

Comments on Q6

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
R595	Mmadi M Reuben	Africa	BOTSWANA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Climate Change action: there is a limit on what can be done based resources availability and people's needs. 2. Population growth in Africa continues to put pressure on the land and land use system to cater for the rapidly expanding human populations. Unfair sharing/ utilisation of natural resources further compound to this problem.
F013	Nyonti Merveil Cabrel	Africa	CAMEROON	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Overall there is a major food crisis problem with poor land use and accelerated global warming followed by neglect of marine wildlife.
F016	[-]	Africa	COTE DIVOIRE	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	We are already feeling the effects of climate change with the retreat of coastlines in the towns of Grand Lahou and Grand Bassam and we are witnessing the erosion of biodiversity with logging, clandestine artisanal mining and finally pollution of the waters of the large rivers (Bandama, Sassandra and Comoé) due to mining.
R255	[-]	Africa	GHANA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The overwhelming consensus among climate scientists is that human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, are causing global temperatures to rise at an unprecedented rate. This has led to more frequent and severe heatwaves, storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events. Climate change has far-reaching impacts on ecosystems, agriculture, water resources, human health, and economies. Vulnerable communities, including low-income populations and indigenous groups, are often disproportionately affected. There's therefore the need to take climate action through a multifaceted approach that integrates scientific knowledge, public engagement, policy innovation, and collective action at local, national, and global levels.
R440	Sébastien Regnaut	Africa	GUINEA	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Once we solve the problem we have with governance (that all powers are monopolised by a minority who already have financial power), then we can put the right measures into place and work together at improving our situation, reducing inequalities, reverting the trends in biodiversity loss, habitat loss, livestock welfare and emissions. Then, once this is done, we can work at adaptation and envision a future of adaptability to thrive through the potentially devastating global changes coming.
R117	[-]	Africa	KENYA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is not the most pressing issue in Africa, from the perspective of acute economic and social welfare needs. For this reason, despite all the rhetoric and public awareness of climate change as an issue, I see limited practical improvements in most measurable outcomes related to adaptation and (especially) mitigation, whether based on regional production patterns or on credit trading. Carbon credits and similar schemes seem particularly bankrupt.
R291	[-]	Africa	KENYA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Climate change is a RESULT of other actions and behaviours. Therefore our priority focus should be on the wise use and planning of humankind's resources (including our own reproductivity rates).
R195	[-]	Africa	MOZAMBIQUE	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate Change is perhaps the biggest threat to Earth and Humanity. And there is very little attention to it and scattered action. Mozambique does not produce much in terms of carbon emissions but will be affected heavily by it. However, Mozambique has good gas reserves. Because the World did not care, Technology did not evolve, which means sooner the very poor Country will be an gas exportar, thus a net carbon emitter. The irony!

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R267	Chris Brown	Africa	NAMIBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Current efforts to respond to western needs for climate neutral energy involves "green" hydrogen. This is being planned and developed at the expense of biodiversity in national protected areas. Hydrogen production at the expense of biodiversity cannot be called "green" hydrogen. There should never be any significant negative impact on one global environmental problem to address the needs of another global problem.
F037	Joseph FAYE	Africa	SENEGAL	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Unexpected events (invasion of harmful species, emergence of new pandemics, etc.) can bring a lot of changes and upset already established priorities.
R596	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	We need to focus on solid education with a global curriculum that ensures all people understand the connectedness of nature and their actions and how these relate to the world around us. Every single human must become a steward of the planet. It begins with leadership and policies that are not just on paper but are funded for action. Our livelihoods and very survival are threatened yet we invent new problems every day to fight over. It is time to unite over the goals and work together.
R346	Emmanuel KILELI OLE	Africa	TANZANIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All listed environmental issues need to be taken into account accordingly. However, some of the issues can trigger others to happen. Therefore, a systematic action plan may be required to address these issues accordingly.
F042	Marwa Ben Fraj	Africa	TUNISIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	My country, Tunisia, is one of the countries most affected by climate change. Despite the existence of various strategies related to the fight against this phenomenon, these efforts remain far from the expected objectives. At the local level, there is a distrust of the implementation of public policies and this is generally due to human and financial insufficiency as well as the absence of a global vision that takes into consideration the specificities of each region in the country.
R637	[-]	Africa	UGANDA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The key issues/problems related to land use, degradation of water resources, and food systems are linked to climate change. This affects how humans interface with the environment to make a living. The more human beings exploit local resources for their livelihoods unsustainably, the more damage is caused to the ecosystem. The growing human population even compounds this. As we increase in our pop, we need more resources for our survival and continue to degrade our ecosystem, negatively impacting our continued existence. Therefore actions need to be taken at individual, community, and institutional levels to mitigate and prevent these key issues by
R343	[-]	Asia	CAMBODIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land system changes are fragmenting suitable habitat and that is destroying the integrity of biodiversity. This is being driven by simple targets that are not ecologically explicit in protecting all that is actually needed.

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C002	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The Earth's environment is extremely important; we must take care of it and cherish the resources we have.
C012	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Overpopulation generates significant pollution, which can have a cascading effect on various environmental aspects, leading to further pollution. This pollution, in turn, impacts society, causing additional disruptions and issues.
C019	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	5. Water Resources 7. Food	Although the Earth's surface is largely covered by water, the amount of drinkable water per capita is quite limited. We should conserve water in our daily lives and engage in water-saving activities. Additionally, food is relatively scarce, so we should practice food conservation and the "clean plate" campaign to ensure that more food can reach those in need.
C065	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Strictly enforce environmental protection laws and regulations, with a focus on investigating and addressing various types of environmental violations.
C080	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I hope that countries around the world will prioritize these issues, collaborate together, and establish systems that allow all living beings and humanity to develop peacefully and harmoniously.
C119	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues are a global challenge, encompassing climate change, loss of biodiversity, water resource shortages, and air and water pollution. These problems have profound effects on human society and natural ecosystems. In response to these challenges, the international community has taken a series of actions, including signing the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promoting sustainable development and green economic transformation, and implementing environmental protection laws and regulations. Everyone can contribute to protecting the Earth's environment by engaging in activities such as energy conservation, reducing plastic use, and participating in reforestation efforts.
C138	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change seriously threatens the balance of the biosphere, leading to species extinction, and ultimately endangering human survival.

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C161	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Earth's environment is currently facing severe challenges, with the occurrence of extreme weather and various environmental accidents indicating that our environmental conditions have reached a critical stage. Countries and individuals must start taking action, rather than focusing solely on economic concerns, to address and change these issues.
C195	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Protect ecological balance, conserve water, safeguard water resources, promote a low-carbon lifestyle, and implement policies to drive progress.
C208	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The imbalance between population and the natural environment is a significant issue. The Earth's population is too large, and the frequent and aggressive exploitation of natural resources has led to numerous environmental problems.
C218	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Reduce poverty and improve social equity by providing employment opportunities, social security, education, and skills training.
C223	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The frequent extreme weather events caused by climate change have a significant impact on ecosystems and human societies. We need to adopt stronger emission reduction measures, promote energy transitions, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
C266	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I have an optimistic view of global environmental issues; I believe that things will continue to improve.
C306	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Earth is our shared home, and protecting the environment, resources, ecology, and biodiversity is crucial for our survival and development.
C310	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Strengthen government and international coordination, and work together to address global environmental issues.
C366	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water resources are inherently limited, so it's crucial to conserve and make the most efficient use of them.
C375	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change on Earth has many causes, and its most immediate impact is extreme weather events. Disrupting the ecological balance can lead to even more problems.

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C382	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Earth is like one big family, and it relies on the contributions and efforts of every individual.
C400	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	With the current high population on Earth and the pursuit of convenience leading to many negative environmental impacts, I believe it's crucial to focus on education and awareness. However, it shouldn't just stay at the level of awareness; there must be actual actions taken as well.
C426	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change	As long as we promote the development of clean energy and use resources efficiently, without depleting the environment for economic growth, and avoid empty promises, the Earth can still be saved.
C433	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe we need to strengthen people's awareness and develop and implement effective plans.
C451	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We cannot blindly stimulate domestic demand, as some industries have significant environmental impacts.
C470	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We should all pay attention to our daily habits, protect water sources, and conserve food.
C471	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food	Food is a basic need for people and must be strongly safeguarded. Population impacts living standards and needs to be reasonably controlled.
R312	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	The impact of climate change on the ecological environment is profound and multifaceted, which has become a common challenge facing the world. From a macro perspective, climate change not only leads to the loss of biodiversity and changes in habitats, but also causes a series of problems such as water scarcity and food chain disruptions. At the micro level, the impact of climate change on the ecological environment is more specific and intuitive.
R697	[-]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	water resources will be more and more important in the future; consumption habits should be improved and reasonable relationships among society, economy and environment should be managed, and the policies and measures are the keys
R369	Joe Cheung	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	connect people to the issue of climate change and biodiversity is very important. reconnecting urban citizen to nature is key to drive pro-environment changes through empathy.
R116	Shahadev Rabha	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Pollution, whether it's air, water, or soil pollution, poses significant threats to human health, wildlife, and ecosystems. Industrial activities, agriculture, transportation, and waste disposal all contribute to pollution. Efforts needed to reduce pollution include implementing stricter regulations, investing in cleaner technologies, promoting sustainable practices, and raising awareness about the importance of environmental stewardship.

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R294	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Though all selected topics needs to be addressed, however, among them the human overpopulation control I think must be on the topmost priority. As controlling of world's human population is the only key and hope of survival for all living things on this planet. Otherwise, we should be ready to explore some other planet. COVID-19 has proven that Nature does not need any human intervention for its sustenance.
R410	Pradeep Nair, Ph.D.	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	focus should be on creating scientific literature focusing on regional information need and associated issues, especially in the Asian region. It is also a time to look into shifting the focus from denial and despair to action rather than on the solutions to social issues and ways to adapt to its effects in the way they were reported.
R486	Avinash Kumar Ranjan	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Encourage peoples for roof gardening or farming, which will be crucial in mitigating the atmospheric carbons. Need to increase and enhance the wetlands
R693	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Effects of climate changes are currently being felt in India with record breaking temperatures and severe droughts in India's wet zones, which are likely to worsen in the near future. Unfortunately, efforts to mitigate the climate and biodiversity related issues are only on paper and not seriously implemented. Developmental projects are are insensitive to change in the land use pattern and pollution. While development is perceived as a major goal, sustainability is not in focus. There are no serious policies to conserve and manage water resources.
R271	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing environmental problems in developing countries requires a holistic approach that considers social, economic and ecological factors. International cooperation, sustainable policies and community engagement are critical to realizing a healthier planet and a better future for everyone. The government needs to increase commitment and resources to start solving environmental problems from the household and small village level which in turn will have national, regional and global impacts.
R394	John Dominggus Kalor	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing environmental problems in developing countries requires a holistic approach that considers social, economic and ecological factors. International cooperation, sustainable policies and community engagement are critical to realizing a healthier planet and a better future for everyone. The government needs to increase commitment and resources to start solving environmental problems from the household and small village level which in turn will have national, regional and global impacts.
003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	The stance of our country on climate change cannot be determined without properly addressing the relationship between disasters and nuclear power.
009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I am becoming pessimistic, feeling that it might already be too late. Instead of focusing on solutions, the situation has become increasingly uncertain due to wars.
011	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	40s	1. Climate Change	I believe it's time to move beyond the delusion that EVs alone are a sufficient solution for climate change.
020	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am concerned that changes in the Earth's environment could lead to increased conflicts, which in turn could further exacerbate environmental degradation.

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026	Satoru Katsuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	There are disparities in the impact of environmental damage both domestically and internationally, leading to varying levels of awareness. Particularly in areas where there are no immediate effects, awareness tends to be very low. It is challenging to ensure that compliance with laws and voluntary actions are implemented and maintained fairly.
031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	6. Population	Addressing the declining population caused by low birth rates and an aging society requires concerted efforts from businesses, the government, and society as a whole. This includes increasing birth rates through targeted measures and especially providing support for women in the workplace.
036	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	7. Food	War is the greatest form of environmental destruction and has a severe impact on food supply. Russia should immediately cease its invasion of Ukraine and withdraw all military forces.
045	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	50s	1. Climate Change	For two years, I worked as a manager responsible for climate change mitigation, engaging in various projects and putting maximum effort into each one. However, I did not feel that we made significant progress in advancing the measures. The impact of individual projects is very small compared to the scale of global warming, and although tangible results are not apparent, I have come to recognize the importance of "continuing efforts" and "engaging more broadly."
049	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	6. Population	The root of all problems and issues is population. Unless we address this, we are merely postponing the problems.
056	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From individual behavioral changes to systemic changes. In other words, we should redesign systems and institutions to encourage behavioral changes.
W005	Hidehiko Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While minor legal adjustments are made, there is no progress in creating large-scale systems that can fundamentally change lifestyles. Although there was some hope for a shift towards a new normal during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, it seems that we merely adapted to different ways of living without making meaningful progress towards a sustainable society.
W027	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	While raising awareness among the general public is important, there are limits to how many people can become highly conscious. It's necessary to focus on implementing social systems and regulations on corporate activities that enable people to live with minimal impact, even if they are not consciously aware of their actions.
W033	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Japan's population is increasingly declining in rural areas, leading to the abandonment of local infrastructure. It is time to consider how to support and develop infrastructure in municipalities with small populations. The value of preserving biodiversity and maintaining water resources, which are crucial in areas with abundant natural environments, should be recognized and emphasized.
W036	Kazuki Iijima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Citizens are primarily focused on their own comfortable and enjoyable lifestyles. Similarly, policies often just advocate for necessary changes without considering broader needs. What is required is a comprehensive optimization where both sides consider each other's needs and work towards a balanced solution.
W038	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Due to my professional responsibilities, I find the issues of environmental pollution caused by various chemicals, particularly the recent problems related to antibiotic resistance and organic fluorine compounds (PFAS), to be quite serious.

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W044	Masahisa Sato	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The COVID-19 pandemic and major earthquakes have highlighted a complex array of issues and led to significant changes in lifestyle and views on happiness. In particular, younger generations tend to integrate various issues and connect them to their own well-being. In contrast, senior citizens, who have experienced Japan as an economic powerhouse, still view the country primarily through an economic lens and exhibit a strong vertical mindset. This generational gap in social awareness is evident. Moving forward, it is essential to enhance communication not only within generations but also across generations, and to update optimal solutions based on practice and dialogue.
W047	Ryuji Tsutsui	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food	Population growth is a root cause of various environmental and social issues, and finding a delicate balance to curb excessive reproduction as a means of escaping poverty is both a nuanced and unavoidable challenge. While Japan struggles with declining birth rates, addressing the uncontrolled increase in global population by 2100 is crucial. Without implementing some form of restriction, sustainability efforts alone will not be sufficient to keep pace with the growing demands.
W058	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	6. Population	Recently, many people are worried about the decline in national populations and the potential collapse of countries. However, it is crucial to understand that explosive population growth is a root cause of environmental and social issues. Viewing the current population decline as an opportunity, it is important to rethink and revise public awareness, national systems, and policies accordingly.
W062	Yumi Fukushima	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	If valuing all forms of life, including humans, is not at the core of our daily lives, initiatives like the SDGs may become mere tools for economic growth. Economic growth should be limited to a certain extent; beyond that, we should transition to a steady-state economy. This would allow us to live within the Earth's limits, avoiding excessive competition and fostering mutual support. It is essential to create new systems and accounting practices that align with this approach. The concept of a "public good economy" seems to be a promising direction.
W074	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The changes in biological ecosystems caused by global warming and the resulting depletion of biological resources are becoming increasingly apparent. As an individual, I am particularly interested in the natural and ecological aspects of the Seto Inland Sea and the Setouchi region, which are semi-closed seas. I recognize that these local issues are interconnected with broader changes in the global environment.
W076	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	It's important not only to integrate issues like biodiversity and climate change into everyday life but also to spread awareness about careers in these fields and their potential benefits. We need to increase the number of professionals working in sustainability.
W082	Akira Morishima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Different social positions lead to varying levels of awareness, and actions often reflect the convenience of one's own position.
W085	Akio Yanai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe we have already entered an era of climate change, characterized by unstable weather patterns and frequent natural disasters. In this context, the priority policies our country should focus on are "ensuring stable food supply" (especially increasing self-sufficiency) and establishing a "cross-agency emergency response system" for post-disaster situations. Efforts to raise awareness about climate change should shift from "mitigation" to "adaptation" (survival strategies) in response to the changing state of the global environment.

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W099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In a global society, without addressing the externalization of environmental burdens—where the negative impacts of individual consumption behaviors and living conditions are passed onto other countries, vulnerable populations, future generations, or the global environment—achieving the SDGs and solving environmental problems will be impossible.
W108	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If we are to take the global environmental issues seriously, humanity must aim to build a truly "sustainable society." This requires a break from resource-wasting capitalism and the establishment and promotion of new social values. The notion that "driving the economy" is a contribution to society is merely a convenience for capitalists. Instead, we should prioritize human inner well-being as a social metric. In other words, we should strive to form a society centered around an ethical framework based on global environmental issues and the principles of the SDGs.
W131	Koji Furuse	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the most critical threat to sustainability is the increasing international division and conflict.
W139	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Given the high likelihood that climate warming will continue for some time, it is crucial to swiftly implement proactive measures to address the various impacts, such as localized heavy rainfall, floods, changes in marine life due to rising sea temperatures, and shifts in crop cultivation. This includes adopting new production techniques, technologies, and policies that may involve relocating populations to higher ground. It may be arrogant to think that decarbonization alone can fully mitigate climate change.
W145	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The ongoing wars in Russia and Ukraine as well as between Israel and Hamas demonstrates that our inability to harness conflict could have various effects on our ability to meet the SDGS since this affects food security, poverty among others.
W148	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	With wars occurring in various parts of the world and the risk of new conflicts increasing, it seems that environmental issues are becoming secondary in the public's concern. I believe that for many nations, religions, and ethnic groups to sustainably coexist on Earth, it is essential to place greater emphasis on cultural perspectives.
W153	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I am deeply concerned that the prolonged armed conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine and the situation in Palestine, are significantly setting back the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the progress of the SDGs.
W163	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the decline in the effectiveness of the United Nations, the world has seen a significant reduction in effective measures to ensure global security. As a result, many issues that contradict the goals of the SDGs are arising due to ongoing conflicts. It seems we have entered a time where the serious pursuit of world peace is more critical than ever.
W172	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	People today are often too preoccupied with their daily lives to focus on solving environmental issues. This is particularly evident in developing countries, but similar trends are also emerging in Japan amid growing inequality. Unfortunately, this makes achieving the SDGs increasingly difficult.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
W185	Kiwao Kadokami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	If we don't fundamentally change the way our economy operates, human activities will likely exceed the Earth's environmental capacity to such an extent that the resulting impacts will become impossible to ignore.
W196	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	Japan's low food self-sufficiency rate makes it highly vulnerable to significant impacts in the event of international conflicts or other disruptions.
W201	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 	Currently, wheat exports from countries like India are increasing sharply. However, there has been no discussion on how the rise in CO2 concentrations may be affecting the increase in wheat production. It is equally important to consider the potential impact on food production if it were to stagnate or decrease, as it is to discuss the effects of rising CO2 emissions on the natural environment.
W206	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 	Environmental education for children should be more actively promoted. It is crucial not only to teach the importance of recycling and environmental conservation theoretically but also to provide hands-on experiences through direct participation in these activities.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	Among the many factors influencing changes in the Earth's environment, I believe that human activities, particularly population growth and political-economic factors such as war, have the most significant impact. Therefore, controlling population growth, correcting excessive consumerism, and improving international relations are crucial for enhancing the Earth's environment.
W213	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others 	Without a spirit of solidarity based on human justice and self-restraint, protecting the Earth's environment, including addressing climate change and biodiversity loss, will be difficult.
W228	Teppe Douke	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 	One of the significant global challenges we face is related to the oceans. Issues such as plastic pollution, ocean acidification, and rising sea temperatures are changing the system at a fundamental level. Additionally, the absence of effective governance for areas beyond national jurisdiction presents further challenges. Therefore, addressing these ocean-related issues should be a key focus moving forward.
W237	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	1. Climate Change	The recent increase in temperatures has reached a level where extreme heat and intense rainfall events have become almost unstoppable. Summer heat has already reached dangerous levels for vulnerable groups such as the elderly and infants. For humanity to continue to survive, it is crucial to implement adaptation measures, but we must also urgently advance comprehensive strategies to combat global warming.
W249	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Israel's assault on Gaza seem to be lowering the international thresholds for engaging in armed aggression outside their own borders. This is leading to global instability and negatively impacting the frameworks for international cooperation and collaboration. Consequently, efforts on climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and other global environmental policies are stagnating.

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W267	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change, population issues, and behavioral change are closely interconnected. Addressing these issues individually with mere awareness is unlikely to bring about significant societal transformation. To build a genuinely better society by 2050, it is essential to balance economic activities with environmental considerations and implement concrete actions.
W278	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	In Japan, the population has already begun to decline, and therefore, raising environmental issues based on the assumption of population growth and expansion seems increasingly inappropriate.
W279	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	I am surprised to not see any mention of war or armed conflict in the list of environmental risk factors. Surely, nuclear war counts as a tremendous current risk to our biosphere and more-than-human lives.
W291	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Attention is increasingly focused on issues such as wars abroad and rising prices, leading to a diminishing concern for environmental problems.
W294	Toshihiko Goto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While it is true that addressing environmental issues requires changes in individual awareness and behavior, this should not be used as a guise to obscure the undeniable fact that individual actions alone cannot resolve environmental problems. With the global population exceeding 8 billion and continuing to grow, the use of biomass resources has led to rapid land use changes and ongoing deforestation. In today's world, a major transformation of social systems is essential, but achieving global cooperation is not easy.
W298	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most important aspect of addressing environmental issues is widespread education that changes public awareness. Additionally, further efforts in governance, including issues related to women's social status, are necessary.
W306	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a significant threat to humanity and highlighted concerns about the impact of environmental pollution on the planet. However, recent climate change also presents serious challenges to human society. It is crucial that countries address these global issues without being driven by national interests and engage in serious discussions at forums such as the United Nations.
W325	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is undoubtedly progressing. When considering how to address it, I feel that people should start with familiar, everyday issues. However, many seem unsure about how to take action.
W327	Tomoko Mori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that promoting environmentally conscious behavior based on individual conscience alone is no longer sufficient to address environmental issues. We urgently need to establish systems and rules that ensure low environmental impact without requiring people to be constantly aware of it. Specifically, this includes the large-scale adoption of renewable energy and transforming logistics systems to significantly reduce plastic usage.
W332	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To resolve global environmental issues, political processes such as legal frameworks and the establishment of international agreements are crucial. Therefore, it is important for policymakers and government officials to deepen their understanding of nature. Additionally, there is a need to broaden science education for the general public.
W342	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	other	60s	5. Water Resources 6. Population	The starting point for the impact on the Earth's environment is population. As the population increases, environmental degradation naturally follows. In an extreme case, if the population were to reach zero, new environmental problems would cease to arise. However, the pollution that has already been emitted would still remain.

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W357	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To implement effective measures, adequate scientific literacy is essential. However, there is an abundance of insufficient or biased information surrounding us, particularly through media and social networks. This can lead people to believe incorrect but appealing explanations rather than more complex, accurate ones. Therefore, improving general scientific literacy is an urgent issue.
W365	Takasei Kusube	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Technological innovation alone cannot solve environmental problems; a change in lifestyle is also necessary.
W371	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Rather than focusing solely on expanding investment in new technologies, addressing issues such as local food and energy production and correcting the excesses of globalization can improve many problems. Additionally, regulating business models characterized by mass production, mass consumption, and mass disposal, such as fast food and fast fashion, as well as controlling IT industries that continuously render old products obsolete to create new demand, is essential. If relying on regulations poses challenges, then focusing on lifestyle changes through education should be prioritized.
W374	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Economic incentives, such as environmental taxes and subsidies, may be necessary to guide the general public towards more environmentally friendly lifestyles.
W376	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The significant reduction in education budgets and the requirement for university faculty to secure external funding for their research are deeply concerning. We are increasingly becoming a society where young people are deprived of hope. In such a situation, individuals may prioritize their own security and become less inclined to address global issues like environmental problems, which may seem irrelevant to them. I am deeply worried that this trend is leading to a society where people lack the motivation and ability to confront such challenges.
W378	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Each individual must stop excessive and wasteful consumption and cultivate the ability to seek true richness. At the same time, society as a whole should aim for a shift towards a sustainable society where everyone can live in safety, security, and with a rich quality of life, rather than focusing solely on short-term economic growth. To achieve this, it is crucial to create a society where policy-making involves diverse and effective approaches, in collaboration with citizens, NGOs, and not just a few politicians, businesses, and bureaucrats.
W402	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe that public awareness regarding decarbonization and nature-positive approaches is definitely changing. However, I feel that the market to support these changes is still not fully developed. Additionally, there seems to be a lack of policy support to back the actions of progressive companies.
W403	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Among environmental issues, topics directly related to our daily lives, such as food and water, have become increasingly understandable to the general public. However, many people still lack a strong sense of urgency regarding the biodiversity that supports these essential services.
K007	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think there is a lack of human rights, environmental, and economic education in the regular curriculum of our country. The disconnection between people is increasing, and there is a prevalent atmosphere that values fast speed and development above all. Environmental and ecological sensitivity is something that should be learned early in childhood. Adults need to pay more attention to children's and teenagers' environmental education for them to grow up as responsible adults.

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K051	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There has been some progress since the SDGs following the MDGs, but it feels like we have regressed after the COVID-19 pandemic. We need more active and aggressive methods considering the pandemic.
K063	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To cope with climate change, we need to change our current lifestyles, and production and consumption should be conducted in a less harmful and sustainable way to the earth.
K071	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	I think humans are the problem to the extent that reducing the population would preserve the ecosystem. It is a shame that innocent animals and nature suffer through humans. Instead of encouraging more births, from a global perspective, I think we should discourage having more children. We should strengthen and enforce laws for plogging and carbon neutrality instead of just talking about it. We should protect wildlife and endangered species by increasing green belts area and get rid of zoo. Also, I believe it is good idea to distribute condoms in Africa.
K087	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I feel that these topics do not easily reach the general public and seem difficult to understand.
K099	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must protect and nurture the environment for our survival. Climate change has reached a serious level. We need to improve it with a sense of crisis.
K104	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think not having a child is more beneficial to the environment in terms of carbon emissions than having one vegan.
K120	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While individual awareness and habit improvement are important, it is crucial for government-level policy decisions to establish eco-friendly practices across the entire social infrastructure, period, facilities, industrial complexes, and large companies.
K129	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues are no longer individual responsibilities. More publicity and legal efforts are needed at the corporate and national levels.
K140	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Education on the seriousness of climate change and solutions is needed. This will enable people to make better choices and take actions for a sustainable future. Environmental education should be strengthened in schools, workplaces, and communities.
K148	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Let's use eco-friendly products to prevent environmental pollution. In fact, the term eco-friendly products is not synonymous with economic efficiency. Using eco-friendly products might be less cost-effective, but in the long run, it is beneficial for health by reducing exposure to endocrine disruptors and helps protect and prevent pollution in the environment.

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K155	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since it is important to think about these issues from a young age, it would be good to include more environmental topics in the regular curriculum of elementary, middle, and high schools. Just like Korean and English, subjects that students consider important, including environmental chapters or passages and requiring deep thought and research.
K165	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The nation and companies must take action. To restore the environment, some restrictions on living rights should be imposed, similar to during COVID-19. Although not as much as during COVID-19, humans should endure some inconvenience. It is time to push policies strongly.
R079	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While the public awareness seem to be higher now, I do not see much progress toward any of the goals. Electric vehicles become more popular but they also involves high environmental costs for instance.
R007	Colin MAYCOCK	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Efforts on climate change are not close to meeting the 1.5 degree target and we are risk of overshooting this target. Many of the NDCs are based on dodgy estimates (especially sequestration within forests) and there has been little to no progress on delivering on the NDCs. Almost all indicated on biodiversity are still on a downward trajectory and this is before we experience the major impacts of climate change.
R377	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem alteration are intricately linked to human interactions with the environment. Therefore, raising awareness and fostering sustainable consumption habits could help reduce these environmental impacts.
R171	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	Other	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	As an Environmental Consultant for hydro power development projects, I fear for the environmental degradation that brings through haphazard construction of hydropower in Nepal. Construction of hydropower especially in National parks, conservation areas and buffers zones, it has detrimental impact on water ecosystem, forest diversity and wildlife as well. Hydropower development has reached upto 3700 masl in Kanchanjunga Conservation area which is habitat of endangered species like Red panda. Development of hydropower in such secular region will definitely lead to extinction of red panda and other wild animals.
R378	Ubaid Ullah	Asia	PAKISTAN	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	There is need to minimize the impacts of climate change in the countries most affected. Conservation of natural water bodies through sustainable utilization of their resources and treatment of effluents before entering to large water bodies. Installation of large effluent treatment plants near large industrial zone and in the big cities.
R109	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	these are complex problems that need governments and big corporations working together, but they all just watch out for their own interests so no real change can happen with business as usual.
R421	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In addressing Climate Change, it is essential to check where and how the raw materials for electric batteries and vehicles are sourced. The increased demand for minerals threatens areas of extremely high biodiversity. In SE Asia this is especially forests on ultramafic soils (which are characterized as being high in nickel, chromium, and cobalt). Not only does mining for these metals damage the overlying forest, it also can result in siltation of coral reefs, poisoning of inland and coastal waters and agricultural soils, and health hazards for human populations.

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R496	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	Other	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is an urgent need to protect the remaining natural spaces (forests, resources) in South-east Asia, which is experiencing large population growths and economic growths in some countries. As populations and affluence increase in these countries, consumption will increase. This will put a strain on natural resources, as more land must be cleared for food production etc.
R003	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	It is very difficult to tease out issue related to each of these as they are all interlinked.
R670	T. Tamasha Fernando	Asia	SRI LANKA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Change of land system is the pathway for many environmental issues. With the rapid rate of increase of population, especially in Asian and African countries land system changes by over utilization of lands for settlements and crop and vegetable cultivation. Land segmentation fragment the habitats of fauna creating many conflicts among wild and community as an example human elephant conflicts. Industrialization for meet the demand of human enhance the waste generation ultimately generating solid and waste water. Climate change is the main reason for numerous issues. Biodiversity losses with the change and destruction of the habitats.
R156	Saraj Ruchisansakun	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	30s	10. Others	To better target specific issues, activities should concentrate on a single SDG goal rather than listing multiple goals. Highlighting all SDGs can often serve as a distraction from the core problem and reduce the term 'SDGs' to a mere buzzword.
R566	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Climate change is more than evident happening either in Albania seacoast, but also with erosion problems and unstable weather. This is related also with diminution of usable freshwater resources, due to less snowfall and less rain and therefore less flows in the rivers
R576	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ESTONIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The status of soils in several parts of the world is catastrophic. Awareness of the situation is much lower than about climatic changes. Problems of biodiversity, water resources and land-system change are inseparable in global view. Voluntary change towards lesser consumption habitats is realistic only for the most educated and ethical people, most of the population continues as long as possible.
R183	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	HUNGARY	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Protect soil from overuse, depletion, contamination, desertification and conversion of arable land into industrial land.
R273	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet	POLAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	there should be less propaganda but more information to the public based upon sound scientific facts
R599	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The conservation of biological diversity is a fundamentally important aspect for the conservation of ecosystems and human survival. Maintaining Red Data Books and protecting species that have received state protection is one of the main tools for preserving biodiversity.
R666	EUGENE A. SILOW	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is necessary to reduce the consumption of resources and to live in the stable equilibrium and harmony with surrounding community, society and natural world
R310	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All issues are of great importance, I clicked on some which I believe are the most important.

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R144	Julian Monge-Najera	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I wish more weight was placed on not contaminating water.
S061	[-]	Mexico, Central Am	COSTA RICA	Local government	30s	1. Climate Change	Costa Rica has developed policies to work on decarbonization at the central government level, however, with each change of government, this weakens. With extensive forest cover and protected areas, it could be said that we are on the right path towards this goal, however, compensation is not the real solution to the problem.
R475	Silvio J Crespín	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these concerns (and more) are interlinked into human-nature coexistence. This state of the global social-ecological system is what we should strive for. A combination of awareness, policy, technology and most importantly compassion, are what will lead to prolonged human existence on the planet.
S088	Luis Antonio Ramos	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The evaluation of all systems predominantly in economic terms prevents the internalization of non-monetizable values. Only when more than 50% of the population without economic deficiency or scarcity is directly affected by environmental crises, climate change, loss of biodiversity, pollution, etc. will we begin to make the necessary drastic changes in our behavior, from the individual level to the level of State macro policies.
S017	Roberto Andres BOSCH FIGUEREDO	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Corporation	40s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Minimal application of basic rules for waste management in cities 2. Excessive per capita energy use in countries with higher financial resources, constantly contributing to global pollution 3. Policies generated by those same rich countries to try to subject countries with fewer resources to inadequate conditions that do not allow improving the situation of human poverty 4. It is increasingly difficult to discern environmental reality due to so much exaggeration and misinformation in the media
S035	Valerie Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental changes occur both naturally and by man. However, this environmental change has been accelerated by the lifestyle we have adopted, both consumerism and the lack of recycling practices; the waste produced ends up in different bodies of water, affecting the biochemical flows of the aquifer system that negatively impact marine resources. I believe that both the government and society itself must make the effort to apply and follow environmental policies that ensure their livelihoods without allowing outsiders, foreigners and locals, to take advantage of these resources without receiving any penalty.
R105	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	50s	6. Population	Human population growth is the major problem related to our environmental problems. Lately, people are talking about how the human population will start declining in the future... but that is not soon enough and is not global. It is disappointing that UN took out the population issue from the SDG. None of the others will be achieved if humans keep increasing.
S005	Jose Luis Carpio Dominguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	1. Cambio climático 3. Cambios en el sistema terrestre (Uso de la tierra) 5. Recursos acuíferos 8. Estilos de vida (Hábitos de consumo)	Although efforts have been made for conscious water management, agricultural activity uses too much water from the aquifers, which has caused serious water supply problems for biological cycles and human consumption. In addition, deforestation is a problem that has not been taken into account in social or institutional awareness.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
S009	GABRIEL VÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local government	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Changing our consumption habits has a positive and immediate impact.
S010	[-]	Mexico, Central Am	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The main problem is the overexploitation of resources; sustainable alternatives to mitigate the effects of climate change are expensive or do not reach the poorest regions.
S013	Emma VILLASEñOR	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The ecological crisis is based on the economy and the way in which the planet's resources have been exploited without considering their physical limits. I believe that a paradigm shift towards economic degrowth is necessary to reduce the pressure on the planet and change the way in which we relate to each other as societies, as well as between human and non-human beings.
S074	Luz María Crystell ROSAS CRUZ	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the main problem is the loss of biodiversity, followed by climate change, both of which feed off each other, in addition to the increase in population, which will have a serious impact in the future.
S069	[-]	Mexico, Central Am	PANAMA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The environmental problem is a human problem, nature does its thing, but humans destroy it more and more every day, just to accumulate more money. So solving the environmental problem must take into account real ancestral knowledge, because there are those who are inventing and/or taking advantage of this ancient knowledge. Solving the environmental problem must start from within oneself and from the populations themselves without external interference.
R572	Attish Kanhai	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Far too much misinformation is available on climate change. It is unthinkable that we live on a planet that is clearly warming and some people still claim they don't believe it is real. To what end? This needs to stop and misinformation should be called out as just that. As a scientist I have never met any other scientist who has faked data or lied about their work because they've been paid to lie or whatever other nonsense reasons people give to discredit climate change. We need to stop electing people and giving platforms to people who spout the nonsense that climate change is a hoax.
R675	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Changes in climate (reduced precipitation, temperature increase, dust increase) increase the negative impact on various aspects, like biodiversity (reduced functions of ecosystems, biodiversity loss). The reduced precipitation, besides the direct impact on ecosystems, enhances ecosystem issues since in order to acquire water, infrastructure is constructed to maintain water for the population. The increase of dust also increases health issues within the population
R568	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food	The most urgent issue are associated with local land-system changes These affect biodiversity in a big way. Local changes are the result of human population size and practices (pollution, life style, economy, etc) Climate change is a major concern but its current effects are minor compare to local land-system changes that are much more destructive.

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R100	ISLAM MAGHAYREH	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is one of the most pressing environmental issues of our time. It's crucial that we take immediate and decisive action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Biodiversity loss is also a critical issue that needs attention. The loss of species and habitats not only threatens ecosystems but also has serious implications for human well-being. Land-use change, such as deforestation and urbanization, is another significant environmental challenge. It's important to manage land resources sustainably to preserve ecosystems and support biodiversity.
R652	[-]	Middle East	KUWAIT	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I personally think that issue no. 8 are contributing to environmental issues no. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7. With overpopulation (issue no.6) issues 8 is effected thus leading to a chain reaction with the other issues mentioned.
R241	[-]	Middle East	LEBANON	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think our main problem is wasting. We are consuming much more than is needed. Hence stop wasting and we will be living in a better sustainable world.
R701	Esra Per	Middle East	TURKEY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues like climate change, biodiversity loss, and water resource management are critical challenges facing our world today. Human activities such as fossil fuel consumption, deforestation, and pollution are driving these crises, leading to severe weather events, species extinction, and water scarcity. Addressing these issues requires collective action through sustainable practices, effective policies, and public awareness. Individually, conserving energy, reducing waste, and adopting sustainable lifestyles can make a significant difference. As an academic, I also focus on citizen science research to engage communities and promote environmental stewardship.
R099	Brendan Mackey	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Few people really accept what the science is now telling us about the need for urgent climate action. The climate change problem even if understood as serious, it not considered serious enough to warrant urgent transformational action now.
R154	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am in a high growth and relatively high population region of eastern Australia. While biodiversity is declining (increasing numbers and degree of threat to species) there is massive national-state need for growth, for increased population (to fill jobs), for development of natural forested areas for industry and housing estates.
R179	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Nature needs to be seen as an equal priority to climate action to ensure actions help address all issues. Fundamentals of climate change must be taught in schools. Closer connections to the natural world are required to make people care about preserving biodiversity. 30x30 must be considered non-negotiable rather than aspirational. Efforts must be made to control population growth in many countries.
R344	Peter Clark	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There has been a definite increase in awareness of climate change issues in Australia and especially in South Australia where I live, concerning renewable energy generation. Solar and wind generated power is in the majority of all power production in the state (to approx.75% of total). Public awareness of issues with plastic are being taken on by schools and businesses
R480	Darryl N Jones	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The advent of wars is utterly reprehensible at this critical time. The players need to be held accountable for the damage being done to the planet.

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R525	BRADFORD SHERMAN	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 	<p>We are losing the Great Barrier Reef and there is, in my opinion, of coming close to the Paris 1.5C target. The sooner governments acknowledge this reality and take more substantial policy steps to address it, the better. Media reports still offer far too much hope for 1.5. We need to acknowledge that what we've done is too little too late and that we are heading for something like 2.2 C or greater and the extreme hydrological changes that will come with it.</p> <p>There is too much urban expansion (geographically) at the cost of nature reserves and agricultural land. We need to stop population growth immediately until we have accommodation for new arrivals without forcing up rents that the less well off cannot afford. That means more residences to address the current housing crisis (wealth inequality is a related issue) and return to a more progressive income tax regime that isn't biased towards investment earnings and takes some purchasing power away from the better off to put downwards pressure on inflation by reducing demand.</p> <p>If we don't deal with housing/taxes/inequality, society won't have the capacity to make changes required at the individual consumer level.</p>
R640	Raymond Thomas Wills	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	<p>As a scientist I have been contributing to public awareness of climate change for 35 years, and calling for climate action through all channels available, and while I believe the world is doing more than in previous years, I have never felt more frustrated than today on the shallowness of action, and contrary action promoting renewable energy while perversely continuing greater support of fossil fuels.</p>
R353	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Central government	50s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 	<p>Consumption is a huge issue. Some folks say that individual level action ignores the changes needed at a systems/political level, but systems are made up of individuals. If 50% of people decided to stop using any product made of plastic, there would be a change in the entire industry. However, even though I picked consumption habits, I do think this needs regulation - e.g., extended producer responsibility, stewardship programmes, polluter-pays, etc.</p>
R175	Daphney Kiki	Oceania	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Other	30s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	<p>Climate change, biodiversity loss, land-use change, pollution, water scarcity, unsustainable consumption habits, and societal impacts are pressing environmental issues. Mitigating climate change through renewable energy adoption, protecting biodiversity and ecosystems, promoting sustainable land management, addressing pollution, managing water resources sustainably, and advocating for sustainable lifestyles are crucial actions. Collaboration among governments, international organizations, businesses, and individuals is essential for effective solutions and ensuring a sustainable future.</p>
R478	[-]	Oceania	SOLOMON	NGO/NPO	40s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 	<p>Climate change, or Climate crisis, is real; therefore, combine efforts at the global, regional and national level to work together to address the climate crisis. Failure to address the climate crisis will have a doomsday for the planet Earth and its inhabitants.</p>
R452	Alicia Bustillos Ardaya	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	30s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	<p>Economy influencing lifestyles and lifestyles influencing economies to increase consumption that need to be regulated</p>
F034	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	30s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	<p>It is necessary and urgent to put into practice actions to combat climate change, take care of our sources of drinking water, seek processes that reduce pollution and contamination of rivers and oceans; as well as to care about lifestyles that generate less impact on the environment. This will only be possible with the creation of more effective social, political and economic movements that take into account more immediate changes within the population.</p>

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R181	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Humanity needs more true altruism and sense of community, of being part of Nature.
R370	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In fact, I believe that the main environmental issue in contemporary society is, actually, not an environmental problem. The main issue is the civilization model, based in capitalism and economic growth. We, as a society, are not able to overcome environmental issues without changing, drastically, the civilization model.
R443	Teresa Cristina Magro Lindenkamp	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I note that despite there being individual actions, there is great pressure for people to significantly increase their consumption of cheap products that have a major impact on the environment, from their manufacture to their disposal. We still need to make a lot of progress in this direction.
R669	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the current situation in Rio Grande do Sul and the fact that Brazil is a rural country, among other factors, I understand these topics to be extremely important.
R686	Gustavo Heiden	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All that is needed should be done by individuals, communities and governments. Few people realize and act as a shared responsibility and most people blame the others instead of taking action. There is knowledge for the needed changes, however what lacks mostly is true action.
S001	Alexandre Bahia Gontijo	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these problems are connected and feed off each other. The challenges I see are immense and there is no real prospect of change, since the necessary turning point involves a process of profound transformation in the forms of production and consumption, changing the logic of the market into a logic of maintaining life, prioritizing well-being and profit, seeking effective ways of existing without exhausting resources and degrading the environment. As long as society keeps its actions modulated by a marketing logic, there will be no real change. I fear that such changes will only occur at the moment when environmental problems are already too serious to be reversed. Unfortunately, the moment of the transformation of the planet is very different from that of the transformation of society. If massive priority is not given to scientific understanding, we will have no real chance of avoiding an environmental catastrophe on a planetary scale.
R285	[-]	South America	CHILE	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I am very disappointed to see how, despite it being a fact, the world is not tackling climate change and the Paris Agreement is not going to be fulfilled. I am sure that we have the capacity to do much more than what we are doing, and I do not have the courage to face the questions of the new generation: Why didn't we do what was appropriate?
R136	Brigitte Baptiste	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Land use is the most important issue related to environmental quality in Colombia. Lack of planning, poor green policies for agriculture, poorly defined property rights, zero technical assistance and other related issues make very difficult to protect or recover biodiversity, or to address climate change.
R507	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Not much change really, we are just moving along rather blindly and funding to address these issues is more and more complicated and comes with more strings. Also, funding cycles are simply too short.
S060	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Integridad de la biosfera (Biodiversidad) 3. Cambios en el sistema terrestre (Uso de la tierra) 8. Estilos de vida (Hábitos de consumo)	Human life style it is not compatible with the ecosystem viability. General human view of the Nature continues being colonialist and strongly extractivist.

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S077	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems have to do with multiple issues, policies, lack of compatibility between different systems, etc. that lead mainly to problems related to water, the connecting and central axis of life on earth. We must give total priority to issues related to water, and dedicate special support to educational systems because the generations that follow us will be decisive in how they understand the earthly reality. The human being has removed himself from the equation and incredibly has not yet realized that he is within everything.
R451	Hugo ECHEVERRÍA	South America	ECUADOR	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	In Ecuador, one environmental problem is related to the impacts of extractive industries (oil and mines). There is a tension between development and environment. The tension has a generational ingredient: While the older generations support extraction, the younger generations do not. In addition to environmental problems, extractive industry is associated to corruption. Last year, 59% of Ecuador voted NO to oil extraction in Yasuni National Park. Last year, a majority of the Quito area (capital city) also voted NO to mining in a close-by forest area of importance (Chocó).
R658	Marco Antonio Encalada	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population	1) There must be any way to stop the power of the insane publicity or marketing propaganda that are pushing society to increase consumption in whatever ways that are available everywhere without taking into account the need to become a truly advocate of the protection of environment. 6) The world over must not be afraid of seriously tackling the issue of population growth which should be put in the front of the public opinion discussions.
S024	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	Temperature changes evident in Ecuador Longer dry seasons, excessive rainy seasons Normally cold regions have increased their temperature by at least 2 points Glacier retreat in the country's most representative mountains
S029	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that biodiversity, like water resources, is subject to land use, which is determined by government policies, in terms of the measures that are being used. In addition, the consumption habits of the population will be directed, as I said before, by government policies and measures.
R554	[-]	South America	PERU	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that addressing pollution, climate change, water resources, society, economics, and politics are essential points in tackling the urgent environmental challenges we face. Pollution control is critical to preserving natural habitats and human health. By reducing emissions and managing waste more effectively, we can mitigate some of the immediate impacts on our environment. Water resources are another crucial area. Ensuring clean and accessible water for all is fundamental, especially as climate change exacerbates droughts and water scarcity. Efficient water management and conservation techniques are necessary to protect this invaluable resource.
S031	Alejandra DUARTE	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that in the countries of the South American region there are many economic interests and corruption of public officials that prevent the necessary measures that are urgently needed to address the crises facing humanity from being implemented effectively and transparently. Currently, in my country, changes are being made to laws and regulations that only respond to economic interests, for example, they encourage illegal, artisanal and highly polluting mining, or deforestation.

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S041	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	We need to change our lifestyle, in the end it is the consumer who moves the economy and the economy moves politics. This is education and unfortunately, at least in my country (Peru) since 1994 governments have worked very hard to weaken education, producing a population with little critical and reflective capacity.
S066	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	50s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	People in Peru are beginning to realise the changes associated with climate change. But in the main cities this is still in its infancy.
R347	[-]	South America	SURINAME	NGO/NPO	30s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	As a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) Country, we are facing a growing threat of logging and mining companies that leads to forest loss and also the wildlife biodiversity gets smaller. Unfortunately, there are adequate legislations and regulations to control these threats. Governments and policymakers need to be strengthened in their decision-making process and there are effective awareness raising strategies needed on national level to enhance the knowledge of the citizens regarding environmental pressures.
R337	[-]	South America	URUGUAY	University or research institution	40s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	Current political polarization and increases in inequality may difficult achieving long term goals. I'm somewhat pessimistic about it. Following current trends, I expect environmental improvements not reaching all people equally, but becoming increasingly biased towards higher income countries and social sectors. The converse with environmental impacts. I see much effort devoted locally but with low global impact. Population growth have decreased, but giving ethical life standards for all seems unattainable on current population level in spite of the necessary (maybe urgent), but insufficient, changes in lifestyle and consumption trends. Long term population retreat may be necessary to achieve these goals.
R067	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	I believe that it's too late to avoid significant, destabilizing impacts of climate change. The signs of environmental and social disintegration are all around us, yet governments everywhere are exhibiting displacement behaviour, and not coming close to addressing these fundamental problems.
R096	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others 	Your entire survey is still siloed in a way that's been dated since at least the 1970's. Since the discovery of fossil fuels, our impact on the planet has become global, and overshoot is the systemic lens through which to see our dilemma. All of the above issues (plus political and psychological ones) are symptoms of overshoot, driven primarily by overpopulation and overconsumption in the so-called "developed world". It would do so much good if you (and the UN, and the world's non-profits) would drop the siloed approach and starting working systemically and in collaboration, recognizing that the fundamental drive must be toward fewer people and less consumption. The capitalist lens will exterminate us.

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R384	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums is responsible for the accreditation of institutions working on conservation strategies. Our first concern is how climate change is affecting the flora and fauna, and is making the work of our institutions more challenging and adding to the already complex work of ensuring conservation and animal welfare.
R552	Angeles Mendoza Sammet	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The production systems drive consumption habits and generate waste that is not reused or recycled. There is need of a radical transformation of the economic system towards steady-stage or degrowth economies. We need to come back to the repair or upgrade, to reuse and reduce waste and the need for more materials, before replacing things for something newer (and recycling). Replacing traditional agricultural systems with commercial/industrialized agriculture is a cause of land change, pollution, increase in water demand and other. While lifestyles and commercial interest also have driven unhealthy food consumption.
R639	Hans Tammemagi	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The large and increasing number of humans is the big problem. There are too many of us and the predominant attitude is to care for ourselves and not the good of the community. The gap between rich and poor must become much smaller, but the trend is the opposite.
R010	Matthew J. Campen, PhD, MSPH	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I strongly view microplastics and irresponsible waste management as an exponential growing threat to planetary health.
R057	Joshua R Ginsberg	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these issues are linked, and inter-related. I think, for instance, the population decline is a socio-economic problem, whereby the global population is predicted to decline rapidly and become more urban, reducing stress on natural ecosystems. Many may see this as a net benefit. But some politicians and economists decry the decline, think of it as an economic disaster (which, in the short term, it may be), and don't recognize that there is a population "Ponzi scheme" that posits growth as the primary measure of success and economic health and requires continuous growth, rather than looking at environmental health, per capita income, and how technology will reduce demand for labor.
R064	John Gwilym Robinson	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I struggled a little with the differences between success in addressing issues at a national level, and in the region where I live, and success globally. Part of the dissonance is the result of "my" region, while it may be making some progress locally and nationally, has a global impact which is negative. So, Biosphere integrity within North America has made some progress, but that integrity globally is deteriorating, and North America is contributing to that deterioration.
R075	Matthew Eckelman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I am extremely concerned about antimicrobial resistance and mutagenic and the spread of persistent toxic pollutants across environmental systems
R127	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	6. Population	As long as the UN and most development agencies are too nervous to even discuss population growth then Africa in particular is doomed. Focusing only on per capita reductions in consumption is hopeless.
R155	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Industrial capitalism is the root climate change and individual actions cannot solve them. Blaming individual actions is deflecting blame from the root cause. Workers rights and the trade unions will be needed to solve the climate crisis.
R193	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	50s	6. Population	Overpopulation is the elephant in the room. No one really wants to address it as it requires incredibly difficult policymaking, but in 30 years of doing research on sustainability, it's the biggest issue for continued human existence on Earth.

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R209	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	30s	1. Climate Change	Government and large corporations are more responsible to make the main changes by understanding the issues and make decisions to reduce CO2 emissions in locally and worldwide. They should also help educate the public on sustainable practices to tackle climate change.
R311	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I DISAGREE that individual actions are sufficient to make a meaningful change in our environmental degradation. We need government and business to change the entrenched protection of the status quo and focus on profits as the key goal.
R368	Keith K. Crow	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Currently, our priority should be to shift individual mindsets, dispel misinformation, and drive change at a political level to foster positive impacts on climate, biodiversity, land use, water management, and related areas.
R445	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	There is not enough funding for the work we do to save endangered species - have authorities and foundations given up? The issue is not prioritized with limited funding.
R462	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is an existential threat that affects the lives of millions around the world and is rapidly growing worse yet few Americans are doing anything about it. Most Americans continue to drive gasoline powered cars, even for local trips to buy groceries, etc. Lifestyle changes have been adopted by very few and for most, the goal remains conspicuous consumption.
R483	Joellen Russell	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are making progress - changing hearts and minds, but also actions to reduce our population growth, reduce individual and family impact on the environment ... to reduce, reuse and recycle.
R541	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I don't believe the general public has truly identified the impact of climate change. "We" go about our lives trying to make a living, put food on the table, and offer a safe place for our children.
R551	Jennifer Kirkpatrick	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Human overpopulation is the main cause of most environmental problems. We have created anthropomorphic climate disruption. We are poisoning the environment with waste, garbage and plastics. We are destroying habitats. We have created more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy everything on the Planet several times over.
R651	John Parks	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The sixth/Anthropocene global extinction event continues to gain momentum while the international community consistently misses intended or pledged national and global targets in terms of minimum requirements of total area of representative habitats and ecosystems under effective protection.
R661	Matthew A. Kaproth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Understanding that our culture is responsible for large, unsustainable negative impacts on the natural world is largely accepted in the world. Reducing environmental impact methods are well-known by younger generations, but rarely practiced and are not being implemented at industry/commercial and larger-scales.
R664	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	WE will not achieve sustainable societies without changing consumption habits in the developed world/global north, and slowing the trends towards consumerism in the rest of the world. Mass media campaigns about a lifestyle of sufficiency versus growth are needed for a culture change.

Comments on Q6

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
R690	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biosphere integrity should be understood as including abiotic nature: the physical parts of the ecosystem without which there would be no biosphere. Most actions to address biosphere integrity are focused on restoration of abiotic nature. By over focusing on the bio part, we miss an opportunity to mobilize larger groups for beach cleanup, soil preservation, and more.
R333	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unfortunately there is a strong push against gains made towards the SDGs and the Paris Agreement goals from the political right-wing, across the globe. Even in EU there is considerable opposition to the Green Deal and the Nature Restoration Directive. With the mega-election year 2024 looming, I am very pessimistic of the future political will to tackle the pressing problems of humanity.
R180	Anders S. Barfod	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The biosphere integrity is the biggest single challenge facing Mankind, since it is untangible and difficult to explain to the general public. Once we discover the consequences, it may be too late to act.
F002	Joel Guiot	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change and biodiversity loss are two absolutely priority issues because they determine the viability of the planet. These two issues can only be addressed together. A good example is nature-based solutions.
F006	Lars STEMMANN	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change: This is the most important problem in the long term because it modifies natural habitats and ecosystem services (water, fisheries, agriculture). It requires costly adaptation in terms of energy and will create population displacements that are sources of tension. The other problems are important but can only be resolved once the road to climate change mitigation has been established. This road includes resolving some of the other problems (for example, a less meat-based diet, a reduction in overconsumption, a preservation of forests).
F020	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, there is a lack of real political will to solve environmental problems and this to please strong financial and industrial lobbies. In addition, with the increase in social disparities in France and the impoverishment of the population, people are logically more concerned with immediate survival than with a costly change of lifestyle habits to hope for a better future (even if these people want to change they do not have the means). And this at the personal level but also at the professional level for example in agriculture. To solve environmental problems, strong global social policies would be needed that prioritize the quality of life of individuals and therefore protect the global environment.
R359	Camille Jourdain	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Humanity is going to have to face major changes in its way of life and its geographical distribution because of issues of access to water, agriculture, energy, etc. To date, progress is not evident, and there is even a worrying regression in public policies on all these issues.
R535	Baret	Western Europe	FRANCE	Local government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Importance of integrating competent people in ecological restoration actions: people most often passionate, not 'cultivated' and doing actions for pleasure, not integrated into official structures.
R205	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The mankind will fail to solve the issue in time. This leads to wars and struggles destroying the culture of the mankind.
R553	Hans-Werner Schöck	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	70s and above	5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The paradigm that quality of life is closely connected to fortune and wealth that can only be realized by a growing economy has to be questioned and solutions for a circular economy have to be found. However, it seems that growth is part of the nature of mankind.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
R178	Petros Lymberakis	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	We need a firm plan for giving space to nature i.e. real protected areas vs paper parks and/or protected areas which allow an array of exceptions of human activities. In part of these (real protected areas) innovative human activities should be deployed and the successful paradigms transferred to the "non protected" space.
R233	Martina Gaglioti	Western Europe	ITALY	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	These topics still being tackled by illegal dynamics and management from people not properly skilled on topic. This make the success in the long term an issue and represents an obstacle to environmental professionals duties accomplishment. The role of environmental professionals is often manipulated or underestimated. The liason work needed to make a fruitful dialogue among sectors is a delicate work which needs to be recognized also economically.
R406	Matteo Di Felice	Western Europe	ITALY	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The overall situation is not good. Wars, climate issue, lacking of water... only little progress ... there is so much still to do and the perspectives are not good at all. It seems that money is the only thing that human race care for.
R303	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	All of these relate to each other. Climate change and reduced biosphere integrity is the greatest problems we face in the world today. However, to solve these problems we need to change our ssociety, economy and environmental policies, lifestyles and land-system use, which is affected by the human populations. In turn this will also affect biochemical flows, water resources and food production.
R095	[-]	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	If everyone in the world were to use toilet paper at the rate of individuals in developed nations, such as the United States, it would require, in a simplified manner, approximately one South America-sized area of trees every year to meet the demand for toilet paper.
R248	Xoán Paredes	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental degradation comes, first and foremost, from the madness derived from hyper-consumism and capitalism. No effective change will ever take place for nature until issues such as speculative productive systems, social inequality and true international cooperation are addressed. I'm rather pesimistic in reversing issues such as climate change unless a radical global change takes place; in short, abandoning the current economic model based on the false (and by know myopic) idea of "unlimited growth" or even "sustainable growth".
R597	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Neoliberal capitalism & pursuit of economic growth is the underlying driver of all the problems listed but will not be tackled under this current world order
S046	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Water resources and land use are probably the most direct changes we make to the environment as a human species. As a result, we put the integrity of the biosphere at risk, and all of this comes from a demand from humans linked to an unsustainable lifestyle. Climate change derives from all of this and is increasingly present and more visible to society.

Comments on Q6

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6	Comments
R025	Anthony Patt	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I am not completely convinced that solving environmental issues, and climate change in particular, requires changes in individual awareness and actions. I tend to think it more requires policies, which in turn will affect the technologies we use. These technologies (e.g. the internal combustion engine) are what create the link between our actions and environmental harm, and by changing the technologies, we can break the link.
R236	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food	Transformation of food systems is integral to resolving our global crisis. However, most of the conversation is captured by corporate interests. The way forward is to transform our food systems through agroecological principles.
R579	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	10. Others	I have lost all hope for the future. I believe the third World War has already begun and that we are doing far too little to save the planet.
R034	Jan van der Ploeg	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity underpins human welfare. But in recent years we have seen a reversal in actions to protect nature: see for example the EU decision on the nature restoration law. That is very concerning!
R448	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Europe is currently experiencing a right-wing wave that may undo many policies aimed at curbing excessive pollution and consumption.
R063	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	5. Water Resources	Globally and locally, water, especially freshwater, is abused and disregarded by humans. The legal frameworks either don't exist or are ignored and no penalty is given for misuse/abuse.
R243	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The fundamental underlying drivers to be transformed are the economy and the finance sector. We require a strong vision of a future that reflects the integration of peoples' needs with climate and nature. From this we need enabling policies that support such a vision - incentivising business transformation and social engagement. National plans need integrated approaches (as with SDGs).
R373	Simon N Stuart, PhD	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Both biodiversity loss and climate change are still accelerating. The political will to address these challenges is insufficient in almost all countries. There is an enormous lack of leadership, both by governments and more generally in society.
R456	Richard Allan	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Solutions exist for tackling climate change and innovation is leading governments while all meaningful and substantive action reduces the potential ongoing and future damage from climate change whether global warming is limited below a specific threshold or not.
R577	Mark Jones	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Much greater awareness needs to be generated around the interconnectivity between the major global crises we face (climate change, biodiversity loss, human and animal health, pollution), and the relevance and importance of improving animal welfare through transformative changes to our relationship with animals, in order to help mitigate these crises.
R704	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Most environmental problems stem from the values we hold as a society and the measures we use to determine development. We need a whole system shift in these, and to address inequality as an underlying issue that cross cuts all the other goals.