIRAH	Middle East	SAUDI ARABIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	These entities that I see as having a significant role in solving environmental issues because they have the human and financial capabilities.
R583	[ - ]	Middle East	TURKEY	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1.Central Government	Without the clear commitment from central government none of the parties listed in the choices can do anything.
R246	[ - ]	Middle East	YEMEN	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government	The central government's role in establishing and enforcing environmental policies is crucial for long-term sustainability. As the CEO of EvalYemen, I believe that strengthening government capacity and promoting evidence-based decision-making are key to addressing environmental issues effectively
R001	[ - ]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	National Governments has the legal powers and the financial means to accelerate progress towards a country advancing achievements of the SDGs. Yes all actors have an important role to play but we live in a world dominated by the sovereign state system.
R112	[ - ]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	Public pressure seems to eventually lead to actions by other entities in the list.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R413	[ - ]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	40s	1.Central Government	Coordination, funding and leadership is required. Along with strong legal and policy frameworks under which other organisations can/must operate. Also, in Australia, government policy has directly resulted in significant environmental decline (e.g. mandates to clear vegetation) and therefore this must also be addressed by government.
R571	[ - ]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1.Central Government	Central governments have to provide an enabling political environment for goals to be achieved. Without this, or worse a disruptive, blocking situation, other entities find it difficult to make progress. One possible exception that we have witnessed in Australia is that some corporations have gone ahead under restrictive regulations anyway, especially in energy production & its management, showing what is possible.
R122	[ - ]	Oceania	COOK ISLANDS	NGO/NPO	70s and above	8.NGOs/NPOs	Central government has too many other priorities or demands on their time.
F003	[ - ]	Oceania	FRENCH POLYNESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	Because of the power of civil society, everything can be changed.
R569	[ - ]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	There are few if any 'success stories' in Oceania, or globally. All the above choices have failed consistently, most notably since the 1972 Earth Summit - the situation regionally and globally is deteriorating at an increasingly rapid rate. Many nations are now controlled by corrupt oligarchs or sycophantic politicians in thrall of and controlled by corrupt corporations, not leadt the fossil fuel industry, other mining, industrial agriculture / fisheries or the military. Our collective situation is now extremely dire.
R237	[ - ]	Oceania	SAMOA	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	I believe NGOS could and should play the most important role in solving environmental issues in the Pacific even if they are not currently doing so because they tend to be led by highly motivated and practical people who are more concerned with action than words and tend to have good connections with people and nature on the ground. Pacific NGOs are currently not being used to their potential as development support including funding in the Pacific is focused largely on supporting governments. If more capacity and support were provided to NGOS they could play a bigger and critical role in implementation of conservation actions on the ground while letting government focus on regulation and policy.
R382	[ - ]	Oceania	VANUATU	Central government	60s	1.Central Government	Central government if the only one with the means. But they do not do a very good job of it. All others are with very low access to funds.
R449	[ - ]	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	50s	2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 8.NGOs/NPOs	Actually in Argentina we have no Ministry of Environment so most of the work is doing by NGO and research groups.
S024	Marina Arbetman	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government 9.The general public	Current policies clash with the goals of solving environmental issues. In fact, environmental protection is often seen as an obstacle to development. Economic decisions, massive IMF loans, and anti-environmental agendas are the biggest barriers—and also what could awaken the population. However, even if initiatives came from the government, there’s a lack of media support to spread them. With hunger, poverty, and instability, it’s hard to make the right decisions.
R360	Carlos Aguirre-Bastos	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Government need to provide adequate conditions, through laws, financial incentives, better institutions
R087	[ - ]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	At least in Brazil the Institutions are more aware of the necessities do inlcude the 17 Goals at the projetcts developed at the Universities
R202	Luiz Bernardo Baptista	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 9.The general public	Central and local/regional governments play an important role for environmental issues regulations, but we also need academia and research institutes to spread the word. The general public must strive to have an unison in this.
R286	Aginaldo Martins	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Because I think that only a better critical thinking can move de general public to build better institutions, governments and all forms of organizations to well being and susteinnability.
R577	Juliana Gatti Pereira Rodrigu	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	40s	2.Local governments 3.Corporations 8.NGOs/NPOs	the change has to be local with the involvement of civil society and with the budget from companies that have been harvesting their profits from nature
R474	ENZO ACUÑA S.	South America	CHILE	University or research institution	70s and above	9.The general public	The involvement of the general public is essential to push for the necessary changes needed to take care of the world's problems.
S015	Carolina Fuentes	South America	Chile	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	Central governments are primarily responsible for solving environmental problems, since they are the ones that have strengthened the institutional frameworks allowing polluting and extractive industries to be established.
R104	FERNANDO CASTRO-HER	South America	COLOMBIA	other	70s and above	9.The general public	De manera consciente y real el cambio a un mejor planeta, con un ambiente sano y viable depende de cada uno de los pobladores. El cambio debe empezar por el cambio de cada uno de los pobladores hacia hábitos correctos; no hay otro responsable que cada uno de nosotros desde las funciones de vida que desarrolla.
R164	[ - ]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments	Combination of government at central and local level is important with the involvement of all the otheroptions mentioned. We all have a part to play in solving environmental issues
R478	Oscar Forero	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	Without government (political) commitment there will be no advance. Research institutions, NGOs and education institutions have the data and are educating general public. International organizations have raise awareness but central and local governments favour corporate industries over people and the environment
S008	JAIME POLANIA	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	To address environmental issues, the first step is raising awareness among the population, and the most effective way to do this is through education at all levels.
S012	Catalina Saravia	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	50s	8.NGOs/NPOs	Civil society work in my country is highly recognized, for example, through the establishment of nature reserves, management and care of rural aqueducts, promotion of circular economy initiatives, etc.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R273	Fausto Daniel Santi Gualinga	South America	ECUADOR	other	40s	1.Central Government	La verdad los gobiernos centrales de un Estado no priorizan los problemas de la crisis climatica como ejemplo Ecuador sigue con su programa de desarrollo para explotar mas la mineria el petroleo la tala de bosque, entonces los costos de la destruccion al medio ambiente es mas que los costos beneficio por explotar los recursos naturales  The truth is that central governments of many states do not prioritize the problems of the climate crisis. For example, Ecuador continues with its development programs to further expand mining, oil extraction, and deforestation. As a result, the environmental destruction costs far outweigh the cost-benefit of exploiting natural resources.
R159	[ - ]	South America	FALKLAND (MALVINAS)	Corporation	50s	9.The general public	Governments, institutions and various organizations will need to be 'forced' by the general public to take action. Of course the frameworks will need to be put in place by 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, & 8, but it is the public that needs to demand them to do it.
R140	[ - ]	South America	PARAGUAY	other	60s	1.Central Government 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	Governments together with international organizations have the most important responsibility, regardless of the region, culture, and political system, since they have the capacity to legislate, assign resources and motivate people
R115	[ - ]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	40s	2.Local governments 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Experience
S016	[ - ]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	20s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments	If governments don't take macro-level measures to manage natural resources and promote conservation, the entire chain of stakeholders will be unable to make sustained progress.
S051	[ - ]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	10. Others	Individual action is essential for generating a shift in mindset and encouraging the adoption of sustainable daily practices.
R402	[ - ]	South America	VENEZUELA	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 3.Corporations 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Addressing environmental challenges requires a collective effort from all sectors of society. Governments, both central and local, play a pivotal role in establishing robust legal frameworks and effective public policies. Research and educational institutions must integrate sustainability and environmental responsibility into their core mission, fostering innovation and awareness. Public demand for a healthy environment and well-being is essential in driving meaningful change. Corporations, as key stakeholders, must align with regulatory frameworks and national and international standards, ensuring their operations support environmental and social goals. The well-being of people and the preservation of the environment should not be treated as mere externalities in economic models-without a sustainable foundation, economic prosperity is unsustainable.
R026	[ - ]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government	Governments at the national level are the main director of policies that address environmental issues. Lower levels of government may or may not move towards goals agreed to at the international level (e.g., climate change treaties) so a national top down pressure via regulations is needed to move forward.
R035	Kira Johnson	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	40s	2.Local governments	Local and regional governments appear to make the most choices about how land will be used and what kinds of energy producing activities will take place there.
R107	George Hamilton	USA & Canada	CANADA	other	70s and above	9.The general public	We have much evidence that governments tend to follow, not lead. If the general public is antagonistic or indifferent to change, then it will probably not happen.
R192	[ - ]	USA & Canada	CANADA	other	40s	9.The general public	If individuals are not willing to make a shift in habits and consumption there is no hope of achieving these goals without support of the masses.
R249	[ - ]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	30s	3.Corporations	No one single actor can face the challenge alone. These are issues requiring negotiation, cooperation, coordination, and solidarity. However, Corporations, especially bigger transnational ones, currently retain such power and are able to eschew responsibility with such ease that Central and Local Governments, as well as International Organizations and other listed actors, ultimately occupy a secondary spot. Nevertheless, all other actors, including the general public, potentially can - and have an interest to - displace them and steer the helm of our planet-ship towards safer shores.
R030	John Gwilym Robinson	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government	No one entity can be responsible for solving these issues, but without Central Government involvement, no progress can be made
R032	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	8.NGOs/NPOs	Governments of all ilk work under short-term rationality and corporations focus on profits. Only NGOs at all levels have the expertise and long-term rationality to successfully make progress on the SDGs
R036	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2.Local governments 3.Corporations 4.Research institutions	Corporations are increasingly incentivized to play a leading role and have responded with net zero commitments etc. While there is a lot of greenwashing, serious progress has been made nevertheless. Local governments are incentivized because they are at the "coal face" of climate change and biodiversity loss. They have to lead, especially in light of retreat of central governments. Research institutions are developing important technologies and analysis - including the use of AI for actionable intelligence on environmental issues.
R038	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	other	70s and above	1.Central Government	Central government action is absolutely necessary. Without it, the others are powerless.
R088	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	other	60s	9.The general public	The U.S. government's actions under the Trump administration are extremely destructive. Corporations and educational and research institutions are being pressured to bow to the Trump, though let's hope that some will stand up to this pressure. There is good work being done by media outlets; however, there is an entire media landscape controlled by Trump and his friends. I don't think the media and NGOs have the scope to play the most important role here. International organizations have their own weaknesses. So, I think it is up to each of us, as the general public to take the lead in solving environmental issues.
R094	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	9.The general public	The general public ALWAYS plays the most important role--whether we choose to or not.

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R096	Keith K. Crow	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	50s	1.Central Government 3.Corporations 7.Media organizations	The most important role in solving environmental issues is played by strong governments that are capable of uniting people and writing effective, enforceable policies to ensure a sustainable and just future for the world's population. When governments take decisive action-setting regulations, investing in green infrastructure, and holding corporations accountable-they create the framework necessary for real, lasting change. While individual actions and corporate responsibility are important, only governments have the authority and resources to drive systemic transformation at the scale the planet urgently needs.
R097	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	70s and above	1.Central Government	People won't make the choices voluntarily to improve global problems. Governments are the only way to enforce policies to improve the global crises.
R103	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	30s	1.Central Government	Central government needs to create the overall framework to drive people away from consumerist, carbon-intensive lifestyles, but are unable to stand up to the overwhelming force of capital interest.
R142	Ray Weiss	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Without education democracy becomes unworkable and subject to abuse.
R160	Matthew A. Kaproth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	7.Media organizations	Media drive social awareness and urgency. Social awareness drives the general public to demand things (through voting and changing politians/corporations).
R177	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	The central government has the power to shape the narrative towards addressing environmental issues, though the current administration has other priorities. Some progress will still be made by states, civic societies, but a dedicated central government response would set a different tone, and could move other actors along.
R206	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1.Central Government	I think only central governments have the resources and power to adequately address the major environmental issues facing the planet. All these others have important roles to play but less power.
R256	James L. David Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	Using the example of Trump's global impact, lack of an educated US public that can understand the complex global issues gives him the power to create a global crisis. Other populist leaders have gained power through the public not able to grasp global issues.
R358	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	other	50s	9.The general public	All real change starts with the individual. Particularly the required REDUCTION in global population starts with personal choice of NOT having children. As population REDUCTION is the main way of achieving any meaningful improvements, this has to be the focus. Currently, the trend is going the other way with populist politics and also high-tech "leaders" (Musk et al.) promoting having more children. This is the antithesis of what is needed.
R374	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	9.The general public	The collective choices of the general public, including (in democratic countries) the governments they choose, play the greatest role in either solving or exacerbating environmental issues
R387	Alberto Saldamando	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 9.The general public	environmental issues can best be solved through laws and ordinances requiring the cessation by major industrial polluters of GreenHouse Gasses. it is up to the general public to hold government accountable.
R392	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4.Research institutions	I think research institutions can contribute greatly to solving environmental issues. However, if these proposed solutions are not supported by Central and Local Governments, they will not receive strong backing from the general public and will not be solved soon.
R397	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	40s	9.The general public	If the general public doesn't know and has buy in on solutions to improve the environment, then it doesn't matter much if there are policies on the books or incentives to change peoples habits if no one knows about them.
R404	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1.Central Government	The government has the resources to set policy and reward or punish certain types of behavior. Research institutions have taken dramatic hits from the current administration, the media is in disarray. The UN takes up too much of its time with posturing. Public attitudes are certainly important though and local governments are often weaker but in certain places such as California, New York, Massachusetts can have important impacts.
R425	Richard Heinberg	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9.The general public	All could play a role. But until the general public is mobilized to reduce overall consumption, no real improvement will occur. That mobilization will of course require all the rest of the organizations and institutions mentioned. But so far the effort is to increase, not decrease consumption.
R483	[ - ]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	9.The general public	Individuals, together, making informed choices, will determine the success or failure in addressing environmental issues. The general public holds the key to solving environmental issues through political and social action, holding elected leaders accountable, and being informed by data-based, science-driven facts.
R576	Ted R. Kahn	USA & Canada	USA	other	70s and above	1.Central Government	The USA current administration is in denial of the need for good government, education, DEI and any belief that climate change is real. They are destroying scientific and medical institutions; universities also. Unless they are replaced, we have no chance of surviving much longer.
R517	[ - ]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Local government	50s	1.Central Government	Looking at shares of CO2 emitted by richest 1% it is , unfortunately, it is not effective/fast enough to trust in impact of consumer habits or education. The regulations are urgently needed as legal frame, that leads to innovation and change.
R002	DEBARATI GUHA-SAPIR	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	70s and above	2.Local governments 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 9.The general public	Action must be increasingly at local levels and hence better understanding of how climate and environment affects communities is key to progress.
R279	Mads Bertelsen	Western Europe	DENMARK	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	While we can hope for individual responsibility, any realistic change MUST be politically based.
R211	[ - ]	Western Europe	FINLAND	other	40s	1.Central Government	Central governments hold a key position as they establish both national and international policy, as well as take decisions on the use and allocation of resources and funds.
R355	[ - ]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	The insights and leadership on global issues of the UN family, and from the constellation of international organizations created to address particular geographical areas and issues, are doing alright but could be much more effectively engaged. I hold out hope for those organizations in a time of preoccupied nationalism and general ignorance about the realities facing planet earth.
F005	[ - ]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	I believe it is through education that we will change the world.
F009	Msc Martin Böye	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	50s	9.The general public	Through their daily actions (lifestyle choices) and consumer decisions (forcing companies to adapt to retain their markets).

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
F011	[ - ]	Western Europe	FRANCE	other	50s	3.Corporations 9.The general public	Economic models shape outcomes. Citizen mobilization is the source of many changes.
F026	[ - ]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Central government	50s	1.Central Government 3.Corporations 9.The general public	The central government proposes and implements what businesses and, to some extent, the public want. It is unlikely that the public dictates its choices; it's more likely that large corporations influence both the public and the government.
R018	[ - ]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	30s	9.The general public	Only if the many understand what is at stake, they will elect wisely. Only if their hearts are independent and free, they can choose their leaders wisely. Only if they know themselves, they can estimate the risks and stand up for their rights and the wholeness of this planet and the ecosystems... If we understand and take responsibility for our actions, we will be able to change all the above, to be able to build a new way of interaction...
R049	Dietmar Zinner	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government 9.The general public	I think the most important issue is that democracy will survive and that in this way all players other than governments will have teh chance to set pressure on governments to reach teh goals.
R224	[ - ]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	50s	3.Corporations 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 8.NGOs/NPOs	It has been shown that often a handful of companies are responsible for energy consumption, pollution, and economical benefit. Some of these companies have more power than central governments.
R443	Charles Perez	Western Europe	GIBRALTAR	NGO/NPO	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	It is crucial that education systems prioritise environmental issues in schools, so that future generations will be able to grasp, understand and and incorporate solutions when they become responsible adults in the workplace environment. They are the future! and it is vitally important that they lead the way into the next decades.
R481	Nikos G Petrou	Western Europe	GREECE	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	Organised societies in order to slove environmental and other complex issues, need both individual action (such as from the NGOs or the general public), and organised large-scale action (such as central and local governments, international organizations etc). All actors have a crucial role and we cannot single out one actor as the most important.
R186	Sandra Snaebjornsdottir	Western Europe	ICELAND	Corporation	40s	1.Central Government	The climate crisis is a systematic problem requiring systematic changes through national strategies across sectors. It requires global response through cooperation on international agreements and commitments - ensuring just climate transition ensuring that climate policies don't disproportionately burden low-income groups. Governments must furthermore enforce laws and regulations and fund major infrastructure transitions needed.
R068	[ - ]	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1.Central Government	Only central government can facilitate effective individual and institutional action. Weak government leadership is the receipe for inaction at all levels.
R003	Matteo Di Felice	Western Europe	ITALY	Media	50s	1.Central Government 3.Corporations	Money and economy are the most important drivers
R171	Leonardo TUNESI	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	60s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 7.Media organizations 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	The task can be tackled effectively mainly at government level. This is why both the scientific component, to have the necessary data to assess the situation and motivate management choices, as well as NGOs, to correctly inform the public and create the appropriate consensus (necessary for governments to make correct choices) are very important
R010	PAUL HOFSETH	Western Europe	NORWAY	other	70s and above	1.Central Government	assuming that the country has a functioning central administration, effective rule of law, good surveying and science based decisions, the rules set by government will be decisive. Public support aided by free and fair , well informed media, education for all is part of this and needed for general support of governement decisions.  "subsidiarity" (where decisions matching general rules to local conditions are taken at the lowest level possible) is part of good governance, but overarching rules must be set by national governments and followed by local administrations, companies and citizens
R378	[ - ]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	NGO/NPO	40s	10. Others	Famers. Agriculture is an activity that uses a sizeble portion of the land, thus carrying an enormous potential for impact (albeit negative, for the most part nowadyas). Considering soil is the largest carbon sink in terrestrial ecossystems (just to name one ecosystem service), and that farmers are the agents that intervene the most in soil (both in frequency and extension), then they naturally come about as the group with the most impostant role, or to be more precise, the group that harnesses the most potential for positive impact.
R298	Ludwig Baldaszi	Western Europe	SCOTLAND	University or research institution	20s	10. Others	Local communities have to be at the heart of the solution.
R441	[ - ]	Western Europe	SPAIN	other	60s	2.Local governments	Local governments are influenced by corporations and other lobbieists, and even in autocratic countries if there is a will some things can be achieved at local level
S011	Alonso Palli Aguilera	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	60s	4.Research institutions 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 8.NGOs/NPOs	Research institutions—because scientific knowledge is essential. NGOs—because that is their core mission. International organizations—because of their ability to spread information and offer a global perspective.
S038	Fco. Javier Maestre Gasteazi	Western Europe	SPAIN	Corporation	40s	3.Corporations 9.The general public	It's the general population and business sector who hold most of the resources, inputs, and market power. We are the ones who elect and remove governments, pay or evade taxes, and spark revolutions—whether cultural, economic, or social; peaceful or violent.
R258	[ - ]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	other	60s	5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools)	A good education system with goals reaching the pupils awareness of the environmental problems, is fundamental for any society/country.

**Comments on Q5** (Comments submitted in languages other than English have been machine-translated. Please note that these translations may not fully reflect the original intent of the respondents.)

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5-1	Q5 - Reason for your choice
R464	[ - ]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	NGO/NPO	40s	1.Central Government	The biggest driver of environmental destruction is our economic system, however corporations are part of that system and will not act unless regulated by governments, this is why governments must act.
F002	[ - ]	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government 2.Local governments 4.Research institutions	Local and national actors play a key role in implementing environmental measures. Research provides the foundation for long-term innovation in this field.
R118	[ - ]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	40s	3.Corporations	Corporations are responsible for emissions and have the opportunities to provide solutions
R215	ADRIAN ZAUGG	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	1.Central Government	Without strict rules, our behavior will not change. The COVID-19 crisis showed that people are capable of making sacrifices for the greater good. However, this only works if the rules apply to everyone-regardless of their status. Unfortunately, politics is currently preoccupied with entirely different matters rather than developing socially challenging regulations.
R072	Eric SCHOORL	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	1.Central Government	At the moment the Dutch government is very inadequate and not determined to solve our major problems we are facing with regard to the environment, our housing problems, asylum and immigration, loss of biodiversity on land and in our waters, and, foremost, problems related to climate change
R336	Herbert H. T. PRINS	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAND	University or research institution	70s and above	4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 7.Media organizations	Politicians are not fighting for a worthy cause, and corprotaions are merely profit-driven in this Anglo-Saxon approach to capitalism.
R014	[ - ]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	2.Local governments 4.Research institutions 5.Educational institutions (e.g., schools) 6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations) 8.NGOs/NPOs 9.The general public	Real progress on many of issues needs the support from the public who collectively have the power to hold governments and corporations to account. The media also have a role to play. Right wing press pandering to certain sections of the population is not helpful and slows down genuine human progress. We need to educate everyone.
R090	[ - ]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	30s	1.Central Government	Government policy has to drive behavioural change. Human psychology is not intuitively effective at solving large, complex problems.
R204	[ - ]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	9.The general public	If the public care (in a democracy) then the media and policy follow
R335	[ - ]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6.International organizations (e.g., the United Nations)	6. International Organisations. Without worldwide co-ordinated agreement, we cannot go forward in an effective way. The picture is too fragmented.
R346	Brian Zimmerman	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	9.The general public	People need to understand and want to achieve progress for a healthy and sustainable environment (that includes ecological principles as its core foundation) and will then have a collective responsibility for it. When they do, they elect governments that push for it, and they coerce corporates and other institutions to adopt the best practices that lead towards a better healthier planet.
R530	Joseph S Ferris	Western Europe	UK	other	70s and above	10. Others	It is very difficult to make these selections. I believe that we are on the cusp of going forward and realising SDGs or falling back and seeing a worsening in most SDGs. There seems to to be no middle ground in the near future. Also, I believe that progress for many of these goals will be slow to occur.