

2. Your Opinions on Environmental Problems

(Overseas)

2-1. Please consider the category of environmental change that you selected as being most important in Question 1-1 to answer the following questions.

2-1-1. If no measures are implemented to counter the issue you selected, what do you foresee happening to the environment in the country or region where you reside, or to the global environment, in 10 years from now? Please indicate what conditions you foresee.

2-1-2. What actions do all of us need to take now in order to prevent the conditions you described above from materializing? Please write your thoughts freely.

2-2. Feel free to write comments on any topic related to environmental problems.

Note) The written statements of the answers posted below are opinions of the individual respondents; and they don't necessary represent the views of our Foundation. We sorted out the comments by the # 1 Environmental Condition of concern accordingly. We have included the name, country, and our identification number along with the comments, unless the respondent requested anonymity.

【Comments from who select Climate Change as the #1 concern】

N. Petit Maire FRANCE 002

2-1-1

Diseases (tropical to presently temperate forest). Political problems.

2-1-2

I am afraid not much hope Watch medical change

2-2

People are less and less pragmatic. They believe any crapy or stupid explanation of current problems. (extraterrestrial! Apocalypsor ! Etc.) Dangerous

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AUSTRALIA 006

2-1-1

Our major tourist attraction, The Great Barrier Reef, will no longer exist.

2-1-2

Reverse Ocean Acidification by, for example, decreasing CO2 emissions.

2-2

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USA 008

2-1-1

Continued weather change, shorter growing seasons, fewer deep frost.

2-1-2

We have to take seriously the warnings about man's impact on his environment.

2-2

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Daniel Sperling USA 011

2-1-1

More droughts, more severe weather events.

2-1-2

Impose a price on carbon. Adopt regulations to reduce GHG emissions. Begin preparing infrastructure and cities for changing climate.

2-2

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Erik Dammann NORWAY 013

2-1-1

Climate change may have reached "the point of no return" where biologic feedback and different changes strengthen each other beyond human control.

2-1-2

We must work for a departure from the free growth and competition economy

2-2

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JoAnn Myer Valenti USA 021

2-1-1

Coastal erosion, flooding, ocean acidification, economic failures (energy issues).

2-1-2

It's too late. Time now only to prepare for adapting to failing civilization and food/water wars.

2-2

Dire predictions from science were ignore/dismissed. We have brought our own demise on ourselves. Pity the younger generations and the planet.

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USA 022

2-1-1

Continued sea-level rise, more severe weather events; continual stresses in ground water; drought.

2-1-2

CO2 emission reductions through taxes; water conservation; less use of coal; increased fuel efficiency for vehicles.

2-2

Continued progress needed an public understanding; with leadership.

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CANADA 023

2-1-1

More drought, higher ocean acidity, effects of melting Artic ice, desertification.

2-1-2

Governments have to recognize the reality of the problem, and consider it any decisions they make. In North America we have to combat the oil-backed deniers.

2-2

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UK 028

2-1-1

Please consult IPCC report on climate change. At the global scale the biggest issue is the human population (6), but this is not increasing in Europe as fast as elsewhere.

2-1-2

Please consult the IPCC report. A big change is needed in agriculture to have more space for wild life.

2-2

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Philip Shabecoff USA 033

2-1-1

Loss of life (human and non-human), wide economic failure, political destabilization.

2-1-2

Drastically reduce production and use of fossil fuel and other greenhouse contributors. Prosecute those who block action for crimes against humanity.

2-2

We most have deep reform of economic system to stop environmental deterioration to save the planet and ourselves.

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Charlotte Kidd USA 035

2-1-1

Flooding, detrimental weather/ climate variations; species imbalances and plant/animal growth patterns and health disrupted; health consequences.

2-1-2

OMG! Mindful consumption; mindful transport use; long term health (enviro and public) priorities versus for real . Thinking outside the box collaborative, WIN-WIN problem solving!

2-2

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Charles Saylan USA 037

2-1-1

Economic and military ramifications, loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Legislation, multi actual action

2-2

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Judith D Schwartz USA 038

2-1-1

Continued worsening until we (collectively) decide to grapple with it, which will involves changing the climate conservation to include soil and land use.

2-1-2

We need to understand that our economic structure and ecological well-being are at odds, and look to new ways of assessing wealth and employing people that take the environment into consideration.

2-2

We need to work with nature's proclivity to heal itself, which includes mobilizing the biosphere to move carbon out of the atmosphere and into the soils.

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Ma. Estrella B. Valle PHILIPPINES 043

2-1-1

If the remaining trees will be cut down to make way for the urbanization, road development, and producing of toxic substances from industrial companies, all for economic purposes, at the end of the day the calamities will get worse giving greater devastation, the people will suffer more forfeiting the goal: economic development.

2-1-2

Environment groups or organizations along with the government should educate the people to make them aware of the real condition of the mother Earth. We should promote environment friendly activities and teach the how to help. They should be aware that their small acts can make a big difference.

2-2

We have all the ideas on how to counter or solve environmental issues. What we should really do now is make the people aware of every issue. We won't succeed without everyone's cooperation. The awareness and education of environmental issues should reach the highest people to the lowest citizens of a country.

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USA 150

2-1-1

Rapidly increasing risk of runaway positive feedbacks.

2-1-2

Take advanced energy efficiency and modern renewable sources to scale, removing barriers to their full and fair competition and eliminating subsidies and advantages enjoyed by fossil fuels. (More nuclear power would reduce and retard climate protection because it's slower and costlier than it's competitors) Current Japanese national energy policy continues to put Japan at a serious disadvantage and to cede regional readership to China.

2-2

The main obstacle to climate protection by international agreement (not the only or the best method) is the incorrect assumption that it's costly. Actually it's profitable, country only private interval costs and benefits. This sign error is persuasive.

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Vo Quy VIETNAM 171

2-1-1

The condition of the environment in my country, my region will be a worse tragedy, and to the global environment as well.

2-1-2

This is time for action now. Delay will only increase the seriousness of the problem. There is no single solution that will solve the problem. Every member of the global community has a role to play: same

2-2

Doing big things, some doing small, but each contributing to the whole. I think we should all cooperate to solve this problem, otherwise all of us will suffer, because we all share one planet: The Earth.

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Valerie J. Amor USA 172

2-1-1

Since I live in South Florida, we are already experiencing first hand climate change and sea level rise; we will experience increased flooding, contamination of wells and fresh water due to salt water intrusion, increased costs for basic city services, increased insurance costs.

2-1-2

For the government to change their time frame reference. We cannot prepare if we keep planning out 10-20 years. We must look out at 100 years and reconcile the changes that we know are coming. We must be prepared, not scared. If we plan with realism we can better spend and manage our resources. The answer "well, I won't be in office then or alive" is unacceptable.

2-2

There must be a concerted effort from a private to public commitment to address what is happening to our planet. For all of us to come to this realization is critical for our survival. Cause and effect, basic science, is determining our future. I say stop immediately any activity that is fossil fueled based and plant trees, our canopy must be restored.

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Wolfgang Schettler GERMANY 176

2-1-1

The global environment will worsen.

2-1-2

We need to drastically improve our ways of decision: making and implementing. Citizens reports with planning cells seem to me the only method to really address and solve our common issues.

2-2

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PARAGUAY 019S

2-1-1

They are taking measures but it is not sufficient. It will cause an increase of frequency and strength of extreme phenomenon, producing displaced and environmental refugees in many countries of the world.

2-1-2

Implementing global economic measures to promote efforts to diminish the greenhouse effect gas, and facilitating funds to implement experimental development of different types in areas with communities directly related with actions in favor of adaptation to the new environmental conditions.

2-2

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ANTONIO MICHA ONDO ANGUE GUINEA ECUATORIAL 047S

2-1-1

- 1. Increasing rivalry in the fights for interests
- 2. Extinction of the human species in the planet in premature way

2-1-2

- 1. The message should reach everyone, and all the people or most of them should be aware of this message (being conscious of this message) to react in its consequences. If there was consciousness and intervention towards a common direction, there would be no more rivalry and in 10 years positive results would be evident.
- 2. If the human specie wants to extend his existence at least one more millennium in the planet, it should take into account the problems of climatic change.

2-2

We should take into account as we all know that:

- 1. China is one of the responsible that blocks the advance in taking important decisions for fighting against the climatic change, by their trouble-making character during negotiations. Their attitude has no other result than causing anger to the developed countries. It is already the right moment to tell the truth, if this is a point to save our planet.
- 2. The review and updating of the Status of the CMNUCC is an urgent matter. The U.S.A. and Canada should not continue having their say, without belonging to it, they should become a part of it, or should stop participating in the negotiations. China should not continue throwing stones without assuming the responsibility towards their actual economic status.

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Eduardo Carqué Álamo SPAIN 051S

2-1-1

Desertification of the land

2-1-2

Reducing the emission of contaminated gases. Implementing rational management and promoting water saving. Ensuring the awareness of the population regarding the rational use of natural resources in general.

2-2

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COSTA RICA 054S

2-1-1

It represents a potential power with global modifications that have never been experimented with until now. The magnitude is so extreme that the earth is exhausted. It is time to respond for its survival.

2-1-2

- 1. Changing lifestyles.
- 2. Moving toward a carbon-free society.
- 3. Stopping the hypocrisy of environmentalism that never makes changes.
- 4. Increasing forests.

2-2

I am worried about the topic of climate change, because it will alter the direction of the natural evolution of the earth.

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Fabio Víquez Brenes COSTA RICA 060S

2-1-1

In reality, I think that everything is related and everything has something to do with the fallacy of development, characterized by:

- Stifling pressure on natural resources due to global consumption
- Nature considered to be merchandise
- Absence of models of development (short-term vision)
- Weak institutionalization (institutionalized corruption) to the services of the economic and business interests
- (Neo)colonialism
- Exacerbated optimism regarding technology

2-1-2

There need to be major changes in the cultural patterns. These should be motivated by education and need to be reflected in the economy, consumption, development model, and relationship between humans and nature, etc.

2-2

I am extremely worried about neo-extractivism, mining, petroleum, deforestation, drug trafficking, etc. CA is a small area with numerous problems.

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COSTA RICA 061S

2-1-1

Increase in the environmental temperature, reduction in hydric resources, problems with agriculture and livestock

2-1-2

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2-2

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ALGERIA 067F

2-1-1

The frequency of extreme weather events (such as heavy rainfall, drought, storms, heat waves and cold waves...) will increase. The sectors that will be affected the most are water resources, agriculture, tourism, fishery, human health and forests, and their negative impact on the poor population in rural areas will increase. The agricultural sector and water resources are already weakened by climate change, and their future manifestations risk constituting a real threat to sustainable development. Algeria will be hit by severe floods that will cause a great loss of human life and considerable material damage. It will be exposed to the rising sea level and other extreme climate events (severe and frequent drought, sand storms, violent winds...).

2-1-2

It is important to expand knowledge and raise awareness regarding climate change and reinforce the capacity of actors to evaluate the vulnerability of different sectors.

Analysis of socio-economical aspects constitutes one of the essential components of the evaluation of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. We need to develop an active strategy based on good monitoring and prevention systems that can significantly decrease the loss caused by all the climate disasters. Adaptation methods applied elsewhere that are easy to implement should be adopted to invite the population to action and encourage active measures.

These measures should be selected according to their credibility for their target clientele: decision makers, civil society, farmers, etc. For public education (workshops, meetings), a participative approach is strongly recommended. In this approach, groups of citizens and scientists join together to study local problems one by one, predicting what may arise with the problem in the future and formulating possible adaptation strategies. The implementation of strategies aiming to minimize the harmful effects of climate change requires the development and improvement of the capacity for the evaluation of national vulnerability. Such an evaluation can only be undertaken in an objective manner without:

- Continuous observation of the climate via a dense observation network.
- Monitoring and study of climate change progression.
- Use of a digital model of the regional climate to realize climate change scenario projection at high resolution.

Scientific study of the impact of climate change on socio-economical sectors using the impact model whose input is provided by climate models."

2-2

Impact of climate change on forest fires in Maghreb, and more particularly in Algeria: increase of vulnerability to fire, number of fires, recurrence of fires and major fires.

The rise in the temperature already seems to be partly responsible for the greater intensity of fires and for the growing breadth of burnt areas in the Mediterranean region. It is the extreme episodes of drought that cause the most dramatic fires. Hotter and drier climate conditions create fires of a more marked frequency and violence in Mediterranean forests under increased water stress, especially as that goes hand in hand with the increase in the production of wood.

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Max Dimitrov MVIRI BWILY REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 068F

2-1-1

Water streams will lose depth and experience a decrease in the number of species of fish that live there. There will be plant species that will disappear in considerable tropical areas, bringing about the loss of animal species due to the degradation or loss of their natural habitats as a consequence. The global area of desertification will increase considerably. The rainfall patterns of tropical countries will experience unprecedented disruptions.

2-1-2

Starting from educational measures and raising awareness of the functioning of our environment, the entire population of the planet should adopt responsible behavior for consumption in general. Harmful effects on the environment are caused by human activities.

Among many positive initiatives, we can count on the promotion and adoption of a green economy; a participative natural resource management approach for viable ecological development. It is only after we have listed all the sources of pollution, degradation, destruction of ecosystems, and especially things leading to climate change that we will be able to correct the destructive tendency of our environment. Humans are at the origin of numerous phenomena that are considered to be the cause of global warming and the loss of biodiversity; and thus it is only by having confidence in human genius that this curve can be corrected, like the recovery of an economy in crisis.

2-2

Some environmental problems have their source in poverty, though this is not inevitable. It is therefore time for the Protected Areas to receive sustainable financing and be managed in a participative manner so that they form the start point of this correction of the planet's health.

Today, the Protected Areas remain the only places where humans can still dare to hope for the start of the colonization of our planet, which was once called "green," but which for some time has been the victim of mandatory human activity. They are worth being monitored with a great deal of interest and attention. Hence my suggestion to all the countries on the planet to impose a tax on the most polluting industries in order to create a kind of "support fund" for the preservation of the protected ecosystems.

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ARGENTINA 072S

2-1-1

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2-1-2

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2-2

The world has already an excess of technology and information, but it is being dehumanized at such speed that it makes us sad and frightened.

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Dr. Obdulio Menghi ARGENTINA 076F

2-1-1

Destruction of ecosystems; environmental contamination; progress of some diseases caused by the destruction of ecosystems.

2-1-2

Reorganize the territory of each country as quickly as possible and develop joint action with neighboring countries, even at the regional level, which share the same ecosystems or suffer from contamination produced by the lure of profit (excessive mineral activity, for example).

2-2

More than 40 years ago, we used to talk about this or that species which were extinct or close to extinction. For at least three decades, the major problem has been the rapid destruction of the ecosystems where these species lived, hence the importance of rational use that does not destroy them anymore, because some ecosystems are in real danger of disappearance, or finally implementing the concept of sustainable use that everyone talks about. However, when a renewable natural resource is used under this concept, cries of protest rise from almost everywhere around the world, because many NGOs around the world that are supposedly rich base their income on appealing to the emotions of those who do not fully understand that the sustainable use of any renewable resource is similar to that of the economy we all know: first of all decide on the "capital" of a valuable resource to use just its "interest." Additionally, sustainable use takes into account the fact that each service nature gives us should be returned to it.

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SENEGAL 080F

2-1-1

Human poverty and decline

2-1-2

A more united and fairer world

2-2

Restrain liberal productivist logic

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BENIN 084F

2-1-1

Decrease in the agricultural production/famine of people

2-1-2

Raising awareness, improving change either by reforestation or by other actions

2-2

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Luis Alonso González Ayala EL SALVADOR 088S

2-1-1

A global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, which will represent a temperature increase of an average of 6 degrees Celsius for the Mesoamerican region, which will result in environmental non-viability in the territories and the accelerated waste of water and food.

2-1-2

At the international level, the demand for climatic justice, that is, requesting the countries mentioned in Annex 1 of the Kyoto protocol to stop emitting greenhouse gas in a massive way, and to reduce their emissions by 50% by 2020 and by 90% by 2050 so that the global temperature increase does not exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, which will allow adaptation. And at the local and national level, extensive programs for adaptation to climate change as a priority topic: water, food, agriculture, infrastructure, biodiversity, health, education, etc.

2-2

There is an increasing necessity to connect all sectors of the population in working and taking every possible action to confront environmental problems and climate change in particular, so they need to do a lot of work in terms of awareness, training and organization.

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PERU 089S

2-1-1

The impact will increase, and the measures currently being taken constitute a small practice or activity that does not have an impact, and the policy has no significant influence.

2-1-2

Strongly confronting the problem in the field of education and a major campaign to raise awareness, correlating to the local problems and effects in production.

2-2

All public institutions, as well as private ones, and programs and/or projects should have an environmental plan or action related to the environment.

2-1-1

If they do not take concrete measures and harmonious actions to reduce emissions to the maximum extent, the marine ecosystems will suffer severe and negative impacts with global effects on the natural and socio-economic systems.

2-1-2

Requesting the government to fulfill its promise and assume its responsibilities.

2-2

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2-1-1

Due to climatic variability, agriculture involves a high cost of production, the water supply systems are not prepared for abovementioned variability, and water rationing is carried out, causing the appearance of diseases. The frequency of extreme events increases and damages the infrastructure. Insufficient adaptation to climatic variability makes the population in the region vulnerable, and mainly affects the poorest people.

2-1-2

Focusing on the actions of adaptation to climate change, mainly in agroforestry and livestock activities, including investigation and development (genetic development). Improving the capacity of the communities or sectors to respond to climate change. These actions can be combined with the mitigation in the programs for the restoration of the rural landscape.

2-2

They are slowly starting to pay attention to the environmental problems. Cooperation is helping to prepare the countries, but the financing for these actions is still the key theme. The Mesoamerican region is overdiagnosed and overplanned. Progress is required in terms of governance and the climate of businesses at the foundation, to set the countries on a development route with low emissions and hydric footprint, and a low climatic impact in general. The new environmental policies of the region should be directed to focus on adaptation as well as the mitigation of climate change.

2-1-1

At the present time, the effects of climate change have not yet been fully verified. However, we can see major changes in the climate, for example, this year, 2014, in Bolivia and South America, several floods of great magnitude happened, which is something that had not occurred for a long time. It shows us that climate change has an impact on the world. The same phenomenon is being repeated in the rest of the world, where a lot of floods and other unusual environmental effects have been seen.

2-1-2

One of the components that strongly affects the topic of climate change is environmental contamination through CO2, which is producing strong greenhouse gases. There should be efforts to reduce the discharge of these gases by taking different measures.

2-2

The problem of the destruction of habitats in the deforestation of the forests is an aspect that also contributes to climate change.

2-1-1

We can see the changes on a daily basis, such as rain in different seasons, increased temperatures, drought and floods. Linked with these aspects is deforestation in the forests, which minimizes the effects of the weather in one way or another. If deforestation continues, it will cause bigger changes than those we are witnessing now.

2-1-2

As our personal approach, in our house we are trying to reduce the use of water, for example, to avoid leaving a large ecological footprint. At a professional level, we are facing a new “mechanism” in Bolivia for adapting and implementing the actions for mitigation in the presence of climate change. There is a major movement in my country to take associated actions.

2-2

In my experience, what I see is that local inhabitants, being communities and indigenous people, are those who are the most conscious of any threat toward biodiversity, and in recent years, as conservationists, we have been working with these groups. But the major destroyers on the planet are, without a doubt, the big enterprises, who threaten large areas of forests. I therefore consider that we should implement strategies to enable us to achieve the objective with these groups, and that discussions of this theme should not be limited to a slogan, but to ensuring that these big enterprises ethically reduce their impact on the planet in a concrete manner.

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Mr. Ibrahima Séméga MALI 113F

2-1-1

The increasing deterioration of the lives and working conditions of the rural population, land degradation, desertification, disruption of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Necessity to adopt innovations and practices that can curtail the negative effects of climate change.

2-1-2

The introduction of innovative adaptation practices in the field of agriculture, livestock farming and local initiative development for adaptation to the effects of climate change will enable people to ensure sustainable methods of existence; to be able to bear tensions and recover from climate shocks, to preserve or improve their capacity and property, and to obtain a net advantage over other income sources.

2-2

Climate change, desertification and land degradation should be everyone's concern: people, technicians and politicians. In short, the situation is extremely critical and global mobilization in the face of these phenomena is imperative if we want to leave a livable world to future generations.

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CAMEROON 116F

2-1-1

Floods in urban areas with consequences on habitats and health; a considerable decrease in agricultural yields because of the non-control of climate hazards, hence increasing poverty; more natural disasters.

2-1-2

All countries need to unite for this cause, given that it is a global cause with consequences at a global level. More actions should be taken in the field to tackle the causes of climate change. Negotiations at an international level need to be materialized in concrete actions to fight against climate change and help communities to adapt.

2-2

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HOUNDEBASSO Koffi TOGO 117F

2-1-1

In the country where I live in particular, and in Africa in general, droughts and warming will be intensified.

2-1-2

Measures to take in my opinion: cease technological and technical practices producing greenhouse gas, familial and organic agriculture; anticipate sustainable development with a Marshall plan for local resource development.

2-2

In Togo, it is deforestation and the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, particularly by farmers in search of a better existence. In urban areas, it is the use of technologies and non-ecological techniques from France. These technologies and techniques have been rejected due to ecological deficits, but are welcomed here as blessed bread.

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2-1-1

I think that extreme cases will increase, such as rains and drought.

2-1-2

It is obviously necessary to provide a solution at the international level.

2-2

The topic of climate change is complicated. To mitigate CO2 emissions, forestation was financed with exotic trees, which sometimes eliminated the important native pasture zone, and their fauna in South America.

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COLOMBIA 121S

2-1-1

The negative impacts will increase and the low capacity for resilience where most of the inhabitants live will negatively transform biodiversity in general and the possibility of its adequate use (cultivation, production, gathering, etc.).

2-1-2

Taking serious measures for adaptation to climate change based on an analysis of the local contexts. Reviewing the practices of local communities (indigenous people, Afro-descendants, farmers), which have shown that these practices have been useful for adaptation to climate change. Making it part of their cultural knowledge. Promoting educational and pedagogical process in favor of the construction and adoption of strategies of adaptation to climate change.

2-2

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Dr. Julio Mena - Portales CUBA 123S

2-1-1

The Cuban State and in particular the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment has prioritized climate change as one of the environmental problems that should be addressed in terms of taking measures for mitigation and necessary adaptation, according to the predictions that have been made in our country and in the Caribbean regions. At the present time, the National Program of Science and Technology is tackling this problem and planning measures to counteract the original consequences of climate change, such as the elevation of temperatures and the sea level, the increase of natural phenomena such as cyclones or storms, changes of habitats and species, to mention just some of the most important issues.

2-1-2

To avoid the impact of climate change, it is necessary to increase citizens' awareness in such a way that will allow responsible behavior that does not contribute to the worsening of the environmental situation, but above all, we can act as part of the society to which we belong, pushing the political decision makers and other social participants to take measures commensurate with the problems we are facing.

2-2

One of the biggest environmental problems is the increasing loss of biodiversity. In terms of this point, I wish to make the observation that at an international level, the general criteria are the biodiversity of plants or animals; forgetting types of mushrooms and microorganisms. For me, this constitutes a serious problem at the time of confronting this matter, because if we do not know the problems regarding the specific conservation of these groups of organisms, we cannot implement strategies and plans for effective actions for their conservation and sustainable use.

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COSTA RICA 129S

2-1-1

There will be more natural disasters caused by the lack of measures for adapting to climate change, changes in the populations of flora and fauna, more rain, more droughts, less food security, an increase in the migration of environmental refugees and a worsening quality of life.

2-1-2

We should take measures for mitigating climate change at the individual and private level; establishing a section for adaptation to climate change as part of the plans for the use of territory and soil; gathering more information about food resources and how they will be affected by climate change.

2-2

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TRAORE Alain BURKINA FASO 132F

2-1-1

General degradation of natural resources, food insecurity, increase in conflicts among natural resource exploiters.

2-1-2

Inform and raise awareness about the phenomenon, take actions for reforestation, protection and restoration of natural resources, rethink the concepts of development and well-being to make them more ecological.

2-2

The development path is not good because it is not respectful of the environment. The environment has been so disrupted that even if we cease all the harmful actions today, we will need to wait several years before the effects will be flushed out. It is therefore crucial that we change our lifestyles (food, transport, comfort, etc.) to head toward real development in harmony with nature.

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FRANCE 137F

2-1-1

More and more intense and disordered weather events
The progression of biodiversity
The most vulnerable populations are often the poorest

2-1-2

We need to find the technological means to capture CO2 already existing in the air and lock it up in stable form; to transform CO2 into the mineral C, which can in turn become a raw material. Phytoplankton culture in controlled systems would be able to contribute to solving this problem.

2-2

We can still take action. The more impoverished the planet is, the more difficulty we will have in returning to a planet that suits us in our daily lives. It is not the planet that we should save, but our presence on the planet.

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Yaovi Lowanou Kogbe TOGO 138F

2-1-1

Extreme events (floods, droughts, heat waves, etc.) will increase and be stronger in intensity with harmful consequences for agricultural yields, livestock farming, biological diversity, water resources, food, etc. In short, human living conditions will deteriorate and poverty will be amplified, particularly in the most vulnerable regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa.

2-1-2

Measures for adaptation to climate change should be taken, and financing should accompany them. In this regard, rich countries that are responsible for global warming should accept that they must accompany poor and very vulnerable countries in this process, offering them financing and the necessary technology with the required technical support. At the same time, from now on, all countries should opt for development that abstains from the use of carbon and is resistant to climate change through the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries, especially in Africa where the potential is available.

2-2

Other than the abovementioned climate change problem, there are other environmental problems like the monopolization of land in Africa that reinforce the poverty and vulnerability of local communities. There is also the lack of access to tap water and energy, poor management of natural resources and chemical products such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP). We should encourage the development of policies that take into account climate and energy constraints at the local, regional, national and international level, as well as a participative and inclusive approach to ensure the sustainable management of the environment.

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ZABRE Sylvain BURKINA FASO 145F

2-1-1

- Irreversible degradation of vegetal and animal biodiversity

- Land aridification
- Decrease of cultivable land area

2-1-2

- Development and implementation of adaptation strategies
- Development of an intelligent agriculture
- Development of surface water mobilization systems

2-2

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JULIO CONTRERAS PERU 147S

2-1-1

Climate change has produced substantial changes in working habits, above all, in the agriculture and livestock sectors of the Andean high zone. In addition to the loss of cultivation areas in some zones, there is a strong awareness of the loss of ecosystems in zones such as the Andean valleys and the heads of the basins. Unfortunately, the response from the authorities and supporting organizations has been very slow, which could result in the permanent loss of species and endemic ecosystems.

2-1-2

- 1) Undertaking an environmental diagnosis of the region.
- 2) Arranging with all the participants involved to propose strategies for solutions.
- 3) Organizing a committee for monitoring the activities that should be carried out.
- 4) Developing a plan for work and the distribution of tasks.
- 5) Looking for financing for the required projects.
- 6) Carrying out the plan of work under the supervision of the committee.

2-2

One problem that worries me is the increase in the level of solar radiation on the ground, which in my city (Arequipa, Peru) is the highest in the country (in 1995 it was 387.6 (Cal-gr)cm⁻², and in 2006 it was 474.1 (Cal-gr)cm⁻², according to numbers from the Institute of Statistics of Peru). What is surprising is the government does not say anything, nor does it carry out any campaigns in terms of awareness.

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Manuel Borrero Cedeño COLOMBIA 148S

2-1-1

The corruption, violence, and political chicanery do not allow the serious development of plans for addressing climate change, and if we continue like this, in 10 years our country will no longer have any healthy territory, which will affect the neighborhood regions.

2-1-2

Changing the paradigm of armed conflict produced in the ideological fight for the political, ideological and economic power into the paradigm of harmonious coexistence in a non-marginalizing and respectful society united with solidarity, where people work together to conserve biodiversity and mitigate the environmental impact, which are key factors of the natural disasters to which we are exposed with more frequency at the present time, and with an increasing tendency.

2-2

The determining factors of the environmental problems emerge from the socio-economic paradigm that prevails in current society based on the excessive exploitation of natural resources, with only the argument of economic growth (GDP), without considering the high social and environmental cost that causes more destruction, more death, and more people plunged into extreme poverty.

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CAMEROON 156F

2-1-1

- Disruption of seasons
- Agricultural land disturbed
- Decreased agricultural yields
- Increased famine
- Increased rural poverty and rural exodus
- Increased urban populations

Accelerated delinquency
Growing unemployment
Holdups of people
Increased criminality

2-1-2

*Increased environmental education under specific programs: for elementary school children, for junior high school students; for women, for actors from different sectors. The support for raising awareness should be designed and shared among the population.

*Popularization of agro-ecological approaches to the population using destructive practices against forest resources and land in particular, degrading the environment.

*Agricultural material support for the poor and particularly women who are involved in agricultural production for national food security; because it is they who ensure food self-sufficiency; in short, it is important to put into practice an agro-ecological approach to the exploitation of land, with agricultural inputs and agricultural material with higher productivity in order to settle these actresses who practice slash-and-burn agriculture.

*The REDD+ mechanism appears as a sustainable development strategy to the extent that it promotes these practices of the sustainable exploitation of forest and land resources.

*In rural areas, it is particularly important to promote and support rural women's ENTREPRENEURSHIP, which ensures the sustainable management of environmental resources.

2-2

**The development policy does not give priority to the management of these problems, in my humble opinion. There are at least three ministries in charge of environmental questions concerning rural areas, not counting the ministries in charge of water, mines and energy, transport, etc. And then there is no consistent policy in the field, and sometimes they oppose each other. And in addition, certain aspects are abandoned because we do not know who is in charge.

**Collaboration with the NGOs, which are in general closer to the principal categories of populations in contact with the environmental resources that produce income and cash for the national economy, is rather insignificant, and the government exploits these resources without thinking about sustainability. The government behaves like an annuitant, and there are rarely consequences at an acceptable level for the local population who are then neglected, because the resources (land, forests, ores, etc.) constitute, according to regulations, the property of the State, which manages them as it pleases without taking into account the right of use of the population on whose soil these resources are located. The State cedes them to dealers to the detriment of these populations. And in the cases where they are given a right of pre-emption, these people do not have sufficient financial resources to consent to the regulatory requirements, and as a result, they make foolish contracts with the exploiters that are officially authorized.

**These situations result in the development of illegal exploitation, and we face poor governance maintained by dishonest agents in the administrations concerned. Poverty becomes settled, and rural poor people are those who suffer the most.

**The poor governance thus maintained contributes to the irrational exploitation of environmental resources and contributes visibly and surely to the development of the factors that cause climate change.

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REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 157F

2-1-1

The loss of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, particularly fluvial; the drying up of secondary streams of the water system of Congo basin; the increase of fires in forests as well as in the savanna.

2-1-2

Stop the spread of drought by reforestation in the savanna and even in the forests after forest exploitation; reforest the basins that produce streams; accelerate the biological fight against invading species such as the water hyacinth, water lettuce and others in major streams and their tributaries. The concerned states and the international science community should make financial investments in such projects.

2-2

Particular attention should be paid by industrial countries, the major polluters of the planet. Coercive measures should be taken against the polluter countries that refuse to ratify the agreements and protocols related to these problems (e.g. the Kyoto Protocol; the Copenhagen Accord, etc.).

.....

2-1-1

The Ivoirian economy is essentially based on agriculture. With climate change, we observe a disruption of the seasons, such that there are no longer two dry seasons and two rainy seasons as in the past. All this has a negative impact on agriculture, which requires the strict observance of cultivable periods, and therefore has a considerable impact on the economy.

2-1-2

Develop pertinent and sustainable policies in order to control greenhouse gas emissions.

2-2

I think it is imperative to involve all actors, and for all of them to play their roles efficiently in order to save humanity.

.....

CHINA C001

2-1-1

Summer would become longer, which could easily cause extremely hot and cold weather and reduce biological diversity.

2-1-2

All mankind should act hand in hand to reduce emissions and increase forest cover.

2-2

Take measures for energy conservation and emissions reduction.

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Zhou Shaojie CHINA C002

2-1-1

Abnormal weather would be more frequent

2-1-2

Strengthen energy conservation and emissions reduction, and carry out a green development strategy.

2-2

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CHINA C003

2-1-1

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2-1-2

People's living space will be compressed.

2-2

Make practical changes to economic growth patterns.

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CHINA C004

2-1-1

Northern China would have a more arid climate.

2-1-2

Live a low carbon life.

2-2

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CHINA C013

2-1-1

The sharp change in air temperature would become more and more serious, which would encourage new types of diseases.

2-1-2

Conduct comprehensive planning in environmental management and climate monitoring globally.

2-2

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CHINA C017

2-1-1

The four seasons would become disrupted, so normal production activity would not be possible, and the laws of life would also be in utter disarray.

2-1-2

I have no idea, and haven't had enough environmental education.

2-2

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CHINA C018

2-1-1

We could be shrouded in haze after we go outside, and it would be almost completely dark..

2-1-2

Reduce emissions of automobile exhaust, and choose energy conservation and emissions reduction.

2-2

Control the scale of large cities, and develop middle-sized and small cities.

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- CHINA C032

2-1-1

The environment would deteriorate until it was out of control.

2-1-2

Start from our own efforts to protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C049

2-1-1

The climate would be more abnormal, so it may be colder winter, and hotter in summer; and it may also be cold in summer and hot in winter, disrupting the normal growth of animals and plants.

2-1-2

Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases is the primary task. Control emissions from factories and automobiles.

2-2

Increase investment in forest planting.

.....
CHINA C053

2-1-1

Extreme weather would take place frequently, bringing more disasters and losses.

2-1-2

Start from our own efforts to save the resources in daily life, reduce pollution, and carry out a system of industrial upgrades or elimination system for backward enterprises with serious pollution.

2-2

Governments at all levels must give priority to protecting the environment during development.

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CHINA C055

2-1-1

Weather is fickle, and related natural disasters take place frequently.

2-1-2

Pay more attention to protecting the environment, increase governance, and put an end to the recurrence of first pollution and later governance.

2-2

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CHINA C057

2-1-1

Climatic change is fast, which has a great impact on people's lives, and constant natural disasters seriously destroy people's living environments.

2-1-2

What we must do is that all countries must work together to reach an agreement on energy conservation and emissions reduction to reduce the risk of climatic change.

2-2

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CHINA C058

2-1-1

Climate would be changeable, spring and autumn would shorten, and climate would become abnormal, with a great impact on the growth and development of animals and plants.

2-1-2

Reducing carbon dioxide emissions is the priority among priorities, and there should be definite laws and regulations, acting as a restraint.

2-2

Impose a carbon tax.

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CHINA C075

2-1-1

The climate is abnormal, and if this situation continues, there may be no drinking water, it may be extremely cold in winter, and extremely hot in summer.

2-1-2

We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions (especially carbon dioxide emissions) and improve the ability of the environment to self-regulate. All countries in the world must work together to change the structure of energy consumption and increase the efficiency of energy utilization.

2-2

Impose a carbon tax.

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CHINA C082

2-1-1

Large-scale climate abnormalities would make it hard for people to live on the planet.

2-1-2

The government must enhance supervision and governance.

2-2

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CHINA C098

2-1-1

The living environment would deteriorate further.

2-1-2

Enhance environmental awareness.

2-2

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CHINA C101

2-1-1

The climate would be influenced, the weather would warm up, there would be no winter, viruses and germs would breed, and influenza would take place frequently

2-1-2

Reduce vehicle travel, with less travel by private car.

2-2

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CHINA C112

2-1-1

If people don't pay attention to protecting the environment, frequent extreme weather disasters would become more and more frequent.

2-1-2

Reduce natural and man-made destruction of nature.

2-2

Strengthening environmental protection education should start from children.

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CHINA C113

2-1-1

The ecological chain would enter a vicious circle, and various adverse effects would show.

2-1-2

Use fewer products damaging the ozone sphere, and advocate environmental protection.

2-2

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CHINA C115

2-1-1

The climate would be changeable.

2-1-2

Start with ourselves.

2-2

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CHINA C121

2-1-1

The climate would be worse and worse, and would be not suitable for the survival and development of humans and most mammals.

2-1-2

Reduce or eliminate carbon dioxide emissions of industry and agriculture, and effectively reduce the transformation of nature.

2-2

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CHINA C139

2-1-1

An increasingly bad environment would finally destroy the earth.

2-1-2

Protect the environment and plant more trees.

2-2

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CHINA C160

2-1-1

Cities located in the northwest would be buried in a desert. The population would migrate to coastal cities located in the southeast. Cities located in the north would suffer snowstorms throughout the year. Travel and production would be seriously affected.

2-1-2

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2-2

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CHINA C166

2-1-1

The climate would be much worse.

2-1-2

Identify factors in climatic variation, and improve them, so as to lower the baneful influence.

2-2

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CHINA C180

2-1-1

The coastline of national coastal areas would change significantly.

2-1-2

Minimize exhaust gas pollution, and plant more greenery.

2-2

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CHINA C193

2-1-1

The weather would be very hot.

2-1-2

Everybody should take part in reducing carbon emissions.

2-2

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CHINA C194

2-1-1

The earth would be subjected to serious harm. Disasters would take place frequently.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental protection, and pay much more attention to the relationship between economic development and environmental protection.

2-2

Develop a circular economy.

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CHINA C199

2-1-1

The deterioration would continue, and the frequency and variety of malignant cataclysms would expand. Some areas would be unlivable in ten years.

2-1-2

First, respect the natural law, stop doing things against the rules of nature. Second, strengthen action, and enhance people's awareness of environmental protection and the environmental crisis.

2-2
Environmental problems are issues for all of society, and everyone's environmental awareness must rise.

.....

CHINA C209

2-1-1
Natural disasters such as drought, flood and heavy snowfall would be more frequent, which would be a serious threat to the survival of humankind.

2-1-2
Develop and use clean energy, and use effective regulations to control emissions. Increase afforestation to protect vegetation and facilitate the self-recovery of the environment.

2-2
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CHINA C222

2-1-1
The four seasons would become warmer

2-1-2
Manmade and natural environmental protection.

2-2
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CHINA C224

2-1-1
Hazy days would become more frequent and the atmosphere would worsen, making it hard for people to breathe.

2-1-2
Drive less to reduce harmful emissions. Conserve energy and reduce emissions.

2-2
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CHINA C245

2-1-1
Drought and flood disasters would occur frequently.

2-1-2
Afforestation, vegetation protection and damage prevention

2-2
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CHINA C247

2-1-1
The climate would become irregular.

2-1-2
Plant a great deal of trees.

2-2
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CHINA C257

2-1-1

The survival of people would become an issue.

2-1-2

Protect the environment.

2-2

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Li Hu CHINA C258

2-1-1

The environment would become worse and worse.

2-1-2

Environmental protection starts from ourselves.

2-2

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CHINA C261

2-1-1

Water resource pollution would be increasingly serious

2-1-2

Step up publicity.

2-2

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CHINA C268

2-1-1

If no positive and effective measures were taken, there would be great changes in the world climate; and global warming would be a serious issue. Meanwhile, climate issues would cause the extinction of species.

2-1-2

In my opinion, everybody has been aware of the issue, and the following important issue to be solved is energy problems. Use clean energy whenever possible.

2-2

Generalize new technology.

.....

CHINA C271

2-1-1

Climate warming would mean rising temperatures and summers would be hotter.

2-1-2

Protect the environment, and reduce emissions of exhaust gas as much as possible.

2-2

Manage the disposal of waste.

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CHINA C276

2-1-1

Global warming would make glaciers melt and disappear, resulting in some plants and animals becoming extinct and increasing the incidence of global natural disasters.

2-1-2

Forbid chlorofluorocarbon completely, improve the way we use automotive fuel, and protect the environment. Reduce the consumption of fossil fuels.

2-2

Develop clean energy.

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2-1-1

The environment would be getting worse, and it would be difficult for people to survive.

2-1-2

Taking good care of the environment is everyone's responsibility.

2-2

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2-1-1

With global warming, ocean levels would rise, and some places in China might be submerged.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon emissions and live a green life.

2-2

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2-1-1

The quality of air would deteriorate further. The haze would be dispersed slowly.

2-1-2

Adjust the economic structure, transfer and control the pollution sources and prefer low carbon travel.

2-2

The government must increase its investment in environmental protection.

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2-1-1

The environment would suffer irreversible destruction.

2-1-2

Use clean energy.

2-2

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.....

2-1-1

The environment would be seriously polluted, and outdoor activities would no longer be possible.

2-1-2

Conduct environmental protection actively, control and stipulate pollutant emissions strictly.

2-2

-

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2-1-1

If no measures were taken, many places would no longer be livable.

2-1-2

The nation, communities and individual must be responsible for it. On the national level, proper environmental protection laws and regulations must be drafted; communities must build a good atmosphere for environmental protection; and individuals must reduce carbon emissions consciously, to reduce pollution.

2-2

Environmental protection involves all levels of governments, which must not sacrifice the environment for economic development.

2-1-1

There would be a shortage of clean water resources. The quality of life would deteriorate.

2-1-2

Control pollutant emissions, protect water resources and save water.

2-2

Generalize water saving technology.
.....

2-1-1

The earth would be no longer suitable for human life.

2-1-2

Protect the environment.

2-2

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.....

2-1-1

The atmosphere would be seriously affected, so the air we breathed everyday would be polluted. As a consequence, respiratory diseases would become more prominent.

2-1-2

Add more environmental protection equipment, reduce anthropogenic discharge and increase energy-efficient public transport to reduce private car use, etc.

2-2

The formulation and system design of social economic policy in all countries should adopt minimizing social cost (social pain) as standard. A dynamic equilibrium must be achieved between economic life and global environment protection.
.....

2-1-1

Temperatures rise to unbearable levels e.g. 60C in the summer, greater ever use of resources to combat, (desalinated water, elctricity for air-conditioning, failure of crops, etc)

2-1-2

Reduce waste in the case of KSA, be more aware of the human footprint and take steps to mitigate the impacts.

2-2

Water is a major issue but wastage is more important. Awareness is fundamental but not enough. Everyone has to play their role in mitigating the effects. Our lifestyles globally mean we are driving more cars, consuming more meat and needing more resources such as electrivity. While technology will help, there will be no hope of addressing the deterioration of the climate (and therefore our lifestyles, particularly in the poorer less able to respond parts of the globe) unless we all do everything in our power to combat the effects. We need to slow population growth, reduce the negative impact we are making on the environment and take action to protect what we have. This is expensive but as Lord Stern would say, "Better pay now a small amount rather than the potentially huge amount which will be required if we delay". The choice is clear to be selfish and push the problem off to the next generation or to take responsibility now. I fear there is no political will for the latter so we shall be dammed by our children and our children's children as the generation that did not do enough even when we knew what was going to happen.
.....

2-1-1

At global scale we are destroying our environment at land and sea. if we don't act quickly we might face a problem of resource scarcity due to desertification and overexploitation.

2-1-2

We need to change the way we relate to the environment. We need a green economy and a political change to reduce our emissions. We need to stop wasting the precious gift that is Nature.

2-2

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UK E007

2-1-1

See IPCC working group II report

2-1-2

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E008

2-1-1

Unrevertable climate change combined with human and obviously also economic losses

2-1-2

Take Action on both an individual as well as societal Level. Redirect economic activities to respond to triple bottom line. turn from an individualistically oriented competitive Society to a collaborative inclusive society

2-2

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LITHUANIA E009

2-1-1

Water level and temperature going up

2-1-2

Decrease carbon dioxide emissions

2-2

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Kenneth Nana Amoateng GHANA E010

2-1-1

The impacts are expected to be devastating. Urgent action is needed to find solutions to a global problem. Poor people depend disproportionately on the environment for their livelihoods. Climate change is a threat to these livelihoods and intensifies the impact of other environmental threats and hazards and exposes those most dependent on environmental resources namely flooding, severe storms on the poor and women to greater deprivation and economic risk.

2-1-2

Polluter Pays Principle, transfer of Technology, adequate Finance for Adaptation and Mitigation Interventions and the building of adequate and relevant Capacity to deal with the challenges of Climate Change. Build public support for climate policies that will enable the world to meet the objective of limiting global average temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Raise public awareness of the problem of climate change and build public support for climate policies through the implementation of an effective climate change communication strategy.

2-2

Many community groups and ethnic minorities lack a voice in the management of shared resources and have little security of tenure over land, forests, fisheries and natural resources. This has resulted in conflict in some areas.

.....

SWITZERLAND E011

2-1-1

Although climate change may be less catastrophic in Western Europe than in many other regions of the world, a loss of agricultural productivity, biodiversity and significantly increased risk of extreme weather damage can be anticipated.

2-1-2

A complete re-imagining of present patterns of production and consumption, and how the global economy is organized; with robust "just transition" programmes to manage the necessary changes.

2-2

How energy will be produced and distributed in the future (the energy "mix") is an area for urgent debate and decision-making. Population, development, and poverty cannot be ignored in the transition to a sustainable future. Globally, militarism is one of the great obstacles to a rational debate. Hope that economic instruments can drive the market towards sustainability is misplaced.

.....

Pamela Pearson USA E012

2-1-1

Discrete changes will not occur within the next 10 years; however, the thresholds locked in for impacts of climate change, especially in cryosphere regions (regions of ice and snow) and at the poles and high alpine regions, will advance further during this period and carry implications for several hundred years. Of special concern are processes on Antarctica and Greenland, which will lock in glacier melt that cannot be halted unless temperatures fall significantly from present-day. New research from Antarctica in particular indicates this melting has occurred at today's levels of greenhouse gases in the past and melting continues until glaciers essentially have disappeared: an "icehouse" effect of repeated melting and re-glaciation, encompassing 22m. sea-level rise. Note also that at 850ppm, Antarctica goes over to a more permanent level of deglaciation, and we may pass that level by the end of this century.

2-1-2

1) Immediate and deep cuts in traditional greenhouse gases, especially focused on infrastructure that locks in emissions from fossil fuel energy sources; 2) cuts in traditional pollutants, especially black carbon particle pollution and methane, that have special influence on cryosphere regions and can slow warming there. These latter also carry significant benefits to health and development, especially when aimed at cookstoves, according to climate modeling my organization recently concluded.

2-2

Water resources, ocean acidification, biodiversity loss, and human impacts related to poverty, disaster impacts and other developmental issues are closely related to the above, but increasingly will be driven by cryospheric climate change; hence the prioritization noted above.

.....

TEWFIK HASNI ALGERIA E013

2-1-1

The desertification is growing. Its start to affect the north of the country. the temperature is growing to a level that air conditioning became a necessity. The energy required for that will be impossible to satisfy with fossil energy.

2-1-2

We need to develop solar thermal energy by an energy transition program using first solar-gas hybrid to reduce the cost of power produced. We should also import sea water by pipe from Tunisia the shortest way to our Sahara. using transfer of sea water using STEP process to the far south. The desalination of sea water with solar distillation will solve the problem of water for the Maghreb and Sahel regions. We will need the technology transfer for that and for the new agriculture sustainable in high temperature conditions that will be the case in the near future.

2-2

I think that we know what we can do to solve our problem, even if we need to solve our own problem by a better political governance. We should apply a real know how sharing in the world. We must all the money necessary by first saving the money used for the war in the several regions particularly in the Sahel region to promote the WALL program that our association try to develop. It's the translation of all actions mentioned in 2-1-2

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Nijaz Deleut CROATIA E017

2-1-1

Social-ecological system will not be resilient to much.

2-1-2

Ecological dictatorship.

2-2

I'm not optimist at all. People are stupid and ignorant. They do need new leadership, at global level.

.....

ITALY E020

2-1-1

I foresee an increase of extreme events and a tropicalisation of climate in Italy (and Mediterranean). During the last 2-4 years we experienced rainy events that caused damages to people, infrastructures and production activities so I expect this to increase dramatically. Also drought events are likely to increase. The variability will increase as well so it will be more and more difficult to be prepared Agriculture will suffer a lot

2-1-2

We should adopt a conscious consumption behavior and try to change our lifestyle. I mean that we should prefer local products produced through sustainable methods (organic farming, conservation agriculture, low carbon processes, etc.). We must use public transportation and limit the use of private car as much as possible We must ask policy makers to be honest, coherent and sensitive to environmental problems We should adopt rules for a sustainable growth

2-2

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Lee Altenberg AUSTRIA E022

2-1-1

In 10 years time, mainly an increase in extreme weather with some general warming, and some unexpected disease and pest outbreaks for animals and plants.

2-1-2

Governments must launch "Manhattan Project" scale campaigns to switch to renewable energy and keep fossil fuels permanently in the ground. Development patterns must also be drastically changed to cause a reduction in automobile use through urban design and retrofitting that makes most needs within walking distance. Such "traditional neighborhood design" and "new urbanism" must become a top policy priority. Ideas for geo-engineering must also be investigated should these more conservative actions prove insufficient. Also, civilization is adapted to the climate status-quo. We have no inkling of how dependent and fragile our systems are based on stable climate. The magnitude of disaster may become foreseeable only when it is too late to stop, so we must take more precautionary action.

2-2

A major underlying problem is that our political process gives power to denialists who prevent adequate rational responses to existential threats to civilization. Societies need to become better at becoming immune to denialist thinking.

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UK E028

2-1-1

Increased flooding, more extreme weather conditions, loss of land for farming/residences.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon emissions.

2-2

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USA E029

2-1-1

More frequent storms which significantly impact people- causing deaths, injuries, major economic damage.

2-1-2

Establish caps on ghg emissions and encourage innovation of new solutions that can quickly reduce emissions.
2-2

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ANNA BELOUSOVA RUSSIA E032

2-1-1
The conditions become worth.

2-1-2
Try to save the rest.

2-2

.....

UK E048

2-1-1
Increased biodiversity loss and homogenisation; disrupted environmental services for the human population; increased costs of reactive and proactive mitigation.

2-1-2
Concerted global effort to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases; rapid instigation of methods to remove excess greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

2-2
The increasing rate and deregulation of international trade is a major threat to global biodiversity through the spread of invasive species and pathogens.

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AUSTRIA E049

2-1-1
More floods and droughts, heat waves, deterioration of forests, aggravation of losses from natural hazards, soil erosion, soil deterioration.

2-1-2
Reduce emission of greenhouse gases, less energy consumption, abate land use in flood risk areas, reduce land sealing, soil conservation methods in agriculture, no monoculture in forests, water retention in the catchment area, more room for rivers.

2-2
Effects of Climate Change aggravate problems on the environmental (loss of biodiversity) and social level (increase of poverty, social costs of environmental damage)

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FINLAND E051

2-1-1
Loss of biodiversity material damage competition of resources

2-1-2
Reduce usage of fossil fuels and reduce consumption.

2-2

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USA E055

2-1-1
These have been thoroughly described by the IPCC. Consult with their most recent report on projected consequences.

2-1-2
Reduce burning of fossil fuels and anthropogenic, negative-impact positive feedback loops in climate system.

2-2
Broken model for human development, runaway population growth (notably not listed above, or I missed it), inequity in distribution of wealth collectively doom society.

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USA E067

2-1-1

Shifts and loss in biodiversity abundance and distribution. Shifts in agricultural capacity. Destruction to habitat and human infrastructure through sea level and other climate related effects

2-1-2

Reduce fossil fuel consumption through gas tax and also education re effects of usage. Promotion of alternative energy sources.

2-2

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NEPAL E069

2-1-1

Given widespread events (e.g. forest fire, invasive species expansion, change in agriculture pattern), I think situation will deteriorate seriously mainly due to synergistic interactions of other factors (deforestation, landuse change). Consequently, there would be a huge social and economic costs.

2-1-2

Becuae of poor research, scientific understanding is very limited. I suggest to focus on research that may lead to sound plans to tackle problems.

2-2

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GERMANY E076

2-1-1

Sea-level rise will threaten coastal areas, glacier melt will negatively affect alpine environments, massive Immigration from most affected countries (climate-change refugees) will negatively affect socio-economic stability; among others

2-1-2

CC adaptation measures; mitigation already failed

2-2

.....
Peter G. KEVAN CANADA E085

2-1-1

Weather instability and major fluctuations and extremes. Ecosystems will be unable to adapt because the rate of change is too fast for the evolution of most species, especially those with longer generations times.

2-1-2

We can consume less energy, even generate more energy (clean, solar, wind, biofuels) to reduce greenhouse gas production. I fear that the current situation and alarming trends are not reversable in the near future.

2-2

The world is facing an increasing population with expectations of high consumerism. The value systems represented by modern society are mostly self-centred, rather anti-social, and in terms of industry and government based on the idea that finance and wealth should be promoted over humanity and social responsibility. This world view cannot be sustained, it is by its very nature unsustainable. A major and related issue is that human society in the main does not seem to realize that it is constrained by the same factors that constrain the diversity and abundance of all (other) life on earth.

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SINT EUSTATIUS E093

2-1-1

Rising sea levels and the loss of our small island state.

2-1-2

Reduce CO2 and other emissions; invest in renewable energy technologies; educate residents and those in the region on environmental sustainability.

2-2

.....

Michael Hill USA E094

2-1-1

Increasing weather extremes with resultant pressure on fossil fuel resources. Loss of arable land and coastal resources with salt water intrusion.

2-1-2

Political inaction is the single issue preventing reasonable action now. Greater pressure on elected officials, at all levels, is required. This means mobilization of the electorate.

2-2

.....

Mehmet Metaj ALBANIA E098

2-1-1

Mitigation and rehabilitation destructed nature and environment remedy measures, well preserved nature and biodiversity, clean air and

2-1-2

Restricted rules of protected areas establishment and management in the countries of poor economic state and introduction of official certification scheme on forest harvesting, restoration of wetlands of Global importance, biocorridors and rehabilitate the environmental "hot-spots". Empower community-based protected areas establishment and management and promote integrated natural resources management.

2-2

Rehabilitate the environmental "hot-spots" concerning deposition of dangerous chemicals in the protected areas and - or NPs and other places nearby them.

.....

Andy Drumm USA E099

2-1-1

Inreased frequency and intensity of "natural" disasters. Greater wealth inequality and societal disruption, loss of agricultural productivity, growing health problems.

2-1-2

Need to abandon fossil fuels quickly through bold political leadership and personal choices. Need to convert to renewable energy and demand incentives for easy uptake.

2-2

The influence of corporate power on political decision making is distorting governance and presents a barrier to transitioning to sustainability.

.....

CANADA E1000

2-1-1

Global destabilization of the ecosystems upon which life as we know it depend. Large scale species extinction will follow. Large scale human population migration, drought, famine, and massive disruption of humanity as we know it.

2-1-2

Control greenhouse gases and implement carbon neutral technologies.

2-2

The Arctic is changing incredibly fast. People seem to assume that the Arctic is different than lower latitude areas - in reality, it is just showing us how the planet will respond. We are not doing enough to educated the coming generations and general public on this issue. Political motivation will only come from an informed public.

.....

2-1-1

Increasing poverty, public health problems, reduced food production, declining governnability

2-1-2

Government plans and actions for counteracting the most critical current and predicted problems. People awareness of the problematic situation that could be faced in future times.

2-2

.....

Andy Hooten USA E1002

2-1-1

I can do better than ten years ago. I first observed deteriorating impacts to the environment as a seventeen-year-old in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador in 1975. I made a point then to keenly observe changes in nature. I travel extensively around the world in my work. I see a lot of social impacts to the environment that can be considered a commonality but responses to those also vary. With climate change, however, I see universal impacts affecting societies across-the-board, even in remote environments. As energy increases in the climate system then society will have to reserve more of its economic capital to restore impacts from increasingly puncutated storm events and other climate-associated impacts. Ecosystem services will also be negatively affected which, in turn, will impact human welfare.

2-1-2

1. Reduce the introduction of excess energy (i.e. carbon) into the climate system. 2. Impress upon developed countries, to the point of concerted action, the critical importance of reducing consumption and thus transformation of natural resources so that ecosystems can continue to function and provide the services that humans expect for free. 3. Pollution simply=the mismanagement of materials. Close the loop, more tightly recycle materials back into processes so that they can be used more efficiently for other purposes.

2-2

In geological time, planet Earth will survive. What I am most concerned about is global civilization avoiding deterioration because of disrepecting and collectively abusing the ecosystem services that have supported us for so long. Continued abuse will result in chaos and a shift from living to a strategy of survival. Although I have begun to see this in my lifetime, I especially worry about this for my children and theirs.

.....

Kelvin Passfield COOK ISLANDS E1003

2-1-1

People in the northern atolls may have to consider moving to another location within the country, abandoning their birthright and culture. Throughout the country, agriculture will become more difficult due to droughts and floods, and invasive plants will become even more of a problem. Coral reef degredation rate will increase with coral bleaching etc, though it is already quite bad. Ocean acidification will also be a major problem.

2-1-2

Even if the major industrial polluters of the world stop now, the damage is done. But at least there may be hope for some reversal or slowing down of the degredation for future generations, if these industrial countries do the right thing now. For small island countries like ours, I would prefer to see some natural solutions to incresing our resilience to Climate Change. Seawalls etc are short term solutions that do more harm in the long term.

2-2

The other issue here is convincing those in power that the economy will benefit more by conserving our environment, using our resources sustainably, following the precautionary principle, rather than trying to maximise economic returns in teh short term with no consideration for future generations who all have a right to live in world of diversity. Understanding teh connectivity within and between ecosystems is also very important for decision makers.

.....

USA E1005

2-1-1

Conditions I foresee include: water and food shortages, damage to private /public infrastructure etc. and environmental refugees

2-1-2

Change as fast as we can to alternative clean energy such as solar. Education for the public that religion will not save us and that science is fact. One does not "believe or not believe in "climate change it is happening and a fact! Also educate the masses the difference between sensational reporting such as Fox news and factual reporting such as PBS news. Clean up the political system, no money from or special treatment of corporations that are not complying with stricter environmental requirements.

2-2

Population is a major problem and economists need to realize you cannot have continued growth, it does not work that way.

.....

Masabo Philippe BURUNDI E1007

2-1-1

I foresee a country full of desertification in almost all the region (Burundi has five natural region, each different from another by its geographical characteristics). Human beings will be facing various climate change effects, which will make many of the population starving to survive.

2-1-2

Tree planting, making appropriate compensation from Northern countries, raising awareness to remote population in local communities, sharing information.

2-2

Awareness and positive actions from all human being, that is all it takes to make sure the human kind is preserved for the years to come. We ought to act now.

.....

KHALID ALLADIN GUYANA E1009

2-1-1

Will affect the prosperity of the entire country since the coastal area which is below sea level will be under severe threat of flooding from the Atlantic Ocean. Already there is increasing pressure on the sea defences and in some cases over topping and damages. Most of the population, infrastructure and economic activities in the country are located in this zone.

2-1-2

We all need to contribute to prevent climate change, esp as it relates to global warming and sea level rise. However, given that the current situation may not be reversible in the short term, we may need to implement adaptive measures, such as building better and higher sea defences, rehabilitation of existing seas defences, and relocation of the major population and economic activities from the coast.

2-2

The factors and practices which contribute to our current environmental problems must be urgently addressed, especially since continuation of current practices may lead to a situation which may be irreversible. Since most of the wealthy countries are mainly responsible for this situation support must be provided to poorer countries especially in mitigation and adaptation measures since these countries are more vulnerable and will be severely affected

.....

Handy Acosta Cuellar USA E1012

2-1-1

Sea level rise global warming climate disruptions economic and financial crisis

2-1-2

More environmental awareness more actions from governments.

2-2

.....

INDONESIA E1013

2-1-1

The scarcity of water and shortage of food due to the environmental degradation.

2-1-2

Reduce the consumption pattern, change the paradigm, the paradigm shift from accumulating and collecting community to the community where circle of giving and sharing can be implemented

2-2

Environmental destruction occurred merely as a result from human greed, for the short term result the exploitation done in a very short time and people get the result s much as possible up to the limit.

.....

GERMANY E1018

2-1-1

Severe floodings, more natural disasters. Food shortage

2-1-2

Reduce carbon dioxide and other relevant gases emissions, convert energy supply to renewables, speed up energy efficiency.

2-2

Political acion on a worldwide level is significantly lacking.

.....

MARGARETE KERSCHBAUMER AUSTRIA E1020

2-1-1

It will still be bad but people will be more aware and willing to take appropriate measures and to change for good and for their children and grandchildren.

2-1-2

Rethink our Economy, change our food-, finance- and fuel-systems towards localised and truly sustainable systems - as if people and the planet mattered...

2-2

We are part of nature and we should enjoy that - and not pressure the earth and ourselves.

.....

VIRGINIA S. CARINO PHILIPPINES E1021

2-1-1

Typhoons are becoming stronger. There is much loss of life, property and infrastucture (homes, schools, hospitals, stores, agricultural crops, fishing boats, etc.) with the floods, strong winds, and torrential rains.

2-1-2

Adaptation measures should be undertaken. There should be zoning so homes should be built in areas that are not vulnerable to flooding. In urban areas, the drainage systems should always be cleared. Home builders should make allowance for water to seep into the soil by not covering up all the ground with with cement. There should be warning systems if people have to be moved to safer evacuation centers. There should be provisions for food, water and medicine for the many victims.

2-2

The Philippines lies in an area that is highly vulnerable to climate change. Since it is small, efforts to mitigate climate change are inutile. Its efforts should thus be directed to climate change adaptation.

.....

MADAGASCAR E1022

2-1-1

In 10 years from now, there will be elimination of living hood, for those who cannot adapat in the changement. More die animals, plants even people.

2-1-2

1) Give to people what they need (appropriate food, best conditions for life, ...)to not affect the natural conditions by their humans being. 2) Act to biodiversity conservation

2-2

Environmental problems are caused by humans and we have to investigate fairly to explore natural resources.

.....

NIGERIA E1025

2-1-1

More drought, flooding and food crisis

2-1-2

Creation of more awareness and concerted effort at all levels(local, national and international)

2-2

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UGANDA E1033

2-1-1

More severe and frequent floods and droughts, increased number, severity and extent of climate change related diseases, degraded/deterioration of environment and natural resources, reduced capacity of of natural resources to support the humans and animals, widespread poverty at both national and family levels.

2-1-2

Sensitize the youth about the dangers of corruption in relation to sustainable management of natural resources and the national economy. Engage national policy makers and and executive on budget allocations for implementation of laws and regulations governing environment and natural resources use. A holistic approach to reverse the impacts of climate change and deterioration of environment involving grassroot communities, national, international agencies.

2-2

Unregulated and unplanned population migrations, internal displacement due to conflics, irresponsible land use land, uncontrolled extraction natural resources, lack of local level empowerment in decision making and inadequate laws and policy implememntation are the major causes of environmental degradation that may deter efforts to adapt to as well as minimise climate change impacts are some of the issues that can be addressed to reverse climate change impacts.

.....

David Nkwanga UGANDA E1034

2-1-1

Increasing vulnerability of communities from hunger disease and poverty. the mainstay of the population being agriculture and it is most hit by climate change through seasonal variability, drought conditions, flooding increasing incidence of pests and diseases.

2-1-2

Mitigation actions that reduce emissions and adaptation actions that can be integrated in the day-to-day activities of the most vulnerable communities like alternative energy, climate-smart agriculture etc.

2-2

.....

Mwine Mark David UGANDA E1035

2-1-1

There will be a catastrophe if climate change issues are not mainstreamed in all activities that are being implemented. Todate seasons have changed, people have no food security and when it rains there are floods. It is now imperative that we now do climate change mitigation activities to enable us turn back the clock and have minimum environmental services

2-1-2

There is need to minimise on tree cutting, reduce land degradation, reduce emissions especially from the cars we drive as we now in Africa drive old used cars, plant more trees, reduce on the use of firewood as our only energy source and reward those people that implement climate friendly policies in Industry, agriculture and homes.

2-2

In Africa and Uganda in particular, our biggest energy source is firewood with over 95% of the rural people using firewood energy for cooking and even lighting. It is important that we address this issue and make available alternative energy sources. Further more, our population lives on land and are heavily dependent on agriculture. Very few practice family planning. There is an impending population explosion that needs management now for sustainably managing the environment especially land use.

.....

NIGERIA E1036

2-1-1

Climate change - current impacts - natural disasters, disease, range shifts etc - will become worse

2-1-2

We all need, first to change our lifestyles to reduce our individual footprint on the environment. - recognize the urgency of this issue and all join in calling on governments to act - We all need to actively campaign and educate people around us about this issue

2-2

Human population increase is a major issue related to environmental problems that requires more action.

.....

NIGERIA E1039

2-1-1

Nigeria currently is the second largest contributor of gas flaring in the world and the lack of implementation of gas reduction policy is contributing to poverty and significant social ills of the society that is causing significant increase in sabotage and vandalization of oil infrastructure in the country. Other impact includes unforeseen floods destroying property and crops as well lives worth billions of dollars. Erosion and land subsidence as well as desert encroachment in West and North Africa further reduces production.

2-1-2

Increase understanding of the broad problems at public and private sectors as well as the civil society, for better planning and conceptualization of policies, projects and budgets for activities that would open up ideas on environmental themed businesses and generate income opportunities to improve GDPs of communities and society at large.

2-2

For example, The West African sub-region should conclude actions on the broader plan to halt desert encroachment. Nigeria could push implementation of gas flare reduction policy by encouraging international oil companies to support initiatives to improve community GDP via elimination of gas flares. There are several initiatives lacking either finance or political will or both.

.....

Marcos Vaira ARGENTINA E1046

2-1-1

If fundamental changes are not decided the region will begin to undergo natural disasters of great magnitude (droughts, flooding)and countries in the region do not have sufficient financial resources to reverse the big changes and environmental disasters that will occur as a result of climate change.

2-1-2

The Governments of the world must tackle the problem seriously and without false arguments. They must support research and technological developments that reduce the causes of climate change. They should identify the major responsible and not hide in campaigns aimed at society in general asking for small changes in their behaviours that do not face the real culprits of the problem (industries, mega-exploitations, mega-cities, promotion of consumption)

2-2

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Edward Aruna SIERRA LEONE E1047

2-1-1

Land degradation, biodiversity loss, drought, increased desertification, famine/hunger, water shortage, disease outbreak, extreme poverty, extreme/unpredictable weather/climatic conditions

2-1-2

Education/sensitization, review of environmental laws, law enforcement, support to conservation work and local communities, creating more protected areas, propagating improved energy utilization skills, financing researches on the production of energy efficient materials/equipments, financing and implementing more carbon credit projects, establishing database that will enable monitoring of change over time, conducting biodiversity registration and determining the IUCN Redlist status of species, and taking IUCN recommended conservation actions

2-2

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Priscilla Nyadoi UGANDA E1048

2-1-1

Onset of impacts of climate change

2-1-2

Intergrating climate change mitigation strategies in development plans

2-2

Need for sensitization to get everyone understand their contribution to environment wellbeing.

.....
ARGENTINA E1050

2-1-1

I expect an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, and the loss of ecosystem services, with an increase in the associated economic and social costs

2-1-2

I think we need to exert political pressure to develop efficient incentives and regulations to change consumers and land/resource-users attitudes towards more sustainable practices

2-2

.....
SENEGAL E1053

2-1-1

Encroachment of the sea flood loss of species depletion of resources

2-1-2

Mainstream the issue of sustainable development in all development strategies dee to make it a national preoccupation. Educate the general population and young generations traavers education on behavior that may have negative impacts on the environment. Encourage research and innovation for the conservation of biodiversity Integrate preoccupations development communities living in areas with protected areas

2-2

The problems environments should be treated in the cross integrating all sectors of government but also the private sector, local authorities

.....
Frank Habineza RWANDA E1068

2-1-1

Overflooding, high droughts, rainfall shortage, famine, deaths

2-1-2

Practical actions, more reforestation, more awareness, use of techninology

2-2

Land issues and water scaricity may cause more conflicts

.....
Marina ROSALES BENITES PERU E1069

2-1-1

Biodiversity loss and endangered. Low water resourses. GPD decrease.

2-1-2

Enforce good governance. Create more protected areas, specially parks. Change to green economy.

2-2

I think we have to change our thinking on development and well being. We need to develop taking account the earth carrying capacity. Our decision should benefit the humans kind majority and also the nature for future generations.

.....
Amiro PEREZ-LEROUX ECUADOR E1070

2-1-1

Water availability will decrease in some areas and floods will take place in others. Significant changes in vegetation are expected(e.g. in the Amazon and in the Caribbean)affecting both biodiversity and population in both rural and urban areas.

2-1-2

Reduce our inputs inducing climate change. This will require changes in the mind frame of political decision-makers and the general public. If we are to prevent this from happening all of us will have to accept that survival is at stake and that we will need to consume less resources.

2-2

I feel that we would unfortunately need more environmental disasters that what is already happening in the region in order to accept that we need to take drastic measures now.

.....

CANADA E1078

2-1-1

Even the worst case scenarios projected by climate change experts may be too conservative. Increases in temperature, extreme weather events, processes/feedback loops that have been set in motion, will wreak havoc on human systems and economies. The cost to the economies will be crippling.

2-1-2

Immediate action by all governments to reduce GHG emissions; immediate global mitigation and adaptation efforts need to be implemented. Governments need to put measures in place - carbon tax, cap and trade, restrictions on the biggest polluters, etc. Stricter mileage requirements on vehicles, etc.

2-2

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MEXICO E1079

2-1-1

Extreme weather, environmental disasters, fuel price

2-1-2

Ddevelop climate change regulatory initiatives Partnering with private sector, government and civil society Science Agreements to address Climate Change (international and binding)

2-2

Depend more on the local and stop relying on fossil fuels

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USA E1083

2-1-1

Coastal inundation, mass movements of people, large changes in food and water availability. Increased conflict. Accelerated species, habitat loss.

2-1-2

Converted national and international efforts and agreements, major investments in, promotion of clean technologies.

2-2

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COSTA RICA E1088

2-1-1

Changes in ocean temperature - disminution of rain. - Longer summers, violent rainy season - negative effects on power supply that relies on hydro. - wild fires in dry zones - negative effects on crops - changes in ocean levels affecting coastal communities - changes in the flow of rivers - loss of biodiversity and ecosystems

2-1-2

Effective global measures against global warming - mitigation - new energy sources - communitary prevention programmes - national policies

2-2

.....
Marco A. Encalada ECUADOR E1090

2-1-1

At national level: there are going to be much more irregularity of rains as well as worse episodes of flooding, landslides, droughts, forest fires, lost of food-agriculture, destruction of urban an rural infrastructure, new pests attacks, and new weather-related sicknesses. At the international level: worsening of rise of the sea level, lack of fresh water, lack of food, development of new technologies to offset the lack of natural resources for the production systems.

2-1-2

To change the approaches with which governments aboard the national planning process so adaptation and mitigation actions are taken horizontally through various sectors; to organize peaceably urban an rural small communities to develop their own measures to adapt o concrete threats from climatic variability; to create reserve funds for nutrition, health and housing calamities originated in climate variability; to run public free-of-charge programs for all people to track the impact of sunshine on their skin and eyes; to increase research on alternative natural food production methods and tactics that can be self managed by families; to push the public opinion to favor the promotion of new styles of life so to decrease pressure over the natural resources and the use of oil in daily life; to establish new regulations on the family responsibilities over the use of natural resources.

2-2

Rich countries should be more transparent in supporting initiatives aimed at protecting key ecosystems all over the world but specially those lying in developing countries where the transnational enterprises exert dirty pressure for extractive production systems with zero environmental considerations. It should be created an international court to condemn the non ethical behaviors of transnational enterprises that affect the environment in relation to global warming.

.....
Aggrey Rwetsiba UGANDA E1097

2-1-1

There will be severe droughts and floods

2-1-2

Tree planting and biodiversity conservation

2-2

.....
LEO MWEBEMBEZI UGANDA E1099

2-1-1

I see desertification in most of the North of the country which is semi arid now with high temperatures.

2-1-2

Environmental protection and restoration is the way to go.

2-2

Environemnt encompasses everything and once it is thretaened, man's livleihood will be affected and hence there is need for immediate interventions.

.....
USA E1112

2-1-1

Significant areas of the east coast will be inundated as will many other areas around the world. Continued increase in extreme weather on global scale. Food production will be significantly impacted. Most likely the rich will insulate themselves, while the poor suffer the full force of climate change.

2-1-2

Need to curtail use of petroleum and its products. Alternate fuel sources need to be developed (solar energy is the best option). Federal and international laws should be enacted to ban the use of fossil fuels.

2-2

Given that we (the USA) are the primary consumers of fossil fuels, we should be the 1st to make a change. It is far to easy to point the finger elsewhere rather than at our own culpability.

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented i think more deterioration will happen because Climate change affects people and nature Climate change will have major effects on the water systems, including an increase in floods and droughts.so more droughts and flooding will become lead to conflict.

2-1-2

We must establish processes to save lives and livelihoods Strategy must be conducted to control the effect of climate change

2-2

Water pollution is the change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on living thing. It will effects the humans health .The disease-causing agents, oxygen-demanding wastes and acids, salts and toxic metals and the large quantities of these compounds will make water unfit to drink and will cause the death of aquatic life.

2-1-1

Frequency and intensity of climate related extreme events will continue to impact people and coastal communities/cities. Continued change in arctic and Antarctic communities, and negative impacts to flora and fauna

2-1-2

Reduce consumption of fossil fuels. Demand that industry and government find new and efficient means of generating alternative energy sources. Industry and consumers will need to pay additional taxes (i.e., carbon tax) to reflect true costs of energy consumption and development. Those taxes should be ear-marked to establish and fund and implement new programs and research in to market tools and technologies. Canadian economy needs to mature to develop more value-added production of commodities rather than just selling raw resources, i.e., agricultural products, timber, oil (bitumen) and gas.

2-2

Need a fundamental shift in Canadian government policies, both federal and provincial/territorial - need to develop national economic and energy strategies that integrate federal, provincial/territory perspectives and goals/objectives. Governments will remain responsive to big industry and non-responsive to consumers and electorate until there is a strong political signal sent to politicians and elected officials. Need to replace current Canadian government, with a government that has a longer term vision of environment and economy. Current government is not living up to international obligations for carbon emissions nor is setting a long-term sustainable future vision. Current government has eviscerated the capacity of federal scientists and programs to provide long-term monitoring and continuity of expertise. Current government has also changed environmental legislation for the worst, using tricks and tactics that were legal but un-democratic and underhanded. Need to deliver stronger education programs (k-12, and post-secondary) to help young people receive better education and training. Need to establish several endowed chairs (funded by industry and government) in environment and economy programs throughout Canada.

2-1-1

Flooding, huge consequences in terms of access to land, food, and water.

2-1-2

2-2

2-1-1

Vulnerability of the local communities to climate change threats. Failure of them to support support their daily living.

2-1-2

Raise awareness on the effects of climate change to local communities and design with them coping strategies that fit with particular communities. Reduce carbon emission through the use of green energy. Proper utilization of rarely available earth resources and proper implementation of the strategies, policies, agreements and laws related to climate change.

2-2

Most of developed countries are the one responsible for the effects of climate change worldwide through carbon emission to our atmosphere from their sophisticated industries. Poor countries such as those found in sub Sahara Africa are the one that suffer most. The developed countries should also be countable for the effects that brought by them to the local communities at particular regions/areas through compensating them with the means to sustain their livelihoods.

.....

MALI E1128

2-1-1

No rain or too much rain. No food production. Hunger and desolation for the communities.

2-1-2

Prepare the communities by training. Help the communities understand to change habits in farming methods and technics. Use early crops

2-2

All the authorities must be involved in the solution research

.....

Amboga Gideon KENYA E1130

2-1-1

There is going to be serious environmental degradation due to lack fo forest because of chrcoal burning,deforastration and encrouchment for Human settlement.

2-1-2

Sensetise and create conservation awareness to encourage afforarstration and proper land use methods.

2-2

Siltation and sea coral bleaching.

.....

Daudi Mungule Chikoye ZAMBIA E1132

2-1-1

More frequent droughts and at times floods

2-1-2

National governments supported by donors need to invest in measures that can address the problem at hand

2-2

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Pastor eters Omoragbon NIGERIA E1139

2-1-1

Increased rainfall and over flooding.coastal cities submerging.

2-1-2

Increased advocacy on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

2-2

Need to increase awareness on climate change and health. liittle attention is being paid to this topic even at the level of the UNFCCC.

.....

CYPRUS E1143

2-1-1

Reduction of available water resources, loss of biodiversity, soil degradation and depletion, reduction in crop yield, deterioration of public welfare

2-1-2

Reduction of vehicle use, reduction of (over-)consumption, increase of environmental awareness, use of alternative (sustainable) resources, development (and implementation) of "green" technologies

2-2

.....

Javier Juste SPAIN E1144

2-1-1

Increase Drought, Extreme weather conditions. Erosion and land loss. Loss of Water availability for agricultural and Human consumption. Sea level rise

2-1-2

International agreements, Social awareness, and drastic political actions.

2-2

As long as the capitalistic concept or welfare is worle-wide persued there will be no effective solutions.

.....

Peter Matata TANZANIA E1146

2-1-1

If no measures that will be implemented in future, leaving the environment to deteriorate in 10 years from now, there will be no resources to inherit to the future generation. There will be no enough water, no food to eat, no fish, no livestock and increase of diseases due to change of the climate. The development in the country will decline because the resources will be directed to solve environmental issues.

2-1-2

Environmental issues touches every creature in this world. In order to prevent this condition, we need to unite in the whole world and work as one to prevent environmental problems by greening our planet (planting trees, avoiding polluting the environment by chemicals, avoid deforestation which is now becoming very serious issue in the country I stay. All these will only be possible if people are aware by being trained on the environmental problems. We should avoid to many forums, workshops and seminars instead we need to be more practical and put more investment on this issue.

2-2

One of the environmental problem is deforestation in Tanzania. Our natural forests are disappearing every now and then due to human activities. Most of people cut trees for fire wood,for agriculture and curing tobacco. What is replaced on the ground is very small compared to what is taken. So agroforestry system should be encouraged nationally as an alternative to our natural forests.

.....

JAMES D. MORGAN USA E1148

2-1-1

Living in Manhattan which was flooded during Tropical Storm Sandy, I see that there is a potential, in ten years, of people having to relocate from some of the housing in my neighborhood due to damage from and other consequences of flooding during serious storms. part of the problem is that elderly tenants living on the upper floors of tall buildings (more than 12 stories) become trapped there when electrical service is unavailable for a week or more.

2-1-2

The NYC government is making an effort to mitigate the extent of future flooding but I am not convinced that, in my neighborhood (Alphabet City) which is alongside the East River, the problem can be solved by barrier walls, etc.

2-2

While I feel that climate change is definitely the most serious issue on your list, the lack of public interest in changing lifestyles, i.e., minimizing our dependence on automobiles, is by far the most vexing question. Yes, in NYC young people are switching to bicycles in gratifying numbers but the streets are still choked with motor vehicles every day.

.....

Douwe Jan Joustra THE NETHERLANDS E115

2-1-1

We will see more and more weather extremities, also risk of flooding by extreme water in rivers Rine and Muese.

2-1-2

There is need of more systemic change then making new ambitions. The rather influential systems change will be in the economic domain: from a linear to a circular economy. Still we will need more fundamental changes that lie the responsibilities at the right place: now climate change seems to be a governmental issue, it needs to become a real economic factor: business drives change...

2-2

The environmental policies have had a long history in NGO and governments: an extensive set of laws is in most countries available. So now we need to look for other instruments: economical and societal. Dare to challenge the sectors and individuals that are really creating the problems of climate change, detonation of biodiversity and water management: companies on small and large scale. Not by fighting them, that is the old strategy, but by providing them effective new business models based on ecological principles, such as the circular economy.

.....

AUSTRALIA E1150

2-1-1

Differing climate, more extreme weather events (for example), impacts on agriculture and other industries, impact on the economy.

2-1-2

Take action on climate change, and give the environment (and environmental protection) more weight in making decisions at government and corporate level.

2-2

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GERMANY E1155

2-1-1

More extreme weather conditions and weather occurrences like storms, floods, on other hand more periods of very dry weather

2-1-2

Achieve an appropriate international agreement on climate change which includes in particular the United States and the emerging economies. This requires a re-interpretation of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities which in the present form no longer reflects the realities of growth and greenhouse gas pollution.

2-2

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GERMANY E1156

2-1-1

local - the production of food will be hampered; the loss of biodiversity will accelerate; the general living conditions will become worse global - production of food for the growing population will not be possible; wars, etc. because of the lack of water, food etc. will happen more often; the loss of biodiversity will accelerate a lot

2-1-2

local/global - the overpopulation must be stopped (it must be the aim everywhere to give all children ideal possibilities to develop, rather than "produce" as many children as possible); the dogma of permanent growth must end; the use of resources and energy must be reduced; a larger percentage of food must be produced organic; a much larger percentage (with the aim of 100%) of energy must be produced in a sustainable way (solar, water, wind, etc.); many more people have to become vegetarian (and all have to reduce the amount of meat they consume); we all have to become aware that permanent growth, permanent consumption, permanent production of waste is not possible and will lead towards a catastrophe and will destroy the basis of human life on earth (at least the possibility to live a life that is worth to be called "life" ...)

2-2

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Peerzada Ishtiyak INDIA E116

2-1-1

Jammu & Kashmir is a Himalayan State of India, where more than 90% population is heavily dependent on natural environment vis-a-vis forests & water resources for their livelihood. Therefore, any adverse effect on these resources will directly have a drastic effect on the livelihood of the people of this state. Good amount of Forest cover & several important Glaciers are already lost due to the variability in the climatic parameters. There will be famine like situation in the state and the threat to the biodiversity of the state. Several species will extinct as has been observed earlier too.

2-1-2

The most important & foremost step should be controlling the pace of destruction of the biodiversity by creating & providing alternate sources of livelihood to the forest dwellers, thus reducing pressure on forests. In-addition this state still needs programmes of awareness generation regarding the conservation & sustainable use of nature & natural resources. Laws & policies should strengthened to make them more people friendly & applicable. Indigenous people need to be empowered & involved in the decision making procedures, because without their active participation nothing can be achieved sustainably. Policy Planning has be a bottom to top approach.

2-2

There is no doubt that the biggest threat to the environment is a human being. Man is owning his existence to the existence of plants. But wherever, he tries to muddle into the process of nature, he has created problems and among these problems the biggest problems of the today's world is climate change. It will have a dangerous effects in the coming years too. Species will extinct, fresh water bodies will dry-up, several nations will submerge, glaciers will melt, epidemic diseases will spread, food crises will upsurge and above all there will be the wars on resource distribution around the world. People are really going to pay for their mistakes if proper & timely measures are not taken place to combat & mitigate this inevitable catastrophe.

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THAILAND E1160

2-1-1

The availability of fresh water will be decrease. The climate will be vary,more flooding and drought. the disease associate with drought and floods with be cause of death rate.

2-1-2

Reduce the all activities that produce green house effect.

2-2

The industrial activity in all countries have to concern about carbon dioxide that they produce and made the environment went worst.

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NEPAL E1163

2-1-1

Due to climate change, chain reaction is cause as the global warming and that leads to himalayas glaciers to melt down, which in case leads to landslide, flooding/flash floods and river system drought etc.

2-1-2

Everybody should be aware of the climate change and act as according to the rules and regulations from from the grassroot levels such as our homes.

2-2

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FRANCE E1164

2-1-1

Increase in sea level, biodiversity loss, species displacement, migration of human

2-1-2

Lower greenhouse gas emissions, reasonable consumption, recycling, eco constructions

2-2

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Sadegh Sadeghi Zadegan IRAN E1166

2-1-1

More ice melting, more natural disasters, more species extinction, more desertification, more dust storm, more wetland drainage...

2-1-2

To reduce co2 emission (green house gas), sustainable development (e.g. agriculture, grazing,...), reduce natural resources harvest

2-2

Human still is not aware of a huge potential of environment respond to unsustainable activities. Worry about that time when will be to late for thinking to solve them problems!!

.....

NGUYEN, Thi Kim Dung VIETNAM E1168

2-1-1

If no measures and no action, the climate changes will cause bad effect to local humanbeing's livelihood, especially to agriculture, aquaculture...

2-1-2

At home and office: reduce ourself electricity consumption, save the clean water, do not waste other consumables. If you waste consumables, you increase the rubbish to the environment then increase the usage of natural resource to produce the consumables... - Reduce carbon emission by not taking flight when possible; by not taking car or other transportation mean when possible; try to walk or ride bicycle when possible. - Government should invest to improve public transportation, build policy, regulation to increase the above.

2-2

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Lazarus Zanamwe ZIMBABWE E1172

2-1-1

There will be an increase in the intensity of extreme climatic events or disasters in the next decade.

2-1-2

We need to implement all the current international protocols wholeheartedly. we need to increase the levels of education, and public awareness of the problem of climate change. we need to induce behavior change in the same manner we did with HIV and AIDS.

2-2

I think all environmental problems deserve major attention. in Zimbabwe, water resources contamination has resulted in a variety of water disease out breaks. these include cholera and typhoid claiming many lives unnecessarily. governance issues are at the heart of our water resources problems. we need more political commitment and more transparent systems in the way that our water allocation systems are designed.

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Jackson D. Leow TAIWAN E118

2-1-1

In Taiwan, there will be more and more typhoons and strange weather phenomenon. The land may even dry up and flooding occurs more frequently along the coastal areas. There is also lack of fresh water as the global population increases. People will be suffering from thirst and have difficulties accessing drinkable water

2-1-2

Decrease of need of private transportation and switch to public transportation. We have to invent more technologies that utilize solar energy instead of burning fossil fuels. We need to start conserving water and also invent new purification techniques to purify seawater without consuming huge amount of energy resources.

2-2

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Jim W Harper USA E1183

2-1-1

Flooding will increase in severity and frequency. This will cause an economic crisis.

2-1-2

A dramatic shift must be taken globally to end the extraction of fossil fuels. Renewable energy must become greater than 80% of all sources.

2-2

Disasters with mass casualties seem to be necessary before political action addresses these problems.

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MIROSLAV RAICEVIC MONTENEGRO E1190

2-1-1

I expect in the next 10 years, in my country and the region, the situation with regard to Climate Change will not significantly change. It is not enough to the introduction of clean technologies.

2-1-2

Education of all the citizens of my state, it is necessary to do a steady pressure on the government, as the government reduced the role of dirty technologies in the domestic economy.

2-2

The big world capital does not matter to increasing their wealth at any cost, destroy our planet and the damage inherited all of us and among us, their children and their future generations.

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DAVID BLACK UK E1192

2-1-1

Southern England recently experienced severe flooding due to heavy rain falling for an extended period of time. Flooding is likely to become a regular occurrence in coastal and low-lying areas. Rising sea levels exacerbate this problem, especially for island populations, including the British Isles. 10 years from now the local populations, in affected areas of the UK, will probably have been permanently evacuated. The southern Iberian Peninsula has long been a zone of prolonged drought during the hot summer months. This situation is likely to worsen in view of the intensifying impact of climate change, with particular regard to any sustained increase in temperature. The frantic construction of dams has not solved the problem, because irrigation is only available to those who can afford it, while reservoirs still need rainfall to remain viable. Portugal has lost thousands of hectares of forest in the last 10 years due to fires. If this continues the impact on ecosystems and populations will be disastrous. Southern Iberia is becoming semi-desert and is likely to be uninhabitable in the future, an outcome that will probably be irreversible in 10 years time if present trends are not mitigated. Climate change at a global level has become increasingly evident due to the severe impacts of various phenomena, that is extremes of temperature, torrential rains and flooding, hurricane, cyclones, tornadoes, even earthquakes and tsunamis. Individuals are dependent on scientists, politicians, government administrators and corporate board members for any resolution of this problem. We can only prepare ourselves for what is to come. If these official bodies could learn to co-operate and focus on the present environmental crisis, it may be possible to retard and perhaps gradually reverse the onset of climate change and its impact. The world 10 years from now, without this concerted action, is a frightening prospect.

2-1-2

We can only prepare ourselves for what is to come. Concerted action on the part of the public, NGOs and the like has a limited effect and is usually restricted to definite aspects. Campaigns focus on species, ecosystems, population areas, etc. A general campaign to resolve the whole issue of climate change and its impact is hard to imagine, because such action is usually reactive. The best we can do is to exert maximum pressure on those bodies that could, given the will and motivation to co-operate, act to halt and perhaps reverse the onset of climate change and its devastating impact.

2-2

The disruptive impact of climate change we are experiencing at present, is a basic indicator that human activity is set on a default pattern - "progress" follows the apparent line of least resistance. In relation to the natural environment and quality of life, this means an emphasis on short-term gain instead of rational planning for the future. The development process is geared to exploit rather than enhance the environment; to the abuse rather than sustainable use of land and other resources; and to a continuing loss of species diversity. To change this default pattern requires a corresponding alteration in how we view our world, not piecemeal gestures and environmental conferences at every level, ad nauseam. My personal experience of environmental protection and campaigning is that a great deal more could be done, if the energy and resources wasted in endless discussion, or bureaucratic evasion, were employed in constructive activity. I tend to associate the decline in environmental awareness that began in the mid-Nineties, post Earth Summit, with being overwhelmed by information technology in all its weird and wonderful ramifications. Fascination with virtual reality becomes a means of escape, a way of not confronting the numerous problems that have to be resolved in the real world. Social networks have value if they stimulate necessary action, they are insidious if their adherents are preoccupied with

the transmission of trivia. The moral is: The less time spent staring at screens, the more time made available for saving the planet.

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Kathleen Wood TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, W.I. E1194

2-1-1

The economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) rests almost entirely on tourism. The vast majority of tourism development takes place in coastal areas, within 4 metres of sea-level. Our sandy beaches, coastal development and coral reefs are all extremely sensitive to the effects of climate change. Any impacts resulting from climate change would have far-reaching implications for the economic well-being of TCI.

2-1-2

A global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% over the next 20 years will be required if there is any hope of stalling the worst effects of climate change. Regionally, island nations such as TCI will need to establish adaptation plans.

2-2

The current global economic paradigm, which demands perpetual growth, defies ecological principles and environmental realities. A new paradigm will be required if we are to have any success in halting the imminent global environmental cataclysm that has been precipitated by this economic model.

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Daniel Skog SWEDEN E1195

2-1-1

The temperature will most likely have risen within ten years, but the effects will still be unclear, separating weather fluctuations from climate change is crucial.

2-1-2

Change our view on fossil fuels from the cheap standard to the limited resource it is.

2-2

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VIETNAM E1198

2-1-1

Droughts, torrential rains and flooding, severe storms, heavy snow, abnormal temperatures, drying of rivers and lakes, desertification would be happening servely

2-1-2

Protect forests - reduce Carbon emissions

2-2

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Cheryl Colopy USA E1199

2-1-1

Both in my own country -- and even more in the developing world -- I both fear and anticipate continuing unchecked climate change and all the devastation this will bring in terms of species loss and ocean habitat destruction. It will also lead to lack of attention to equally pressing problems like unsustainable use of water, unsustainable agricultural practices, and pollution. Climate change promises continuing effects like those we are beginning to see, especially the frequency of extreme weather events. Efforts to improve the lives of people in poverty in the most vulnerable regions (least developed nations) will be overwhelmed by emergencies. Disaster relief will continue, but this often maintains the status quo instead of helping to institute innovation and adaptation.

2-1-2

I'm at a loss on most days. Civil disobedience? Politics in the United States does not encourage me. At this point I don't see much progress is possible in my own country, through political action at any rate. I look to Europe in some ways, or other countries in worse trouble may take drastic action sooner. One hope I might hold out is that the self interest of the corporate world will lead to a waking up --a realization it's in their own interest to act in advance of the government regulations that will not come in time, But there are many people throughout the world whose ideas about how to live on the planet without doing so much harm are worth trying.

Their approaches must be supported, whether in energy, agriculture, water and sanitation, conservation, pollution remediation, etc.

2-2

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Ghulam Dastageer AFGHANISTAN E1200

2-1-1

Explosion,Transport, Dusty, Erosion, flood, remove of vegetation, Garbage, water contamination,etc..

2-1-2

Stop the military, Increase the greenery, NRM management, garbage recycling and remove the environment, distribution of health water,etc...

2-2

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THE NETHERLANDS E1201

2-1-1

Direct local consequences on the short term will be acceptable (country relatively well prepared), but the worldwide consequences will become very difficult to turn in the right direction.

2-1-2

Most important is to help third countries to jump over the industrial age to a new economy with an eye for the importance of people.

2-2

Most people look too much at the short term only. That is logical if you do not know whether you can eat tomorrow or still have a house. Therefore it is important to work on long term positive perspectives.

.....

CHINA E1203

2-1-1

A significant decrease would be seen in grain production in East Asia, especially in China. It will cause around 10% shortage for food supply (because at that time China's population will get the peak around 1.5 billion). Unless prepare in advance, there will be a social unrest.

2-1-2

1. adjust economic structure 2. improving energy efficiency 3. developing and utilize renewable energy 4. birth planning 5. environmental education 6. encouraging low-carbon lifestyle

2-2

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Simon Awad PALESTINE E1206

2-1-1

More cases of severe and unusual weather will be observed around the world and in the Middle East region. In Palestine, the region will become drier and desertification will occur over large areas of the land, changing current environmental conditions and plant regions, causing a decrease in biodiversity. Sea levels will increase, which will negatively affect the water sources available in Palestine, particularly in Gaza. The amount of drinkable water will be reduced throughout the region.

2-1-2

Climate change needs immediate intervencion to limit and reduce CO2 emmissions around the world, particularly in large industrial countries such as the US and China. Also, pressure needs to be placed on these governments, perhaps using BDS movements against them if they do not accept the international demands for CO2 emissions. Awareness campaigns for the public need to be started to use alternative energy and fuel sources and also to start large tree-planting campaigns, particularly in places that have become victims to the effects of climate change.

2-2

Climate change, biodiversity, and water resources are the most fundamental environmental issues in both Palestine and the world, which will decide the future of the earth. We need to work hard to help our Mother Earth

not to escalate into a state of disaster. We can change these issues, but if work is not started now, the damage we do to our planet will become irreversible.

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USA E121

2-1-1

Rising sea levels will render low Pacific islands uninhabitable, forcing large emigrations of populations and exacerbating social/cultural and environmental problems.

2-1-2

Increase public awareness of reality and severity of climate change. Expose "climate change deniers" as being driven by short-term economic interests.

2-2

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UK E1212

2-1-1

In UK - more extreme weather (flood, drought, storms) and resultant impacts on human and natural systems. One interesting dimension of climate change is the social impact it may have - at the moment the UK is involved in anti-immigration debates - very few people have made the link that immigration is likely to increase if people elsewhere in the world are forced to leave their homes/countries due to climate pressures (e.g droughts). The public will continue moaning about the climate, but still in denial that it is anything to do with their (collective) behaviour. It will be really interesting to see whether the UK government and public have the stomach to change their climate-change causing behaviour away from high consumption lifestyles and fossil-fuel based economy, towards a more greener way of living and doing business. For the world, climate change is a huge issue that affects everything - food supply, energy policy, population distribution, water etc. I want there to be more awareness from all nations/public that it is something everyone is contributing towards and suffering from. In UK it is seen as something that will predominantly affect poorer nations, whilst in some developing countries (e.g. Bolivia where I lived) there is the sense that climate change is something caused by rich Westerners, not everybody, meaning environmentally destructive (and climate affecting) practices continue ignorantly (e.g. deforestation).

2-1-2

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions all over the world - moving away from development/energy strategies that perpetuate fossil fuel use; end deforestation & promote the restoration of habitats that promote carbon sequestration (e.g. forests, peatland) ; invest in low carbon technology; promote sustainable development pathways; reform capitalism; measure success differently (ignore GDP alone and focus on other sustainable development measures/goals).

2-2

All over the world, as populations get more urban and spend more time on computers/phones, people are losing their connection to and understanding of the natural world. As people don't understand nature, they forget what nature does for humanity and that means they are less likely to care for it. This concerns me greatly, as environmental problems are only likely to get worse if people have lost their connection to nature. We need to re-ignite peoples' understanding of nature and its benefits and beauty. That way society will make better decisions about environmental issues, and hopefully take steps to preserve the biosphere. Making people realise what nature does for human systems (water, energy, food, medicine, materials, flood prevention, climate regulation etc) is a good place to start, as it making people realise that money is not everything. There is a danger that nature will become a novelty that is only found in protected areas in future - rather than something that is all around us.

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AUSTRALIA E1216

2-1-1

Increased loss of biodiversity as well as changes in scale and impact of climatic conditions such as related to flood, bushfire and drought.

2-1-2

Impose dramatic and extensive controls on emissions through and ETS.

2-2

The three themes I have chosen are all interrelated as biodiversity loss is occurring due to economic decision making and the failure of governments to address competing interests for climate change, biodiversity loss and economic reform.

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AUSTRALIA E1217

2-1-1

Continued land degradation through severe drought, floods and cyclonic conditions due to the impacts of contributing factors such as pollution, increased carbon emissions and gases and generally heating the planet. Records indicate that there are hotter temperatures over longer periods, longer droughts over wider areas of Australia. So not only are the summer seasons getting hotter, but the winter seasons are also getting milder. Sea levels are rising and having an enormous impact on Australia's islands and their populations in the Torres Strait as well as other island nations in the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, ice glaciers are melting at a rapid rate. Climate change is having an affect in the backyard garden with the planting seasons becoming later and later in the year. Tropical species of plants and animals are being found much further south than is normally found with the warming of temperatures.

2-1-2

While individual efforts are implemented locally, regionally and nationally, it is critical and imperative that National Leadership is shown by the Governments of the day. They need to commit to addressing climate change through strategies such as carbon emissions plans as well as developing new initiatives for industry and one of the biggest pollution contributors - the motor and fuel industry.

2-2

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Fabian Carvallo-Vargas MEXICO E1220

2-1-1

The environmental services are going to disappear. Hunger is going to raise more than years before and wars for getting food of others is going to raise also.

2-1-2

First of all we need to educate everyone in get values and think in the others. We need to leave egoism and start again in believe in the others.

2-2

Like always thank you very much for doing this very important exercise that is necessary for thinking about our present and possible future.

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Khop Narayan Shrestha NEPAL E1221

2-1-1

Our snow capped mountains will melt down creating several problems thereafter.

2-1-2

We need to reduce temp rise. A comprehensive plan is needed involving all stakeholders to mitigate issues. Strong community actions are needed making responsible for all to meet this goal.

2-2

Developed countries being major problematic in releasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. They need to come to sign the agreed protocols and work towards this mission.

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Mamady Kobele Keita GUINEA E1226

2-1-1

The global warming will affect several Areas of the environment - a lot of agricultural lands will be lost - the number and frequency of natural disasters will increase - the number of climate change migrants will be higer

2-1-2

We need to increase the global greenhouse gases emissions ambitions and stable the quantity of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. We also need to support vulnerable and affected communities around the world by climate change negative effects

2-2

We need a paradigm shift if we want ensure a sustainable development. The business as usual is not any more possible. All types of businesses, including from developing countries should be accountable for their environmental problems.

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Ronald Brooks CANADA E1229

2-1-1

Increasing unpredictability and severity of flooding, tornadoes and temperature extremes.

2-1-2

In Canada, we need to develop the political will to address the problems and to reduce the degree of lobbying by industry to block changes to the status quo.

2-2

The notion of perpetual "economic" growth is logically impossible and this growth is fueled by fossil resources and human optimism that we can innovate our way around dwindling resources, increasing environmental deterioration and increasing population. The concepts of sustainable development and green growth applied to economic growth are oxymorons and fail to address the key issue of a limited planet and even the second law of thermodynamics

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THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Ph.D. USA E1231

2-1-1

Sea level rise climate problems ecosystem/biodiversity deterioration

2-1-2

Cut fossil fuel emissions drastically restore ecosystems at scale to pull CO2 back out of the atmosphere

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E1237

2-1-1

Significant depletion of resources

2-1-2

Capacity building to use the resources in an integrated and sustainable manner

2-2

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PHILIPPINES E1239

2-1-1

More intense natural calamities such as super typhoons, severe drought (El nino) and flooding during El nina weather conditions. These calamities will substantially lower production yield, damage to life, property and infrastructure vital to the economy.

2-1-2

While climate change is inevitable during this millenium, we can at least slow it down by curbing the destruction of forests, planting more trees in denuded areas, lowering down carbon footprints in industry and conserving biodiversity.

2-2

High population growth and poverty in rural Philipines are the engines of forest destruction and expansion of subsistence agriculture on areas that are best left as forests because the slopes are steep, prone to erosion and have generally poor soils. More people are now living in natural parks even those declared as protected areas than twenty years ago causing unprecedented damage to biodiversity and forest ecology.

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CHINA E1241

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented to counter the issue, I foresee that the environment in my country will be deteriorating in 10 years, and people only seek for economic benefit, barely concern the environmental benefit and social benefit. it will terrible.

2-1-2

Our country has taken serious of measures to deal with the issue, such as set an objective of energy saving and emission reduction and promoting the corresponding measures.

2-2

I think people's environmental awareness is very important, the awareness decides action, only people realize environment is closely related to themselves lives, they can only pay more attention to the environmental problems.

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FIJI E1242

2-1-1

Sea level rise will inundate significant low lying areas, much of which is high quality agricultural land - this will mean there will be less good land from which to sustain a steadily growing population. Pollution is also increasing both from solid wastes and also from many air pollutants and the damaging impact on natural resources including biodiversity, is becoming more serious.

2-1-2

People must live in a more sustainable manner with much more concern for their environment and population growth must be curbed - the majority of people now being born are destined to live in poverty which will tend to make matters worse.

2-2

"Green" actions, systems and methods must be mainstreamed into all policies and processes, particularly those relating to industry and agriculture/forestry/fisheries

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Jan Visser, Ph.D. FRANCE E1243

2-1-1

We'll still be there and continue to further contribute to the degradation of the conditions of survival for our own species as well as many other species.

2-1-2

My perspective is not merely based on the region where I formally reside (Western Europe). Throughout the year I live and travel in different parts of the world and have done so for many decades. From my perspective I believe that a fundamental change in lifestyle is the most crucial transformation required. This applies in the first place to the traditionally most affluent regions of the world, but increasingly also to the various regions and countries in transition where, as soon as people become more affluent, similar lifestyles are being adopted that should never have evolved in the richer parts of the world. A fundamental reconsideration of values is required to bring these changes in lifestyle about. Economic growth, as measured by Gross National Product, is currently still seen by most politicians as the primary determinant of human and societal well-being. It isn't and it can't be for the simple reason that an over-populated planet of limited dimensions and with limited resources is unable to sustain unbridled growth.

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA E1248

2-1-1

2-1-2

International cooperation for coping with global environmental problems - technical gaps between developed and developing countries hinder effective environmental improvement.

2-2

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Takamasa Tsubouchi UK E1253

2-1-1

We would not face such a serious problems relating the climate change within next 10 years, such as atmospheric temperature increase, number and intensity of drought, huriicanes, flooding etc. Of course, we would be suffured by more climate change related extreme events. However, we would be able to cope with it. It is the fundamental characteristics of climate change, such as it happens relatively slowly (on time scale of decades), and implicitly. However, this is the fundamental problems to many environmental issues, and we eventually reach the stage where we can not come back to present stage, or we need to spend more money, efforts and time to mitigate the negative impact. This could happen by end of this century, order of hundred years. The number of death toll related with extreme events associated with climate change are from dozens to thousands. This number is still relatively small compared with that due to big earth quakes, which would kill from hundreds to ten thousands. Fatal traffic accidents is another example, which kills thousands of people in a single developed country in every year.

2-1-2

It is clear that we need to take action to mitigate impact of climate change on long time scale. We will see clear difference by the end of this century (IPCC reports). I think we need to reduce atmospheric CO2 by 2020, in order to meet IPCC 5th report RCP 2.6 scenario or RCP 4.5 scenario. To reduce atmospheric CO2 significantly would reduce the risks associated with climate change significantly, but not completely. We have dozens (or hundreds) of problems to be sorted out. However, I still believe we need to tackle CO2 reduction problem seriously. After IPCC 4th report in 2008, we now have major consensus that increased atmospheric CO2 concentration leads higher atmospheric temperature. 2 degree threshold is also well recognised. At the same time, we also know that there is little progress to regulate CO2 emission. There is not so much movement to promote this at the moment. However, if we would fail to tackle CO2 problem, we would not be able to sort out any climate change related problem. CO2 problem should become a prototype solution, and flagship of climate change related problems.

2-2

Climate change related issue never becomes primary political problems. Economics, employments, social services such as medical system, pension system, diplomatic issues are much more well related to our daily lives, therefore discussed. I think one of the most difficult problems to tackle climate change is that people can not feel it urgent problem since it happens relatively slowly (on time scale of decades), and implicitly. This is the fact. I think we have enough technology, wisdom and ability if we were determined to cope with climate change. However, how we maintain momentum to cope with climate change for coming decades? This is the problem.

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KUWAIT E1257

2-1-1

We should a singe the right people to be leaders for any environmental work or positions, we must implement the regulations for each conventions we singe or ratify

2-1-2

We must implement the regulations for each conventions we singe or ratify

2-2

CHOOSE THE RIGHT LEADERS FOR ANY ENVIRONMENTAL WORK NOT ONLY HOM YOU KNOW BUT HOW MUCH THEY KNOW AND HOW MUCH THEY ARE STRAIGHTFORWARD WITH WHAT EVER THEY DO

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USA E1258

2-1-1

Steady increase of CO2 content in atmosphere with accompanying deterioration in public health.Curbing

2-1-2

Curbing carbon output (autos, plane trips,), planting trees, lobbying politicians to to take action to green the environment (solar, wind, power)

2-2

Corporate greed and conversely corporate social irresponsibility is the main cause of our environmental crisis. Another cause is the low personal conservation practiced and associated waste practiced by economic affluent 9individuals and societies. Chemical pollution ranging from the excessive use of pesticides and additives to agricultural products additives are polluting our food and water supply. All these sources are now so pervasivethat they are out of the range of the public health safeguards. The air , food and water contamination

are so out of control that any measures taken at some future date will not reverse the tipping point we have already passed. I am not hopeful...

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Amy Beth Jobe USA E126

2-1-1

Many more cases of extreme weather (hurricanes, very cold winters, very hot summers, more precipitation), leading to destruction of infrastructure. Ocean levels will rise measurably. Downstream, this will affect crop yields as well as endogenous insect, plant, and animal populations and their related food webs. In terms of human health, extreme weather may cause breakouts of different bacterial infection than we're prepared to treat, and extreme temperature-related deaths will increase. Power grid load will increase to deal with very high and very low temperatures, and rolling blackouts will increase.

2-1-2

If "all of us" refers to lifestyle changes and voting decisions that the average person can take, then we need to curb our use of electricity, reuse and recycle when at all possible, reduce use of plastics, vote in favor of any sustainable energy or emissions reduction programs, volunteer for projects like community cleanups and the White Roofs Project, and educate ourselves about climate change, its causes and effects, and how to attenuate or reverse it.

2-2

I feel strongly that all parts of the US, but particularly coastal regions, need to prepare their infrastructure for more extreme weather: incorporate materials that can withstand temperature change and deformation, build walls if necessary where water levels may rise, etc. I really hope that we can use GMO technology more productively to produce plants that are more robust in the face of changing temperature and precipitation patterns, rather than simply making them pesticide-resistant (and sometimes sterile). Most importantly, it seems less important to convince the average American consumer that climate change is an urgent problem, and more important to develop and offer low-cost energy-efficient options for appliances and sources of electricity for homes and businesses. If these options exist, consumers will buy them, regardless of whether they appreciate that climate change is a problem.

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VIETNAM E1265

2-1-1

Worsen

2-1-2

Mitigation and adaptation

2-2

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Prasanna Yonzon NEPAL E1269

2-1-1

Food security, flash floods and drought have increased in recent times. The weather has become extreme. Production of cash crops without fruits are increasing and erratic. More epidemic diseases along with rise in communicable diseases.

2-1-2

Mitigation and adaptation measures are required to at least minimize the process of climate change at the local level. We need to use less fossil fuels for cooking and plant more trees including those that stop erosions on slopes. Today, I at Wildlife Conservation Nepal have initiated to work on reducing the impact of climate change by using local knowledge and adapting to the effects of climate change. We are in the process of planting more than 900,000 saplings that would benefit the communities, introduce smart stoves that use less fuelwood but generate more energy. Advocate to communities on how to adapt to climate change by using local technologies and introducing new concepts and tools to be more effective in the daily lives of farmers and common people.

2-2

One of the problem is forest encroachment and deforestation. The other issue is the demand for endangered animals product in China for medicinal and ornamental purposes. Many tigers and rhinos have been poached for this reason.

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2-1-1

The global climate system is undoubtedly approaching a tipping point - the acceleration of melt of ice sheets, already unstoppable in some places, will be further enhanced, the acidification of oceans will manifest in fisheries collapse, the warming of land surfaces will further exacerbate bush fire events, and ensuing episodes of drought start to reduce and change the range of existing ecosystems - these symptoms will be clearly observable within 10 years

2-1-2

Urgent action of reducing greenhouse gas emissions still be relevant and plausible with rapid decarbonisation through adoption of clean technologies including renewable energy.

2-2

Urgent action of reducing greenhouse gas emissions may be surpassed by the need for urgent action to adapt to the consequences of disruption of global and regional climates. Economic consequences will manifest with impacts on many elements of the economy, particularly infrastructure and property values.

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Maria Moate SOUTH AFRICA E1274

2-1-1

Rising sea levels floods global warming risk and vulnerable societies close to see will be most affected droughts people unable to sustain their lives -poverty levels rising

2-1-2

Reducing your footprint on the planet earth and adopting sustainable lifestyle choices by recycling and waste management using renewable energy sharing transport or using public transport reducing energy usage in the homes and offices

2-2

With an increase in population more demand for housing and other needs will lead to destruction of the rich biodiversity we have. Its role in poverty reduction will be undermines and the various benefits derived from biodiversity will be eroded with the resultant floods, loss of biodiversity

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CHRISTIAN PLAS AUSTRIA E1277

2-1-1

Land slides, floods, extreme heat incidents, fires

2-1-2

1. energy transition 2. life style

2-2

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Mark Epstein USA E1278

2-1-1

Significant consequences throughout the planet-with many still unforeseeable. The impact on our work in Antarctica is unfolding, but science grows indicating both the global consequences (massive ice sheet mets) and local (penguin and other populations). Additionally, the rapidly warming waters in the Southern Ocean and changes in ice pack have effects on climate that will accelerate changes regionally and globally.

2-1-2

A realignment of priorities - placing a higher value on long term consequences of current human activity, as well as a shift in day-to-day values.

2-2

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PORTUGAL E1286

2-1-1

Negative impacts on agriculture, coastal erosion, balance of the inhabitants and of economic activities in the whole territory, pressure on the economy and on energy

2-1-2

Increase efficiency in the use of resources; integrate the environmental and social aspects in the decision processes and planning; eco-efficiency and environmental protection; promote the use of renewable energy, diversify the sources based on more clean and efficient energy technologies; encourage improvements in the efficiency of energy consumption; management and transparency of the impacts of activities; seeking a positive environmental balance; contribute actively in citizenship and common collaboration for the preservation of the environment and biodiversity; improve environmental practices in the supply chain.

2-2

Companies are in good position to lead the work in sustainability themes.

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Donald Axelrad USA E1287

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented to counter anthropogenic climate disruption, we will exceed the 2 degrees Celsius DAI limit, with severe public health and ecosystem consequences.

2-1-2

International treaties re GHG emissions. Education of the public.

2-2

Progress on addressing many environmental issues - notably global warming - is hampered by a public uneducated in or unaware of the science supporting scientists' conclusions regarding environmental threats. This leads to election of politicians with uninformed opinions or who display motivated reasoning - reasoning distorted by emotion or ideology - with regards to environmental issues, This is not in the interests of humanity and other life on our Earth. Environmental education is an important part of the solution; solutions on which the futures of our children and grandchildren depend.

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Wayne Van Voorhies USA E1288

2-1-1

More extreme weather less rainfall

2-1-2

Reduce global energy use of fossil fuels

2-2

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SWEDEN E1290

2-1-1

More catastrophes and extreme climate situation, more severe in a longer perspective

2-1-2

Cut carbon dioxide release

2-2

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PHILIP MARTIN FEARNESIDE BRAZIL E1292

2-1-1

More extreme events. Strengthening climate biosphere positive feedbacks.

2-1-2

Pressure for global climate accord resulting in the 2°C maximum limit on global warming actually being achieved.

2-2

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EDWARD W. HESSLER USA E132

2-1-1

I'm not sure we can envision the negative ramifications of doing nothing or little--environmental, sociological, political, economic...perhaps strife.

2-1-2

Personally, we can do the small things that each of us can do, individually but this is not nearly enough. On the other hand we can't wait for governments. Each of us can contribute by living a more sustainable way of life. Each nation must act although the difficulties and reasons not to, are formidable since there is so much denial and obliviousness. First, we must admit the size and complexity of this problem (crisis) This is going to be humbling work. I borrow this quote from Andrew Nikiforuk (book, "Tar Sands"). "Our tasks, as social critic Wendell Berry has noted, 'will be too many to count, too many to report, too many to be publicly noticed or rewarded, too small to make anyone rich or famous.'"

2-2

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Ikaka Nzamio, Deogracias EQUATORIAL GUINEA E133

2-1-1

The climate has changed considerably, the drought periods prolonged

2-1-2

Reduce the intensive forest exploitation

2-2

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NEW ZEALAND E134

2-1-1

Increasing impacts on a wide range of native biodiversity and agrocultural production. Increasing changes in climate patterns, reflected in both extreme events and more gradual changes. Rising sea levels impacting on some pacific islands and many coastal areas throughout Oceania Increasing issues over land use and water use Increasing conflicts between productive sector and environmental sector

2-1-2

Pressure our governments to institute a mixture of climate change avoidance and climate change mitigation actions. Increase society's commitment to change to deal with not just climate change but the wide range of current and future environmental issues. Convince governments and people that prevention is better than cure.

2-2

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FINLAND E135

2-1-1

Extreme weather cases increase (drought, flooding, storms etc.)

2-1-2

We should calculate how much resources we use and minimize our usage. New conventions are needed in order to manage climate change.

2-2

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USA E136

2-1-1

More extreme events. Less water availability. potential for crops to fail, biodiversity loss, increasing sea level. people having to move especially on atoll islands and lowlying coastal areas.

2-1-2

We all need to recognise it as a problem. In the western world we need to change the way we live. in the developing world - they cannot have the same type of development as the western world but have the opportunity to demonstrate sustainability.

2-2

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2-1-1

Increased summer temperatures and incidence of extreme wetaher events. Consequence will be changes to biodiversity and increased risk of natural hazards.

2-1-2

Acknowledge that climate change is a serious issue and determine what actions can be reasonably achieved at any level. Continue to monitor and report on changes observed. Build awareness of the consequences of climate change.

2-2

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Lawan B Marguba NIGERIA E144

2-1-1

There will be more social upheaval as cases of ill-health, malnutrition, youth unemployment, poor land productivity and lack of potable drinking water and drought heightens. There is already a significant social unrest due to insurgency, armed robbery and other problems plague the society.

2-1-2

We must pay attention to youth employment to bring about self-worth to millions of youth who impact negatively on the environment, Rising poverty must be tackled head-on and new measures to combat drought and water shortages.

2-2

Government must stop pursuing needless economic growth as yardstick for development and start concentrating on solving social and environmental issues. Attention should be given to youth and gender matters.

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USA E145

2-1-1

Worsening and more widespread flooding from storms and general sea level rise. Drought worsening in certain areas, esp. U.S.Southwest. Intense heat waves more common and widespread.

2-1-2

Clearly the key needed action is reducing releases of greenhouse gases. Should be by approaches to stop or slow releases, esp carbon dioxide but also methane and black carbon. Further, aid by wealthy countries to help poorer countries both to slow releases, but also to protect and extend growth of foress which can absorb carbon dioxide.

2-2

The greatest single need, I believe, is for advanced economies to put much more resources into CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION [CCS] to get co2 out of coal and other flue gases and bury it in stable geological formations. If proved, the technique could enable the very coal-dependent countries --China, India, Poland, etc to limit the extent of their co2 releases to the atmosphere. If not advanced, the planet will suffer much greater warming consequences.

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DAVID VERNON AUSTRALIA E146

2-1-1

Increased bush fires. More severe drought. More severe flooding. Reduced biodiversity. Increased social problems.

2-1-2

Introduce carbon taxes and other pricing mechanisms for carbon pollution. Cease the exporting and mining of coal and other non-renewable energy resources. Increase renewable energy consumption. Encourage smaller families and changes to lifestyle through tax increases.

2-2

The election of the Abbott Government in Australia has been disastrous for climate change policy in Australia. We have increased our mining and exporting of coal and this will have huge impacts on climate. The rest of the world needs to increase the pressure on Australia to become a good international citizen.

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CHEIKHNAA.AIDARA MAURITANIA E149

2-1-1

More droughts, drying of rivers and lakes, desertification, etc.) less food; more drylands; Acceleration of species extinction Diminution of food supply from land and oceans

2-1-2

To take the scientists findings about climate change into account

2-2

We need to change our lifestyle to protect the environment

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Colin Groves AUSTRALIA E150

2-1-1

Increase of extreme "weather" events; shift of agricultural areas away from the most productive areas; huge biodiversity loss; ocean acidification, and sea-level rise.

2-1-2

Immediate cessation of all deforestation; rapid cessation burning of fossil fuels, especially coal; vast increase of investment in renewable energy sources and (I regret to say) increase in use of nuclear energy at least as a stop-gap. We must stop pussy-footing around these measures - no more "business as usual".

2-2

I hate to think of a coming world in which everything interesting, worthwhile and important is disappearing under an unstoppable avalanche of humanity, human greed, and human indifference. It may be too late: we are already destined to put up with a global temperature increase of 2 degrees C for hundreds of years, and are rushing towards 4 degrees.

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DIONISIO PAPELLERAS Jr. PHILIPPINES E153

2-1-1

Stronger than Category 5 typhoons will develop and strike, flood waters will rise at record levels than previous years and earthquakes will be more frequent and intense like they have never been.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon emissions by heavily supporting alternative green energy sources with strong political will, no matter how economically unpopular they become.

2-2

While continuously and actively reducing green house gases or mitigating its negative effects, more and more effective adaptation and/or transformation measures should be put in place, especially in the rural areas where the poor fisherfolks and farmers are the most economically affected by climate change.

.....

Loke Ming CHOU SINGAPORE E155

2-1-1

Coastal inundation. Inland flooding.

2-1-2

At local level, adaptation measures to protect against coastal inundation and effective drainage of inland areas. At global level, mitigation needs to be more effective to reduce carbon dioxide level.

2-2

Global sustainability is about how to deal with too much and also how to deal with too little. With climate change, we have to deal with extremes. e.g. water - too little during drought (affects society, crops/livestock and biodiversity in general)and too much during intense precipitation (flooding, mudslides etc).

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Matthew Baird AUSTRALIA E156

2-1-1

Significant further ecological deterioration and systems collapse. Greater biodiversity loss.

2-1-2

These are clearly identified by the scientific community. A fundamental realignment of energy systems to renewables, changes in consumptions patterns and greater focus on the protection of biodiversity to allow for species to adapt to climate changes.

2-2

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Alistair Henchman AUSTRALIA E160

2-1-1

Major changes that cannot be ameliorated, loss of biodiversity, loss of food production capability, loss of life, threat of socio-economic pressures leading to increased conflict.

2-1-2

Immediate and strong action on carbon pollution reduction and reduction of other greenhouse gases. We need unilateral action by developed countries first, then international agreement and assistance to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change. Severely limit coal mining in Australia and move quickly to alternate energy sources.

2-2

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ALAN FRANCIS MARK NEW ZEALAND E161

2-1-1

Increasing extreme weather events causing serious damage and loss of life; Serious sea level rising causing major disruption of low-elevation near-coastal settlements world-wide; Very serious ocean acidification; Global warming seriously affecting many factors: human diseases, loss of indigenous biodiversity; Serious reduction in permanent ice-fields and glaciers.

2-1-2

Urgent action by central and regional governments to reduce GHG emissions and transfer to maximum useage of renewable energy sources. Government encouraging and subsidising development of non-polluting renewable energy resources. Government reduction/removal of financial inducements for extending intensive agriculture, particularly dairying, which is seriously adding to fresh water deterioration. Government encouragement of environmentally sustainable economic development. Containment of serious exotic plant and animal pests which are threatening unique indigenous biodiversity.

2-2

I am convening a large group of New Zealand citizens promoting a "Wise Response" initiative to call on central government to urgently undertake a risk assessment of five major inter-related issues of concern; namely Economic security; Energy and climate security; Business continuity; Ecological/Environmental security and Genuine human well-being. Refer to our website <www.wiseresponse.org.nz> for more details. Our group is presenting this case to the New Zealand Parliament on April 9, 2014 for their urgent consideration, supported by signatures of >100 distinguished New Zealand citizens, >6000 other persons and some 30 organisations, representing a wide cross-section of the New Zealand public.

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George Mwaniki KENYA E166

2-1-1

Increased drought affecting millions Increase frequency of floods reduced food production

2-1-2

We need to look for alternative sources of energy and reduce population growth

2-2

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ANTONIO M. CLAPAROLS PHILIPPINES E167

2-1-1

The economic model must change. and GHG must stopped

2-1-2

Mitigate and go to renewable energy

2-2

The solution is easy. Step on the brakes on development and deprogress. reduce GHG and go into renewable energy.

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity Shrinkage of water and food resources

2-1-2

Climate change adaptation strategy will be followed

2-2

2-1-1

Rising sea levels Increased spread of pathogens and parasites beyond current ranges Increased temperatures making parts of the world uninhabitable Adverse impact on agricultural production Increased extreme climate events - droughts, fires, floods etc

2-1-2

Sustained efforts to reduce CO2 and other greenhouse gas production Move to cleaner sources of energy e.g. more solar electricity and nuclear generated electricity Improved efficiency and durability of equipment e.g. not just a matter of making cars more energy efficient but also more durable so that the energy and CO2 costs of production can be decreased overall

2-2

While it is right that politicians should argue and discuss climate change and its implications, in Australia and elsewhere in the world, but probably more in Australia than elsewhere, there is a dangerous element of uninformed climate scepticism by right wing political elements. This is characterised by a deliberate blindness to facts and an appalling ignorance of scientific methodology - scientists are by definition sceptics, but they are being accused of having some bizarre hidden agenda and maligned for their generally dispassionate analysis and interpretation of the data by people who are both uninformed and who have a clear agenda of protecting current business practices which are not sustainable in the long term.

2-1-1

Increase in vector borne diseases, frequency and changing distribution Increased environmental contamination from water runoff into rivers and downstream Worsening weather events and impact on biodiversity and landscapes

2-1-2

Governments need to recognise the problem Cut back on use of vehicles Solar energy Human population control

2-2

2-1-1

Change of plant species and animal distributions, harsher climatic events

2-1-2

Recycle, re use, minimise energy waste, minimise travel and atmospheric contamination

2-2

2-1-1

The measures and solutions need to be at the global level to resolve local and regional problems

2-1-2

Make a transition from the politics of colonization and domination (19th & 20th century) to the politics of cooperation (21st century & beyond)

2-2

The main issue will entail cross-subsidies to developing countries, especially in the tropics, and to building and retaining capacity.

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PAUL M. KOCH, P.Eng CANADA E205

2-1-1

I see an every increasing frequency of major environmental events (storms, floods, drought, temperature variations etc.) that will have a detrimental affect on human existance and progress.

2-1-2

To some degree I am afraid that 'the train has already left the station' and the best we can do now is to take action that will slow the speed of man made climate change so that we push what may be the ineventable farther into the future. There is much already being done voluntarily and of course the impact of events will force change that gradually, but often painfully, will move us in the right direction.

2-2

Having attended the UN Conference in Stockholm in 1972, I came to realize that human population growth is the one factor that will eventually stretch the planet to its limitations for human existance. Mankind must migrate to some form of steady state existance where population and efficient production and use of resources are in balance if a sustainable future is to result. This is the challenge of this century. In the end, 'water will seek its own level' and 'whatever will be will be'. Human's have the intelligence but maybe not the will to do what is required to get there. Remember the 3rd law of Ecology is that 'Nature bats last'. I am hopeful however, that voluntary and imposed changes in behavior will result in the long term survival of the human race on this planet. Time will tell.

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Mark Brender USA E210

2-1-1

The impact of higher levels of CO2 gases in the atmosphere are well understood. But what is not well understood outside of the scientific community is the impact of this on society and an inability of societies to fully understand what is coming. I foresee rising sea levels that will impact most all major coastal cities and low lying areas and acidification of the oceans that will impact fish stock--as well as coral reef habitats. The impact of a warming climate will be grave and lead to warfare and fights over dwindling resources, extinction of species and macro changes to landscapes.

2-1-2

One tool available to governments and scientists to help citizens fully grapple with the impact of a warming climate is the use of predictive analytics and modeling that can show what a 'future world' would look like. For example, if one is able to go to a next generation Google Earth and click on the 'go back in time' bar and look at earth imagery collected in previous years and decades, one should also be able to click on a 'go to the future' bar and scroll over a specific area of the planet and see what scientists believe and predict the land would look like in the future. These predictions would be based on real science data and predictive modeling. Changing behavior of citizens and lawmakers will only happen when people are able to fully comprehend and see what the planet will look like in the future and that is knowable and describable using commercial satellite imagery as a back drop.

2-2

Please see 2-1-2

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Ross MacLeod AUSTRALIA E220

2-1-1

More extreme weather events causing greater environmental damage and costs to society and greater impacts on native species.

2-1-2

Agree on methods to reduce carbon pollution and embrace sustainability.

2-2

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Bob Redden AUSTRALIA E227

2-1-1

Global environment will be warmer, self reinforcing in arctic ocean / tundra, increasing drought & heat stress for crops in central India and semi-arid sub-saharan Africa and cropping zones of southern Australia

2-1-2

It is too late to turn around the current climate trend. Even if carbon footprint per person was reduced 30% (from now) within 20 yrs (near impossible with increased wealth in asia - refrigeration, airconditioning, motorvehicles etc), a population increase of 30% is expected by mid century would cancel this out. therefore must dramatically increase agricultural research for crop adaptation to climate change (new crops, use of crop wild relatives for novel genetic variation to address climate change stresses, and alternative crop management), to provide food security in the medium term with more productivity on less suitable available land (growth of mega - cities on the best land)

2-2

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SRI LANKA E228

2-1-1

Whole area will be turn as unlivable conditions

2-1-2

Raise awareness Mitigatory actions change the government polices

2-2

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INDIA E232

2-1-1

In Uttarkhand State of India the ecological balance itself in great problems because of various reasons and condition will detorite in comming years.It will bring rain in non rainy season, too much snow fall and regular flood and landslides in the upper regions on Himalays.Similarly impact will cover global distrubances and happens in different south america and Unites States and Europe.

2-1-2

First main thing is at policy level decesions ear marked the current problems and its implementation.

2-2

As I have already described in section 2-1-1

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AUSTRALIA E242

2-1-1

Rising sea levels, making some island nations uninhabitable. Increase in number of hotter than average summer days, decrease in the length & severity of winter. More extreme weather events eg cyclones, droughts and those events will be more powerful/destructive. More human deaths from heat-related causes. More difficult to sustain food crop yields.

2-1-2

Stop mining coal. Stop burning coal for electricity generation. Invest heavily in renewable energy generation, eg wind, tidal, solar.

2-2

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Erik van Lennep THE NETHERLANDS E247

2-1-1

In the Netherlands, we will see increasing levels of extreme weather and wide scale flooding. The flood of environmental and economic refugees and migrants will increase, but national sentiment will harden against them. Food imports will become harder to obtain, and prices will soar. Climate related strife elsewhere on the planet will draw funds and persons ever further into international peace keeping and armed conflict. For Western Europe and the EU in general, the same situation described above applies, but amplified. Add to the increased flooding, an ever escalating series of crippling droughts, forest fires, and severe winter cold. Civil unrest

will build and spread as deprivation (even if only perceived) divides populations, generations, and sectors. Globally, the same factors as for Europe in general apply, but massively increased, with many regions suffering in the extreme, some becoming uninhabitable, while competition for climate-impacted natural resources becomes acute, leading to waves of migration, border conflicts, ideological conflicts, land-grabs, outright war, fascist responses, and chaos. Bad enough? With the knee-jerk response of political and government systems lurching towards fascism and fundamentalism when situations become untenable, vested financial interests will seize the opportunities to consolidate their holdings and resource flows, causing widespread social disruption, leading to system breakdown across all sectors. Research, education, resource flows, communication, response mechanisms...the skin and bones of the global system will be broken down, severely compromising the ability to further address the global climate crisis. Grave situations such as seen in the Fukushima radiation release will occur more and more frequently but will not be able to be monitored, much less repaired. (What is that sound we hear? Ah, it is the final flushing of the cosmic toilet, as humanity as we know it, and much of the planetary systems go down the drain).

2-1-2

We need to recognize, and address the fundamental flaws in all levels of governance, starting with the individual and his/her feeling that s/he is not able to impact the system, or that the issues are not his/her personal concern. Again, politics as practiced across the globe and across the centuries is a fundamental, and massively under-rated factor in the disconnections which perpetuate and accelerate ecological and other crises. We need to hold responsible those decision makers and actors (government, corporate, military, individual, whoever) contributing to the breakdown and destruction of ecological services and human well-being. We can look to some of the progressive policy being developed in Bolivia, as well as much of the older traditional governance and moral codes within Indigenous societies for inspiration and frameworks to help in this. If we do not address the entire system of human values and decision making at this most fundamental level, at the fulcrum point, we will fail to address any of the life-threatening issues now facing us all. The governing structures are rotten to the core, laden with corruption and perverse incentives, and ever-strengthening in their resistance to change while entrenching and consolidating dysfunctionality. So, from an "all of us" perspective, we ALL need to switch our management paradigm from "them" to "us". We cannot afford to ignore our own responsibility in monitoring and management of our affairs, nor can we afford to delegate those responsibilities to politicians, who inevitably have a conflicted set of personal priorities which result from the structure of an ingrown political system. At an absolute minimum, we need to replace this concept of random or plutocratically determined political "leadership" with a proper employment process where job descriptions, CVs, hiring, accountability, positive incentivisation, ongoing training, review and removal as necessary ...the same as any proper management position requires...directly run by public referenda and online (or mobile phone) voting. End campaigning, end campaign financing and influence, set aside a minimum public fund for running the information system whereby all citizens can view essential profiles and contribute to the hiring, monitoring, evaluation and firing process. Nothing less will work. These are the most important jobs on the planet, and it is absurd they are filled and run like a bingo game.

2-2

I have chosen to comment primarily on our decision making, leadership and management processes, because I believe they sit at the rotten heart of our inability to cope with the complexity of issues threatening our global survival. The science is there, the research continues, innovations are happening, general public sentiment is supportive, evidence for the desperate need for change, and fast, is abundant and widely agreed. We can probably rally our global resources to stem the tide of erosion and destruction of life support systems. But we clearly lack political will. The problem then is in the political paradigm itself.

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MALAYSIA E258

2-1-1

Water shortages, floods from intense weather and seawater rise, reduced food production and food security, reduced cash crop production and associated economic cost, impact on biodiversity.

2-1-2

Monitor and protect remaining forests, mangroves and corals. Mitigating and adaptation actions: - coastal and flood defences; water conservation and recycling measures, protect existing water resources from pollution and contamination, phase out coal powered energy plants, reduce vehicular traffic by investing in public transport, research food crops which are tolerant to the change in climate and finally educate public and decision makers.

2-2

There is often a disconnect between economic activity and environmental problems that result. To address it, polluter pays principle must be used. Development and industries must be valued not just on how much profit it generates but also how much environmental damage it does.

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SEDDIK Mohamed Néjib TUNISIA E260

2-1-1

Increase in the number of invasive species, coastal erosion, rarification water resources, increasing numbers of forest fires and migration of the population

2-1-2

Planting more resilient species, intredire the b ^ BUILDING on the coast, faires protection work beaches most threatened by rising nivea u sea, rationally use the water-saving measures water assuer good silviculture and review development plans in coastal areas.

2-2

The seas and ocean are continually assaulted by over-fishing and variously liquid and solid waste or these environments are a treasure for humanity marine life is simply killed. An oil spill in thousands of tonnes discharged directly kills roughly the same amount of marine biomass in the coming months . When pollution is lower, there is nevertheless a serious risk of disles seas and ocean are continually assaulted by over-fishing and variously liquid and solid waste or these environments are a treasure for humanity marine life is simply killed. An oil spill in thousands of tonnes discharged directly kills roughly the same amount of marine biomass in the coming months . When pollution is lower, there is nevertheless a serious risk of extinction of animal and plant species. Nitrate levels rising rapidly in seawater As for rivers, there is a serious risk of eutrophication . Large coral reefs, second most diverse ecosystem on the planet after the Amazon, are endangered : 80% of corals are threatened, 10% have already disappeared irreversibly. Contamination of sea water by sewage is a serious problem . Bacteria and viruses they contain may not survive sea for months , posing great risk to bathers and consumers of seafood: diarrhea, vomiting, skin and respiratory diseases , gastroenteritis millions of cases per year , caused by bathing in polluted seas) dysentries , hepatitis A. .. the Mediterranean, black Sea and Baltic Sea are particularly affected. Japan , residents were contaminated in 1972 by shellfish they ate themselves contaminated with mercury dumped by the Chisso Corporation plant . 40 people died and 4,000 others were severely intoxicated victims of physical deformities , nervous system , speech , mental retardation in children. Because they concentrate hundred times viruses and bacteria , shellfish and oysters are particularly likely to be vectors of contamination. They kill 25,000 people each year and causes 2 million and a half cases of hepatitis A. The fish also concentrate pollutants. Populations that feed exclusively on the sea, or animals that feed on the sea, are very exposées.partition animal and plant species.

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Mary Margaret A. Otieno KENYA E264

2-1-1

Increase in flooding and their intensity, drought in some areas leading to death of flora, fauna,livestock and humans, loss of coastal land (and ecosystems) caused by overflowing floods, food insecurity because of dependance on rain-fed agriculture, increase in health related problems such as malaria, tb, cholera and other communicable diseases, increased infant mortality rates because of malnutrition,loss of biodiversity because of changed weather conditions, increased human wildlife conflicts as animals look for food. amongst others

2-1-2

We need to intensify awareness raising, sensitisation, training and education. Tree planting to increase coverage and reduce greenhouse gases, support the implementation of green economy. Encourage and support alternative goods, machinery, energy etc which are less destructive to the environment. Lobby the governments to institute, implement and enforce legislation discouraging actions that contribute to climate change.

2-2

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) should be incorporated as a key strategy to achieve sustainable development and to address climate change. Climate change is an element of sustainability and is therefore as a central aspect of ESD. ESD initiatives must include attention to climate change. Climate change is giving additional urgency to discussions and activities related to ESD. Climate change related learning and activities must therefore be at the forefront of development policies and plans.

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USA E271

2-1-1

More extreme events happening with worse impacts.

2-1-2

Curb emmissions, lowering consumption, improving the level of education.

2-2

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Douglas B. Trent BRAZIL E275

2-1-1

Coastal flooding displacing much of Brazil's population, increased wildfires in tropical forests, drought that will cause severe blackouts as we have many hydroelectric dams,

2-1-2

We need to become sustainable, using the same amount of energy as we get from the sun. It requires such a big change that it is unlikely to occur.

2-2

.....

USA E280

2-1-1

More energy consumption, more climate change occurring

2-1-2

Think conservation and education not consumption. This issue should not be political, business vs sustainability

2-2

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Carlos Garcia-Saez MEXICO E284

2-1-1

Without effective adaptation and mitigation to climate change, many coastal resources such as mangroves and coral reefs will be lost, with an impact in the economy and well being of communities.

2-1-2

An integrated strategy, funds and education is needed to mitigate the climate change. It is necessary as well a series of risk analysis and contingency plans. Finally the adequate development and implement ion of appropriate national policies is required.

2-2

.....

USA E289

2-1-1

In my area, we will see new invasive species that will impact natural and cultural landscapes. We will see widespread shifts in the growing seasons. We will see greater fluctuations in local weather patterns become the "new normal" leading to changes in crop productivity and loss of resource values. We will see negative impacts to cultural resources built originally for the old environmental conditions that cannot adapt to the new conditions.

2-1-2

In the US, there needs to be wider acceptance that climate change is real and valid before any major causal factors can be addressed. This will take a significant shift in how climate change data and information is presented to the political class and to industry.

2-2

.....

Peter Stoett CANADA E293

2-1-1

Problem will become further entrenched due to positive feedback loops

2-1-2

Lobbying for more forceful legislation; individual responsibility in consumer behaviour; avoiding excessive travel;

2-2

One danger is that climate change will overshadow the other environmental problems we face; though it is understandably front and centre, conscious efforts must be made to keep other problems, such as ocean pollution, on the front page. We also need to ensure that climate change adaptation and mitigation measures do not compromise human rights and development, which will be quite difficult in light of the emergence of the new "carbon colonialism."

.....

CANADA E296

2-1-1

Dramatic change to arctic ecosystems, pemafrst melting, loss of ocean ice, changing growing season, increased productivity changing ecosystems

2-1-2

1. global agreement on pricing carbon 2. global agreement of ghc reductions to halt warming to 2% 3. development of continental systems of ecological connectivity and protected areas 4. human population target reductions 5. Democratic reform of the UN 6. UN limitations on the power of multinational corporations

2-2

.....

PATRICE LEBLANC CANADA E298

2-1-1

Increase flooding events; severe weather

2-1-2

Decrease use of oil and gas and increase use of renewables for energy

2-2

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USA E299

2-1-1

Increasing conflict as people and wildlife move in response to changing temperature and rainfall patterns. Accelerating rate of loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 2. Make a systematic effort to increase the ability of rural production systems to respond to economic and environmental shocks; 3. Using latest and best climate change projections, use participatory land use planning tools to define likely scenarios and action plans to respond.

2-2

.....

Richard Reading USA E300

2-1-1

Increased frequency of severe weather, sea level rises, increased impacts on species and ecological function.

2-1-2

Reduce our use of fossil fuels! Work to switch to renewal energies. Consume less. Begin to decrease the number of humans on the planets and footprint of each human (but especially in the developed world for the latter).

2-2

.....

ICELAND E306

2-1-1

Iceland will have longer growth seasons, more extreme weather (drier summers and wetter winters), and a increased melting of the glaciers.

2-1-2

We need to improve the policies involved in reducing our consumption and leading to a less CO2 emitting economy, as well as reduce our impact on destroying carbon sinks.

2-2

Many Icelandic people feel (as the recent interview with the current Prime minister highlighted) that Iceland can only gain from climate change. However not realizing that it would increase the pressure from outside to the country, as more severe climate effects can lead to migration.

.....

AUSTRALIA E308

2-1-1

Significant deterioration of habitats and biodiversity both locally and globally. Increased levels of human consumption in order to maintain lifestyles (e.g. temperature control in homes and urban areas, water usage). Further human disconnection from natural environments due to deterioration of natural places and a cycle of environmental generational amnesia - accepting the degraded state as normal therefore less motivation to take action to improve conditions, reverse negative effects.

2-1-2

Moving human kind to bio-centric ways of thinking and reasoning. Reconnecting people with nature and its importance, not only as a precious and valued place but as a human commodity with intrinsic and critical impacts on human health, development and wellbeing before it is degraded any further. All of humanity must understand the difference between wants and needs - what do we really need in order to live happy healthy lives. Re-evaluate and change where time and money is being invested moving to a world where natural environments are the first priority on the agenda. Looking at supporting communities in managing their impacts upon the world around them.

2-2

.....

Charlie Veron AUSTRALIA E309

2-1-1

Major destruction of coral reefs. Major drought and fires Economic upheaval

2-1-2

Mitigate production of carbon dioxide.

2-2

Climate change overwhelms all. Destruction of wildlife comes next. I believe Japanese do not understand the setback in international support for your country (which I know well) caused by whaling.

.....

USA E310

2-1-1

Social stratification (between rich and poor) continues to the breaking point. the realization about climate change will be striking in more places; the embedded resistance to long-term social adaptation will be stronger (unfortunately); societal collapse is foreshadowed in a few countries, perhaps 10% of the world's countries; the lagged effects of climate change will be so strong that it is impossible to avoid calamity; the infrastructure to adapt will be further weakened.

2-1-2

NOW is the time to act; a strong global recession will happen, regardless; accept that material progress is not societal progress; de-stratify society

2-2

.....

Teki Surayya INDIA E315

2-1-1

Temperature will grow fast and snow mountains will recede

2-1-2

Reduce carbon emission and increase forest and tree cover / cononpy everywhere

2-2

Stringent norms on carbon emitting individual and organisation should be imposed. a vivid education / awareness drive should taken seriously through out the world.

.....

Nicola Spafford Furey SWITZERLAND E320

2-1-1

Serious problems of destruction of the environment, serious problems leading to much suffering for Nature and humanity.

2-1-2

We need to inform the world population in order to end ignorance and the pillaging and destruction of the system of greed with no respect for the Earth or all those who live on it.

2-2

A law is needed to control the destruction of the environment, a law that can be enforced and respected worldwide, so that the Earth is defended - we have Genocide, a world crime, for humans we should have Ecocide for the Earth.

.....

Dang Huong Giang VIETNAM E325

2-1-1

Sea level rising, human resettlement, food security problem

2-1-2

Reform of government at the national level to allow more local actions. Global movement to connect citizens across the world to put pressure on government and businesses

2-2

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Andrew Deutsch THE NETHERLANDS E327

2-1-1

Severe heat waves Severe floods Severe air pollution

2-1-2

Drastically reduce our dependence on oil Dramatic decrease in use of cars and plastic Expansion of public transport networks Expansion of sharing economy Expansion of circular economy Equitable distribution of resources and wealth

2-2

.....

Anuradha Wickramasinghe SRI LANKA E328

2-1-1

No rain, no clean air and people are suffred heavilly flood and drout

2-1-2

With second generation, we have to plan minimise root courses on climate change

2-2

First rule is awareness and action among the people, second rule is also awareaness and action among the people, third also the same.

.....

EDUARDO SHAW URUGUAY E332

2-1-1

Increase in economic loss due to the importance of agriculture in our economy and a deterioration of social conditions due to flooding in rural areas and insuficient infrastructure in poverty belts around the cities.

2-1-2

Reduce the GEI emissions and create conditions (incentives) towards the use of cleaner energy sources.

2-2

.....

SOUTH AFRICA E335

2-1-1

Exacerbation of current water shortages and availability. Change in viability of agriculture and grazing. Viability of urban congestions deteriorating.

2-1-2

Reducing dependency on fossil fuel power generation.

2-2

Population demographic changes are likely to complicate issues in southern Africa, especially if renewable resource supply are affected. Costs relating to power and energy, as well as food security are important, as are urban security issues.

.....

Peddrick Weis USA E340

2-1-1

Shifts in rainfall patterns, leading to loss of species in many areas and in agricultural potential.

2-1-2

Improvement in energy use efficiency. Move away from using fossil fuels. Reforestation. Zero population growth.

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E341

2-1-1

Many of the lower areas will be flooded permanently and will disappear

2-1-2

Less fossil fuels, less traffic congestion

2-2

.....

NIGERIA E344

2-1-1

I see Africa go begging and totally destroyed as governments and private sector are pursuing selfish interest with little or no concern for the environment.

2-1-2

By main streaming climate change into all policies and action plan right from the home to the government level.

2-2

With particular interest is the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. if action is not taken, as the region going under in no time to come

.....

Suchai Worachananant THAILAND E348

2-1-1

More severe natural phenomenon such as drought, tropical storm and flood.

2-1-2

Reduce the use of greenhouse gases and encourage the reduce and reuse policies.

2-2

In my opinion, most acknowledged and concerned about the severity of the climate change but some are still wondering on how to help improve the condition. More public awareness raising campaigns are needed, it can be done either by providing more educational material or just simply by broadcast the fact sheet in the easily understanding manners.

2-1-1

Peru is a country that will suffer many impacts with the climatic changes. Also%2C Peru is a country that have no important contributions on green house gases. So%2C we need to implement measurements to adapt to the effects of Climactic changes. The Main effects of climatic changes in Peru will be increase dry seasons in the coast and High Andes. Also%2C it will be an increasing of floods in the Amazon basin. So, regular climatic seasonality will be changed. And with these changes, productivity of food will be affected. We should remember that most part of food production in Peru depend on seasonal rains. Also, more than 60% of electricity production in Peru depend on rains, which recharge lakes and pounds of high andes. So, with climatic changes will be affect negatively our energy production.

2-1-2

Prevention and adaptation. We need implement some mechanism to response to these conditions. For example, to reduce impacts and effects of less rain seasons, we need to collect and save water in underground reservoirs (natural or artificials). We called it Plant Water. Other way to figh against the effects of climatic changes is using natural ecosystems to "Asimilate" the impacts. We called Adaptation on Base of Ecosystems (Abe). For this, we need to keep the functioality of ecosystems to help us to avoid impacts of climatic changes.

2-2

One of the mechanism to be prepare against effectes of climatic changes%2C is using ecosystems as "shield"

.....

2-1-1

Title: Earth is safe from high heat of UV Rays, due to Ozone layer, But due to Four new Gases, made of groups H-Cl-F-C, and Cl-F-C (all 4 are new gases), chemicals which are new and un banned, till now 2014, these are destroying Ozone layer, INDIA Most companies making lacks of tons Per Year fine Chemicals related to Cl-F-NH3-C Groups getting order from Korea, Japan, EU, USA, as these type of chemicals manufacturing are not allowed in Developed nations like Korea, Japan, EU, USA, (Many fine chemicals which have bonds of F, Cl, NH3, C), these Indian companies making huge money =millions \$ per annum, and putting whole world in danger by destroying Ozone layer in this all Indian government, Gujrat government, Jammu government, ++ are fully involved, In INDIA no any company bother about Environmental laws, as industrialists are buying Environmental minister chief minister, Environmental Chemist, Environmental engineers they are paying them yearly wise good money, millions rupee, to make fool to international as well as Environmental NGO's of India, (INDIA = NO, ZERO Environmental laws, Zero Environmental honesty, ZERO Real Environmentalists ???) The topics : 1Environmental policy

2-1-2

Abstract: : 1 In India there is NO laws for environmental in real Gujrat government clear mention to its industrialists that from Ahmadabad to vapi = 400 Km zone you can make any things with out fear of any Environmental laws, and can do any high level environmental hazards this zone = Ahmadabad to Baroda to Surat, to Ankeleshver, to Ponoli to vapi =400 km is only for industrialists they can put any industry of any chemical toxic, pesticides, those banned in USA, EU, Japan, Korea, mean those banned in developed nations, you can make here in Gujrat with out fear of any Environmental laws, its going on from past 50 years approved from Congress party and BJP =www.bjp.org, party = Narandra Modi chief minister of Gujrat from past 15, 20 years, you can understand organophosforus pesticides are banned in USA past 70 years banned in Europe from past 40 years but these pesticides are still Manufacturing in India in 1992, 1996, 2000, 2010, 2014 ++, in lacks of Tons in Gujarat, Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, ++ in INDIA there is 74 Global fortune companies also there 20% them also making fine chemicals in India by use of India NO, ZERO Environmental laws, Zero Environmental honesty, ZERO Real Environmentalists ?? 2 In India no any company bother about Environmental laws, as industrialists are buying Environmental minister chief minister, Environmental Chemist, Environmental engineers they are paying them yearly wise good money, millions rupee, to make fool to international as well as Environmental NGO's of India. 3 (These Same thing is true at Himachal Pradesh industrialists zone of 300 Km, Jammu industrialists of 200 km, Rajasthan industrialists zone from Alwar to Delhi side, Sikandrabad near Hyderabad in south India, Chennai = Madras.) 4 (Reference Transparency international = UN Branch to anti corruption reports past 60 years !? continuous tell India among as top corrupt nations of world. its=India 180 rank/194 nations in Honesty, its compare with Iraq, Afghan, Dr Cando, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Russia = Among world top corrupt nations, USA 18, UK 15, UAE=Dubai, Abu Dhabi 31=Top Honest nations.)

2-2

If you visit by car Gujrat from Ahmadabad to Baroda to Surat, to Ankeleshver, to Ponoli to vapi higy way, to Mumbai, you will found that huge bad smell, toxic air, gases take portable instrument of environmental with you which can detect Gases of F, Cl, NH3, C, at these mention industrialists zone you will found that you will not able to get good air to breath at Ahmadabad Baroda Surat, Ankeleshver, Ponoli vapi industrialists zones here you will found high % of Gases of F, Cl, NH3, C this all because India, Hindu making money, Indian 1.50 billions Hindu voters, Hindu civil servants, Hindu politicians, Hindu environmental ministers., Hindu chemist, Hindu environmental engineers all are making huge money and putting whole word in danger by destroying Ozone layer in this all Indian government, Gujrat government, Jammu government, are fully involved, hence international communities must ban by force to these industrialists zone of Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Rajasthan industrialists zone from Alwar to Delhi side, Sikandrabad near Hyderabad in south India, Chennai Madras) international community must stop to buy any chemicals manufacture in these industrialists zones, then only we can able to save earth save ozone layer, as world most environmental problems created from this Asia zone, India have world 2.5% tree, jangle only, means Indian cut its all tree for food, and heat, in 1890 Era India having 40% of land full of tree means India 40% area was full of tree this was the time when British were ruling India BUT Now India have only 2.5% tree at it lands, India = 1.40 billions Hindu voters, Hindu nation every body know Transparency international report, telling from past 60 years that India name in top corrupt nations they just want money, salaries and job will give all fake, corrupt data

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Yehya Shehadeh JORDAN E352

2-1-1

Major change to the earth ecosystems.

2-1-2

Reduce CO2 production. adaptation measures

2-2

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Mohammad Reza Kasraei IRAN E353

2-1-1

Continued global warming and the melting of polar ice and damage to the ozone layer!

2-1-2

Preventive measures should be in three dimensions - individual, social and global place. Preventing of operating environment polluting industries! Control the use of fossil fuel. Use of Renewable Energy. Assistance to developing countries to avoid land degradation and environmental pollution. Encouraging large and medium and small industry for membership in international organizations of environmental.

2-2

Preventing of operating environment polluting industries! Control the use of fossil fuel. Use of Renewable Energy. Assistance to developing countries to avoid land degradation and environmental pollution. Encouraging large and medium and small industry for membership in international organizations of environmental. Public education on environmental protection through local and international media. Add Compulsory environment protection to primary school textbooks

.....

NEPAL E355

2-1-1

Droughts, torrential rains and flooding, severe storms, heavy snow, abnormal temperatures, drying of rivers and lakes, desertification will continuously goes increasing

2-1-2

Management of human settlements (needs planning to reduce more use of natural resources), afforestation/reforestation, awareness raising in rural communities.

2-2

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Tom Stehn USA E357

2-1-1

Carrying capacity for humans on the earth will continue to decline with worsening food shortages and droughts.

2-1-2

Carbon limitations must be adopted as soon as possible world wide.

2-2

Stopping climate change is essential to maintaining life on earth as we know it. Very few people understand the profound negative changes that climate change will cause.

.....

Heike Hoedt GERMANY E360

2-1-1

Change in local and global weather and climate pattern disrupts nature and human living severely - further decline of biodiversity - drastic increase in spendings for repair of damages - social problems - mass migration of affected people

2-1-2

Drastic changes in life style and decisions for the common good instead of for ones own comfort and pleasure. Change in politics.

2-2

It seems that long term thinking for the common good (including nature) is after all not a human capacity. Otherwise how could we let get climate change that far?

.....

MICRONESIA E361

2-1-1

Global reefs will continue to deteriorate, making islands more vulnerable to weather events. Weather will also continue to change negatively, affecting food and water avialbility and stability. Sea levels will continue to rise, further impacting water supplies and infrastructure negatively.

2-1-2

The world's nations need to come to an agreement on decreasing carbon emmissions. Nothing else can solve the problem.

2-2

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Odeh AL MESHAN JORDAN E363

2-1-1

Ecosystem degradation poverty immigration

2-1-2

Eco system restoration Surface water harvesting techniques Rangeland restoration local communities empowerment Enabling women

2-2

Drought prediction system revive Hima "natural vegetation cover"protection in cooperation with local communities Groundwater artificial recharge solid and liquid waste sanitary landfills

.....

UK E364

2-1-1

Encroachment of sea water and flooding of river systems with consequential impacts on homes and land, temperature changes with harmful human and environmental effects - eg droughts, floods, greater intensity of storms.

2-1-2

It is probably too late to prevent climate change but we can adapt, limiting our use of fossil fuels and using more clean energy, plus working to adapt to climate change

2-2

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2-1-1

Irrespective of changes enacted globally people will be suffering from increased climatic events and have to along with governments make adaptations now. This is growing significantly in the Philippines with greater national awareness since Typhoon Haiyan but strategic action nationally, and in countries like Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam are inadequate, not to mention the droughts. Global agreement of significance could well be reached in 10 years if there are economic corrections by all countries and greater inclusion of the poor. The impact however on biodiversity will be severe, what is lost is lost even if unknown, and will be even worse if we do not address food security

2-1-2

Changes of the next 10 years will not be prevented, they are on course disaster risk reduction and building back better are critical basic needs and socioeconomic inclusion of the poor are critical and a deeper understand by others of simplicity of living, the quality of live and greater integrity in globalization. we need a new economic model. the scientific research is vital yet what seems even more critical is the communication of values where the social tipping point is reached and people say in mass "its enough, we must change" China and India require special consideration and incorporation, it is not easy but this is not a blame game but care for the human race and all life - when we can politically and economically value life and all peoples we will have made the difference and global and national policies and actions will flow. Today the problem is we cannot find the tipping point for social action that will motivate politics and economics, we need to examine our own consumption and desires. This is a deeply human and selfless call to act.

2-2

Its relative what category is placed highest all are so related. At least where we are the intensity of events has shaken people in their need to act not just be aware. I could identify lifestyles as number 1, but this would not be to blame one or the other, most of us would like a better lifestyle where ever we are on the ladder, but we have to make something else out of the ladder, maybe a bridge, and understand a little deeper the quality of living, self and neighbor and all life.

.....

Rabia Seridji ALGERIA E367

2-1-1

The development of plankton communities depends on the scale of changes related to climate forcing having impacts on the fisheries.

2-1-2

The climate phenomena have impact on the functioning of ecosystems, especially the pelagic ecosystem, it would be interesting to develop an appropriate research in the Mediterranean area, for our part, on the occidental basin where the mesoscale phenomena have impact on the composition, the distribution, the abundance, the biomass and the structure of plankton communities and consequently on the fish stocks.

2-2

Example of Algerian basin: three highlighted ecosystems, the coastal one from the MAW, the other one which is typically Mediterranean, separated by a very active strip (Almeria-Oran Front at west) and Algerian front in the central region off the coast of Alger, and a coastal area characterized by a very narrow continental plateau often damaged and sometimes nonexistent. In this coastal area flow rivers (wadis) which drain important agricultural areas bringing considerable quantities of terrigenous material, various pollutants from agricultural activity. In this context, the ecosystems are subject to extremely various deteriorations to which is added climate forcing which strongly disrupts the balance of these ecosystems; as a result, we repeatedly observe algal blooms of toxic microalgae, proliferations of gelatinous planktons in large proportion, of jellyfish at periods which are usually inappropriate for these developments.

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USA E369

2-1-1

Continued decline

2-1-2

Slow consumption

2-2

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Graeme Kelleher. AO AUSTRALIA E371

2-1-1

Fires, hunger, decline in biodiversity, wars over resources, coral extinction, droughts and severe storms, submergence of low islands and low coastal areas.

2-1-2

Try to eliminate the use of fossil fuels. Divest from companies that support them. Convince governments [especially Australia's] to stop denying climate change caused by human activity and to take action to drastically reduce it.

2-2

I am terribly ashamed of Australia's federal Government- especially our "prime" Minister- Tony Abbott. Now that the USA and China have formally accepted human-induced climate change, the world need to pressure Australia's governments to take action to eliminate the use or sale of fossil fuels.

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Toyin Oshaniwa NIGERIA E373

2-1-1

Increase drought, desertification, conflict, migration and youth unemployment

2-1-2

More local actions, change of lifestyles, vocalization of courses in schools to meet the dynamics of changing world

2-2

Sustainability Competency -lacking skill and learning in learning institution

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Alejandro Molina-Garcia MEXICO E374

2-1-1

More diseases, infectious and not transmittables. Increase health costs in medical attention and preventive measures. Security problems to access potable water and decrease food production.

2-1-2

Reduce the gap between rich and poverty. Technology transfer in clean energy and alternative energies. More research and education in all levels of educational steps. More severe actions against such countries that no accept to reduce greenhouse gases (political and financial).

2-2

Like Fiona Godlee and Eric Chivian said and wrote recently "Responsability to act rests especially with those of us who profess to care for people's health-and even more with those of us in the world's richest, most powerful nations. It is up to us. Who will do if we do not?". Never before have we known so much and done so little.

.....
SWITZERLAND E381

2-1-1

Global warming, more extreme weather conditions, dramatic shifts in biodiversity, more and more costly natural hazard events

2-1-2

Reduce greenhouse gases, more investment and research in "green" technologies

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E383

2-1-1

Weather change, fresh water resources will diminish, agriculture will suffer

2-1-2

Enforce strict measures to diminish CO2 emissions and instil a culture of water saving and conservation

2-2

Overpopulation, over demand and over consumption will remain the biggest drivers of environmental and climate change.

2-1-1

Total shift of seasons, unpredicted rains, increase in temperature and loss of biodiversity

2-1-2

Continuous and strict monitoring by the regulatory bodies on emissions, uncontrolled usage of resources etc.

2-2

Everybody is aware of environmental problems, there are organisations working for it, however, there is no result as people are not ready to come out of their comfort zone and work towards it.

2-1-1

Extreme climatic events frequency increased (drought) which in turns leads to: loss of habitats and biodiversity loss of livelihood for populations increase in conflict between states for river water sharing.

2-1-2

Lobbying and putting pressure on federal government.

2-2

The current Australian Federal government is in complete denial on climate change issues, recently cut budget for environment research, conservation and policy agencies, and started to revoke Climate Change Council status, National Parks status and even World Heritage sites status to the benefit of fossil fuel and mining sectors.

2-1-1

Ireland: Increased severity of coastal erosion and coastal flooding Increased frequency of river flooding
Increased negative impacts on agricultural ecosystems and biodiversity Over dependence on imported energy

2-1-2

Coastal and inland flood defences directed primarily at urban areas. Managed retreat in more remote coastal areas. Encourage diversity in agriculture so that it can adapt to changes in climate and increase food self-sufficiency on national and regional scales Encourage more frugal use of energy and increase non-fossil fuel energy production Prevent further deforestation globally and greatly increase afforestation with suitable species globally Divert a large part of the huge resources currently devoted to defence towards aid to less developed countries, coordination of programmes for sustainable agriculture and forestry and conservation of ocean resources

2-2

Even without the adverse impacts of climatic change, we face huge problems providing food, water and adequate living standards to a growing global population. In addition, the measures taken by governments to counteract the negative effects of climatic change could, if we are not vigilant, have serious negative effects on societies. Governments could use climatic change as an opportunity to impose greatly increased taxes and levies, and impose restrictions on individual liberty. This last point is vital and sometimes not given enough importance by those working in the environmental sphere, who can be quite single-minded! We must be prepared to question the effectiveness of certain official measures to counteract climatic changes. Governments can often be inefficient and wasteful and the sheer scale of the problems and the resources needed to address them could divert our attention from programmes and projects that are achievable. Thus, the costs would have to be carefully assessed against the proposed or expected benefits by means, inter alia, of extensive public debate. It may turn out that some problems are just too daunting to address effectively. In these situations, countries will have to do their best to find solutions to problems that are more likely to be achievable. Populations will prove difficult to steer in the direction of environmental sustainability without coercion. If the only way to implement effective measures is seen to be by increased governmental control, possibly tending towards totalitarianism, one would then have to ask if this is a society in which we would want to live. In practice, there will have to be a balance between implementing measures effectively on the one hand and respect for human liberty and dignity on the other hand. It seems an obvious point but, for example, a one-world government, favoured by some as the best way forward, would represent a dangerous concentration of power in few hands.

2-1-1

Because our government is relaxing measures bush fires, hot days, and floods are likely to increase significantly.

2-1-2

More people are needed to see the dangers of doing nothing and to put political pressure on the government to reintroduce stronger measures to support clean energy and reduce CO2 emissions

2-2

More education required on adult population to see connection between their lifestyle and climate change and to see the significance of long term decision making

.....

Peter Taylor AUSTRALIA E398

2-1-1

Productive lands becoming unviable, regional communities fracturing and needing to move. Food security becomes a major threat

2-1-2

Community and political leadership from our national government. Leadership is critically absent and any good accurate information is being discredited by ultra conservative interests.

2-2

We are losing our impetus on systematic and inclusive approaches to conservation. We barely have any forward direction on Australia's national reserve system or any other accountable conservation regime.

.....

Hilary Macleod AUSTRALIA E406

2-1-1

More extreme climatic conditions resulting in more extreme weather patterns and events. costs associated with adaptation or dealing with the issue will continue to rise and be passed on to individuals whilst institutions may be able to offset the costs.

2-1-2

Be involved in the political process and education, awareness & behavioural change programs as the tipping point is close (if not passed). individual environmental actions are important still but it has gone beyond that.

2-2

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HONG KONG E409

2-1-1

The living conditions getting worse

2-1-2

More environmentally friendly

2-2

.....

HONG KONG E429

2-1-1

Changing the weather severely in very different regions, i.e., getting very cold/hot than their previous records

2-1-2

To: - Force policy-makers to decide environmentally - Force firms to decrease greenhouse emissions - Save forests with reforestation and plantation and not deforestation - Rise public awareness - Prohibit plastics producing/using - Use renewable energies - Think, Eat, Save -

2-2

Save trees, Save Earth, Save yourself, Save future, Save ...! Every of us can do something to decrease these problems if and if we could not be apathy to them. We can start from our HOME, then family, then, city, ...! Small Actions X Lots of Peo-ple = Big Change

.....

2-1-1

Not much, because it is mainly a problem affecting other regions.

2-1-2

Putting pressures on governments

2-2

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FRANCE E431

2-1-1

More extreme climatic events with increasing damages

2-1-2

Move deliberately towards a low carbon society

2-2

.....

CANADA E432

2-1-1

Major changes in weather patterns/rising water levels locally and globally/biodiversity losses, shocks and shifts

2-1-2

Cumulative and broad efforts are required globally/commitment to address the issue is necessary at all levels of government and at all levels - local, regional, national, international

2-2

Awareness is increasing, but strategies and actions to improve environmental conditions are too slow

.....

BRAZIL E433

2-1-1

Increasing temperature loss of biodiversity lack of potable water climate injustice no defense of climate change for poor people

2-1-2

Research project community intervention through education and communication capacity building school and community environmental projects (sustainable schools) respect to traditional knowledge

2-2

When the environment is damaged (accidentally or not), the people who suffer most is always poor people. in this context, the environmental justice must be considered in any environmental education projects, actions or reflections. we are a research group in brazil, working under this political perspective, trying to understand that the environmental problem is always a social dilemma.

.....

USA E434

2-1-1

Continued climate variability with more weather extremes and more significant negative effects.

2-1-2

Actions to reduce GHG mitigation and to advance planning for adaptation.

2-2

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THE NETHERLANDS E436

2-1-1

Further sea level rise with increasing risk of flooding, warmer climate affecting survival of certain species that cannot adapt in time

2-1-2

Citizens should get serious about saving energy, reducing use of cars and airplanes. Governments should seriously increase effort to reduce CO2 emissions by promoting renewable energy sources and taxing CO2 emitters. Businesses should take the lead to reduce CO2 emissions since it doesn't look like governments can look beyond their own shadow.

2-2

.....

USA E437

2-1-1

Widespread ecosystem damage around the globe; widespread damage to human settlements, for example due to ocean inundation and water scarcity, especially in less developed regions.

2-1-2

Rapid shift away from fossil fuels to renewable energy and energy efficiency, including improvements to the electricity grid to accommodate these changes. More serious attempts to curb black carbon and the use and release of fluorinated gases. Yes, adaptation measures are needed to deal with the impacts of climate change, but that will come quickly once the population wakes up. For now, we need to move more rapidly to stem the flow of GHGs into the atmosphere, because these are transitions that take some time to become fully instituted into society.

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E439

2-1-1

The collateral damage arising from climate change can be catastrophic and if nothing is done then the economic and other losses will be insurmountable.

2-1-2

Keep canvassing support and reminding all concerned of the consequences of doing nothing. The situation is getting dire and at danger levels.

2-2

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BHUTAN E440

2-1-1

Although the implementation of measures like vehicle emission/control, awareness on usage of products, etc are on pipeline yet needed to be implement strictly and should be more concern.

2-1-2

I think, first and for most we really need to educate and provide awareness regarding the mention topic and need to be strictly monitor.

2-2

My own perception and observation regarding environment problems 1) developmental activities like road construction and township needs to be thoroughly planed and need to use smart green infrastructure policies and techniques. 2) Wast management need to be maintain, dumping site needs to be well maintain and needs to be allocated. 3) Provide as much as awareness campaign/ education need to provide to the stakeholders.

.....

MICHAEL KEATING CANADA E443

2-1-1

Increased warming with impacts such as more severe floods, droughts and heat waves. Polar warming with reduced ice cover and resulting possible releases of more greenhouse gases.

2-1-2

Countries need to agree to stop increase in use of fossil fuels in a relatively short time, followed by a reduction in their use.

2-2

We need inspiring leadership at senior business and political levels to get agreement on how to bring human impacts on the environment to within long-term carrying capacity.

.....

EDWARD W, TED MANNING CANADA E444

2-1-1

Permafrost melting disrupting transport in North. More extreme weather conditions and cyclonic events.

2-1-2

Carbon tax, significant redesign of energy subsidy programs to favour non-fossil fuels and to reward reduced consumption. Heightened investment in new energy technologies and disaggregated production systems. Subsidy of energy efficiency.

2-2

I would note that some of the largest payoffs will come from changes in consumption patterns. Governments and industry should be investing heavily in these. Strategic international investments in technical solutions like ambient temperature low-loss transmission of electricity, improved solar cell and energy storage systems, energy efficient housing and buildings, models and methods for off-grid living.

.....

SAMOA E445

2-1-1

More land loss to sea for low-lying islands; more species loss due to land use changes, development and invasive species (diseases); economic loss and hardship for many governments and communities.

2-1-2

Invest some of the funds being earmarked for adaptation and mitigation measures to undertake sound research that will lead to better outcomes for islands. Invest also in raising awareness and understanding of communities on the changes happening and some of the solutions being used. The worry is that wrong solutions are being applied that will further make communities more vulnerable to disasters.

2-2

It is inevitable that some of the low-lying islands will eventually become uninhabitable. Long-term solutions need to be found that will help residents to adjust to the changing world, whilst holding on to important aspects that make them unique part of the human race (that is their language, their culture and traditions must not be lost even if they have loss their lands due to rising sea-level). Population will be a burden for small land-mass places - efforts should also be invested to identify the maximum carrying capacity of islands and that family and health planning be an important part of the solution.

.....

PERU E446

2-1-1

Total deterioration of conditions putting the future of humankind in risk.

2-1-2

Governments have to commit in changing the current models of development; business as usual is not a possibility any more. Investors, economic and political owners of power need to understand that we all need to do the best to reduce the levels of GHG emissions and try to restore conditions prior to 1990.

2-2

Climate change affects and is affected by the bad use of land (e.g. destruction of forests for migratory agricultura in the Tropical Forests), thus accelerating associated biodiversity loss and affecting quality and quantity of wáter resources.

.....

Jigme Tshelthrim WANGYAL BHUTAN E450

2-1-1

10 years from now our region will be too hot to survive with very new challenges (new diseases, food shortage, et cetera)

2-1-2

Mitigation measures (storing the ecosystems to their original state). Trying to reduce consumption of materials that are against conservation. Reducing the desires. Becoming lesser greedy.

2-2

Human desires must be brought under control to save the environment. Otherwise.....

.....

AUSTRALIA E456

2-1-1

Significant adjustment in how the world functions and a complete paradigm change

2-1-2

The action is how we enable communities to adjust and take direct action and how the legislative barriers are removed

2-2

The philanthropic sector, especially, should shift from a protectionist mode to an enabling mode. Instead of locking up more land they should be doing more of the "Potter" farms concept that became the "LandCare" solution in Australia...very enabling

.....

USA E463

2-1-1

In ten years, there will be more evidence of climate change including increased disruption of normal activities and greater financial burdens on all citizens.

2-1-2

Transformation of both our lifestyles and our economic system to address these threats are needed to decrease and at least partially reverse the adverse impacts of such threats.

2-2

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Ming Tai AN CHINA E465

2-1-1

More frequent natural disasters.

2-1-2

To reduce air pollution and increase the forest coverage.

2-2

It is very important for vegetation restoration and forest protection.

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IRAQ E466

2-1-1

For sure the life in our planet will be better for the human, services and even economic level, as part of this biodiversity also because depend on habitat.

2-1-2

One of important issue the should be applied through awareness from this moment from government, institute, Organizations, and from any person who's know about this (specially in awareness program) and pushing the people for implement in programs for to know who can to keep it the nature in safety.

2-2

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PARAGUAY E467

2-1-1

A significantly increase on extreme weather conditions.

2-1-2

A significantly reduction of carbon emissions.

2-2

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Larry Wolfe BELIZE E473

2-1-1

Belize will lose its coral barrier reef and protective mangrove coastal ecosystem. Dryer weather will imperil ecosystems.

2-1-2

Massive effort to reduce climate change.

2-2

Belize, the Caribbean, and Central America are seriously imperiled by climate change, which will affect economies (tourism, agriculture), infrastructure, communities, and lifestyles. It will also imperil biodiversity.

.....

USA E474

2-1-1

In 10 years, drought conditions, which are already severe, will probably be much more so. Temperatures will be much hotter. There may be more lethal diseases spread by insects. Coastal areas will be more vulnerable to rising ocean levels, storms, and floods.

2-1-2

We need to put a high price on carbon emissions, ideally with a carbon tax. And we need to do it quickly.

2-2

We are acting as if we have decades in which to begin to address climate change and biodiversity loss, but we do not. We must act now!

.....

Donat Agosti SWITZERLAND E475

2-1-1

Increased change of weather patterns and thus effect on current landuse with effect on demography and food production Increased intensity of weather effects (eg hurricans, rainfall)

2-1-2

Use less energy lower production of CO2 learn a more wise use of energy Use computers also to optimize our life style in terms of energy use and what we aim for (not just more consumption)

2-2

We need to foster the questions why we do something? Do we have to do something or is it just PR to consume more? We need to share more resources to make wise decisions

.....

MICHAEL GRABER ISRAEL E479

2-1-1

Further rapid increase of CO2 (and of other GWGs) concentration in the atmosphere, leading to an increase of the average global temperature of the atmosphere as well as to the increase of maximum- and decrease of minimum, temperatures. This will be followed, sooner or later, by rise of the sea level, and the frequency of droughts and floods.

2-1-2

Firmer action to reduce emissions of CO2 into the atmosphere, as well as reduce emissions of other GWGs, such as the HFCs

2-2

Instead of taking firm actions to reduce GWG emissions into the atmosphere, the focus today is on emission trading and adaptation to a warmer climate.

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David W. Inouye USA E480

2-1-1

Temperatures will be hotter, sea level will be higher, acidification of the ocean will be worse, climate extremes will be more common.

2-1-2

Be willing to pay more for energy, stop using so much fossil fuel, increase efficiency of use of fossil fuels.

2-2

2-1-1

Ecosystems will be severely affected, overexploitation of natural resources, deforestation, changes in soil utilization, increase in the amount of the greenhouse effect.

2-1-2

International cooperation at the highest level; decision making based on interdisciplinary research and the opinion of the academic and scientific communities

2-2

In Colombia mining and hydrocarbon exploitation are not done in a sustainable manner and are contributing greatly to the loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of water sources.

2-1-1

Fog and haze will be more serious, the air quality is getting worse. People will face severe water and food safety issues.

2-1-2

Calling on the world to reduce emissions of pollutants, calling on people to love nature, committing to landscaping. Continuing to strengthen people's sense of safety, emphasizing everyone's responsibility to secure the issue.

2-2

Everyone of us always blame others for the pollution of the environment, but forget that he also unknowingly polluting the environment. So everyone should establish environmental awareness.

2-1-1

In my region there was a significant increase in temperature, something becomes 4 degrees centigrade even when compared to previous period. The clouds do not penetrate the regions causing the absence of rain. We are in autumn and temperature remains high during the day and at night small decrease occurs. Faced with this situation, I believe next ten years will occur serious problems in agricultural planning and production of foods such as milk and beef. Serious problems in the financing of family farming with the impossibility of growing certain crops due to the uncontrolled climate.

2-1-2

We need a miracle of the worldwide leaders through environmental awareness. Mainly we deposit in them the precious attitudes change. But we believe will minimize the problems with behaviors based on the reduction of carbon emission and methane. The awareness of water use, the reduction of wasteful consumerism and practice recycling. The use of clean energy such as solar. Resumption of trading government, with mandatory actions, forcing achieve ambitious results through policies to reduce pollution.

2-2

Throughout Brazil for five months of the year, the temperature was increased above 4 degrees Celsius. The autumn is interim period between summer and winter is still hot, with average well above those recorded in previous years. The trend is getting worse. In the coming decades, the impact of climate change will affect the quality of life. Affect food production with trillions of dollars of loss. As I write thunder shakes the windows of the building. The rain was gone. Meanwhile, in the north, the Madeira River, one of the fastest rivers in the world its floods were smaller, lasted about two weeks. Today, it's flooding lasts three months and achieved a record altitude of more than 22 feet above the river level. In the same period, the rest of the country, rainfall was much lower than expected. Evaporation of seawater begins to have difficulty penetrating the Brazilian territory, causing droughts, especially in the Midwest. Here, we have a new crisis. The crisis of widespread ignorance, people do not have the slightest notion that nature is rebelling against men. With the emergence of a new social class in recent years, buying everything with credit facilitation literally buy in the future. Came the ghost of frenzied consumerism and excessive waste. Proliferation of deforestation. Rivers near cities is true open sewers. It does not matter further discuss the negative impacts on the world economy caused by global warming. Attitudes is needed. Imperative to act. Is necessary is investing heavily in new technologies that can reduce carbon pollution, or making his abduction in major producing sources. Technology of production of wind energy to meet regional markets offers great economic opportunities for investors. Investing in solar energy technologies to provide a low cost, it will still be profitable because immediately meet the demand of many millions of users around the world.

Popularization of electric cars. Produce nuclear energy rethinking the model and installation safety. Use of energy from sea waves. We actually have a crisis of will, but we have much capacity. We must have courage to take measures not very friendly. Emergency solutions exist but need to be taken forcefully. Create millions of micro forests, environmentally correct way to sequester carbon in nature. My observations made over 50 years assure me unquestionable reputation. Can observe the consistent postulate of the comments sent along these 22 years of collaboration. Ricardo Rocha de Sousa, Advisor of the "Associação Nascentes Bela Vista". Divinópolis/MG-Brasil.

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USA E492

2-1-1

Sadly, the U.S. will be less affected in the near future than other parts of the world, which will likely only slow our willingness to respond to address the global crisis. 10 years from now I expect to see much greater heat waves, water shortages / drought, and flooding from natural disasters and sea level rise. I also hope to see a much greater reliance on renewable energy and hopefully some cultural shift on acceptance of the need to act quickly and profoundly on climate change. At a global level, I fear that much more profound threats to livelihoods will occur regularly, particularly in the equatorial regions of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Water and food shortages and political and social unrest seem likely at this point, as well as increased threats from natural disasters.

2-1-2

Shift to renewable energy: remove subsidies for fossil fuels, provide subsidies instead for renewable energy in all its forms, as well as cleaner transportation for individuals and for company supply chains. Implement a carbon tax on emissions from fossil fuel generation stations. Accelerate preparedness / resilience plans, particularly for heavily populated coastal regions. Embrace desalination and water recycling at every level. These all apply to the global situation as well as for the U.S. I also hope that we can commit to using some of the carbon tax revenues and the ending of fossil-fuel subsidies to provide technical and logistical support to help the most affected global populations prepare for climate change, as well as material support to meet their food, water, and health needs.

2-2

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Jack Elliot Marley UK E493

2-1-1

I foresee runaway biodiversity loss, sea level rise, groundwater pollution from short sighted energy policy, extreme weather- flooding and drought etc.

2-1-2

Radical investment in renewable energy technology and divestment from fossil fuels is required at an institutional level. This must be achieved by public activism.

2-2

The environmental crisis may be a cultural and economic phenomenon that could only be addressed via the broadening of debate regarding our societies and how they function. Accordingly, its solution may only be achieved by changing how people currently think.

.....

GERMANY E495

2-1-1

Germany: increase of extreme river floods and strong winter storms, milder winter season and increasing heat waves in summer. Global: increasing sea-level rise, increasing coastal flooding, increasing wheater extremes like heavy rains, dought and more hurricanes of category 4 and 5 and possible extension of regionas afectes by hurricanes. Artic: loss of summer ice cover.

2-1-2

Recognition and adoption of the 2°C climate protection guardrail by UNFCCC — start of global phasing out of the use of fossil energy carriers — spread of the German Energiewende to a global scale — involving cities as powerful actors in global climate policy — creation of Energiewende clubs with ambitioned frontrunner countries.

2-2

It is rather unlikely that we will have an ambitious and legally binding climate protection agreement in Paris 2015, therefore we need to seek for other/additional fora like clubs or cities as global governance actors.

.....

Ron Steffens USA E499

2-1-1

Increased wildfires, impact on food production and water quantity and quality, and loss of species diversity. On coastlines, rising ocean levels will lead to increased flooding and winter storm impacts.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon pollution by moving from carbon releasing energy sources. Begin to plan and prepare for changes that will bit be preventable.

2-2

I appreciate the continuity and global approach of is survey. Concern for how we may live safely and in healthy communities amid a human-impacted environment and climate is the key issue for this century, and this issue crosses all borders and boundaries.

.....

USA E501

2-1-1

There will be total societal and global environmental chaos. Increased and increasing damage to human structures ans species extinction unless the populations have the ability to migrate to cooler climate regimes.

2-1-2

The biggest problem is fossil fuel use. Coal and oil are major problems; natural gas is not much better. Confined animal feedlots (CAFOs) for cows in particular create methane emissions that contribute to global climate disruption. Reduction in consumption and energy use is critical for the developed countries, which need to "de-develop," while providing support for a sustainable living lifestyle for people in all countries that are suffering from the impacts of climate chaos and global pollution.

2-2

The biggest problem is governmental officials, particularly legislators, that do not recognize the global problems and respond to corporations that prefer profit to environmental regulation and care nothing about the public that suffer from their greed. The corporations themselves are the next biggest problem. I admit there are good governmental officials and corporations with a social conscience and an environmental sustainability attitude, but there are too few of them to make much of a difference so far.

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Isfandyar Ali Khan PAKISTAN E505

2-1-1

Climate change will affect weather conditions and agriculture capacity of Pakistan which has four seasons. With potential for floods and adverse impact on timing of crops, food insecurity may be increased.

2-1-2

Environmental laws at global, regional and national levels need to be implemented in strict manner. Third world economies need to be strengthened through global-local exchanges and transfer of technology need to be made so that pollution is controlled.

2-2

Funding of environmental projects need to be increased in country like Pakistan where sustainable development is in danger. Local capacity and commitment of stakeholders need to be obtained for managing environmental problems.

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TANZANIA E507

2-1-1

Further degradation and environmental deterioration through cycles of floods and droughts, reduced crop production and shift in agro-ecological zones.

2-1-2

Invest in forest resource protections, invest adaptation measures including broadening learning ind implementation of climate smart agriculture and green growth.

2-2

Water pollution in urban area is increasing, especially through neglect and abuse of urban river systems. Poaching of timber and wildlife species, especially rhinos and elephant are leading a these and many other species to extinction.

.....

Robert Stephen Mahoney USA E508

2-1-1

Sea level rise caused by climate change resulting in coastal flooding, salt water intrusion. More severe storms.

2-1-2

Adaptation measures to address the sea level rise particularly planning, raising buildings, improving infrastructure.

2-2

South Florida is an area that is the target for climate change particularly sea level rise.

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CANADA E518

2-1-1

Climate change has a profound effect on virtually every dimension of the environmental, social and economic condition of a country or region. In the case of Alberta the implications are becoming increasingly evident through the intensity and frequency of events such as flooding, forest fires, drought, the prevalence of disease affecting the Boreal forest, the predictability of agricultural production. All of these events result in enormous economic and social costs for Alberta and Canada.

2-1-2

Although there is always the need for on-going research and monitoring, sufficient robust evidence already exists to demonstrate the need for the implementation of relevant policies, legislation and action "on the ground" There is a real reluctance of political leaders at both the provincial and federal levels to critically assesses the trade-offs between economic growth and a healthy environment and then to take the necessary actions to ensure that the preoccupation with growth and development is tempered and balance by environmental and societal concerns.

2-2

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Mark McGuffie USA E519

2-1-1

Islands around the world are on the front lines of the direct cause and effects of climate change, islands are our "barometers". Hawaii as the most remote archipelago on the planet and as an endangered-species-capital of the world, has much at stake to protect and conserve. If no measures are implemented to counter the many pressures affecting our natural systems with increased human activity, this will inevitably cause a rapid decline of the whole ecosystem. Commencing with direct threats on our most precious abundant resource fresh water, a decline of biodiversity and bio-cultural diversity, soil erosion, depletion of coral reefs, reduced sea life as a whole. This in turn adversely effects all parts from the mountains to the sea.

2-1-2

There are many examples over history worldwide, pointing to the misuse of natural resources, it is our collective responsibility to clearly point the way toward building a healthy life for all people and all things and to engage all generations to that end.

2-2

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INDIA E520

2-1-1

Very difficult to predict future course of events, as this requires an integrated approach combining climate modelling, economics, sociology, ecology, and many other disciplines. The main problem is there are likely to be interactions and unexpected consequences that have consequences for human welfare as well as biodiversity conservation.

2-1-2

a. Acceptance and drastic action by governments to reduce GHG emissions, and maybe sequester carbon. b. Action by civil society (independent of governmental interventions) to reduce emissions.

2-2

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USA E522

2-1-1

Disruption of ecosystems. Rising water levels. Melting of glaciers. Disruption of food supply and distribution.

2-1-2

Take measures, particularly with regard to energy use to minimize release of carbon and other greenhouse gases into the air.

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E524

2-1-1

If things continue the way they are flooding, storms and other extreme weather conditions will have a continuous economic effect. Furthermore flooding for example could start to displace communities.

2-1-2

Think sustainability

2-2

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USA E527

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented to counter climate change, the Earth will continue to warm substantially. Global sea level will rise significantly and the weather will get more chaotic and unpredictable. There will be massive disruptions to ecosystems and species, as well as significant impacts on agriculture, infrastructure, and other parts of human society.

2-1-2

People need to get serious about addressing climate change. We need to slash carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions around the planet, as well as get more serious about mitigation measures. We need more research, more planning, and more awareness.

2-2

A lot of great work is being done around the world, but more needs to be done.

.....

Jennifer Kirkpatrick USA E529

2-1-1

The entire Planetary environment will continue to degrade: Sea levels will rise, displacing millions of people; Loss of biodiversity will result in the extinction of untold species of plants and animals; Coral reefs will die, and ocean fisheries will collapse; Loss of glaciers and their melt water will cause major rivers to run dry; Agricultural lands will degrade resulting in famine and mass migrations of peoples; Environmental changes will aid to the spread of diseases; Hotter climates and movements of people will instigate more wars and civil unrest; This Planet will slowly become a place that no longer supports human civilization as we know it. Whether this is all happening in the next 10 years or a bit further down the road, this is our future.

2-1-2

First, we need to completely divest ourselves from the use of fossil fuel; we need to curb our out-of-control consumer life style; and then we need to find a way to stop our population growth. If we could find a way to limit our numbers to one million humans on this Planet, there would be enough resources for all to live a comfortably, but there is no way Planet Earth can support more than that, and certainly not 7+ billion.

2-2

If we continue on without changing our ways, then I hold very little hope for human civilization, for other living beings, and life as we know it on this Planet. But we could save what is left of the Planet for all other

non-human life forms, and for a small contingent of humans, if we could just agree to stop reproducing, and let our numbers drop to a sustainable level. All animal populations rise and fall, naturally... only humans have allowed their numbers to grow out of control by eliminating all the checks and balances that regulate other species. Human over population is the one root cause of global warming, and global warming will bring our numbers back down. It is only too bad that we will destroy the rest of Planet along with us.

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LAOS E532

2-1-1

Air pollution everywhere, lack of trees and wild life animals course of many changes such as weather and will lead to living conditions

2-1-2

Aware of what we are doing and going to do in the near future help each other promote and persuade people aware of what will be in the near future if we still continue to damage the world

2-2

Air pollution in the City, cutting trees, burned land for plantations, mining and water dams this all are causes of climate change think before you do !

.....

Arthur Goldsmith CANADA E533

2-1-1

Canada will experience the greatest changes to climate with concomitant drought, storms and loss of biodiversity, as well as more flooding...this is a large country, and the greatest changes in our populated areas will be less than those in our Arctic and boreal regions which are very vulnerable to change. However, the world seems only interested in populated areas which are already experiencing greater fluctuations in climate, with floods, droughts and more intense storms, with losses in agriculture and property damage increasing every year.

2-1-2

The political and economic changes required are not popular and governments, sensitive to short term political expediency to maintain power and current economic disparity, are unlikely to adopt the necessary changes.

2-2

Developing countries (BRIC), some of our most populous countries, are still growing, both in economies and population, at such a pace that minor improvements in developed countries are too small to make a significant effect. Therefore the future is not bright, and ecological collapse is a real possibility within 2 generations. You haven't listed ecological deterioration of our oceans as a separate category (it is MUCH more than pollution, rather it is a change in oceanic chemistry, especially pH, change in temperature, overharvesting and destruction of breeding grounds, change in ocean currents that together are causing widespread ecological deterioration.

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Will Koroluk CANADA E539

2-1-1

I'm in central Canada. We are likely to see more wet (rain or snow) weather, but in the Canadian Prairies, we are likely to see dryer weather. In all parts of the country, extreme weather conditions will likely become more frequent. As a result of all these things, crop yields are likely to decrease and water quality is likely to decrease, requiring more (and more expensive) water treatment.

2-1-2

We need to move on several fronts at once. We need to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, while promoting greater reliance on renewable energy sources. We need to re-think things like water and sewage treatment facilities, including where they are located and their nature (perhaps they should be distributed rather than centralized plants). And we must pay more attention to land-use planning, especially regarding development in floodplains (where treatment plants are often located).

2-2

Living next door to the United States, Canadians sometimes feel like the flea in bed with an elephant. But we must do what we can to counter the American influence on our society so that we can do our part on a global scale. Scientists must become better communicators, explaining the science behind climate change so that ordinary people can understand what scientists mean when they use phrases such as "quite likely to . . ." or "very likely to . . ." Be more specific. Many people interpret such phrases to mean that scientists simply don't know.

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MALAYSIA E543

2-1-1

I see environmental problems becoming worse and we won't have the technology and finances to deal with them because we have not invested in research and development, and capacity building and training, in the field of environmental management.

2-1-2

More political will needed at the highest level of government. Citizens should advocate more strongly for positive actions to combat the problems. More money directed to managing the environment.

2-2

Economic decisions are driving development. The people who make the decisions don't give proper consideration to the environment.

.....
INDONESIA E548

2-1-1

Indonesia is island country and climate change will give significant impact for activity people, for example most fisherman in Indonesia could not predict season anymore for fishing. Increase sea level and one by one island will disappear.

2-1-2

Please care with your environment and consider that this planet are not only for us but also for our next generation. Please save this planet.

2-2

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Romulus Whitaker INDIA E549

2-1-1

Rising sea levels will affect tens or hundreds of millions of people, mostly lower income coastal dwellers to start with and coastal urban centers will be next.

2-1-2

Mitigation of causes of global warming are the highest priority though other measures of coastal protection are already being planned (for example the eastern seaboard of the USA may have protective barriers soon).

2-2

There seems to be little reality checking when it comes to the increase in pace of lifestyles and use of resources. Awareness needs to start at home with simple things like garbage disposal and buying/eating only what you need for healthy survival.

.....
John Dennis Liu CHINA E552

2-1-1

There will be increase incidence of extreme and erratic weather. There will be sea level rises that threaten the coastal areas. The glitter will have worn off the new buildings and they will be seen more and more as abiotic white elephants.

2-1-2

We need to fully understand that natural ecosystem function is the basis of life on Earth and that the extracted materials and manufactured goods are derivatives of the natural system. When we value the derivatives higher than the source of life we create and perpetuate a perverse incentive to degrade the ecosystem. This will ultimately lead to the end of civilization as we know it. Humanity as a species needs to understand and be able to correctly evaluate the value of biotic and abiotic systems. By doing this we would flip our economy. The economy now values abiotic systems higher than biotic ones and this is leading to disaster.

2-2

Biodiversity, biomass and accumulated organic matter are the basis of natural regulation of the atmosphere, hydrological cycle, soil fertility, agricultural productivity and the Climate. If we were to revalue the economy making ecological function the basis of money then all human effort would be directed at preserving, conserving and restoring ecological function worldwide. That is exactly what we need.

.....
Ghulam Mohd Malikyar AFGHANISTAN E558

2-1-1

Adaptation process to native crops, animals and agricultural practices has been decreased. Loss of some species will be expected. The few glaciers will be melted in middle and long term

2-1-2

Global campaign to reduce the causes of climate change

2-2

Developed countries has not considered climate change seriously whom they are responsible. They should comply with their pledge.

.....
SLOVAKIA E560

2-1-1

The most serious changes I foresee in deterioration of forest ecosystems due to extreme overexploitation and destruction of whole large forest tracts. This impacts further environmental issues, as water resources, biodiversity loss, etc. Most visible are recent changes in coniferous forests {the scale of Slovakia}. If this level of destruction will continue, whole ecosystems will collapse.

2-1-2

Massive destruction of coniferous forests should stop. non/native spruce forests should be converted to native forests, mostly by natural replanting.

2-2

Renewable energy resources should be supported in our economy more than before, but with regard to tackle also negative impacts of some of them {e.g. avoid possible side/effects of increased biodiversity destruction by utilising biomass, reduce/minimise amount of birds and bats killed by wind turbines, investigate and avoid possible side/effects of using solar energy on biodiversity - birds, insects, etc.}

.....
Tim Stephens AUSTRALIA E567

2-1-1

In 10 years we will have passed the point of no return for effective response to climate change. In 10 years, if emissions continue as they have done, we will be on the path to inevitable collapse of human civilisation.

2-1-2

Greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced to zero by 2050, and technologies implemented to draw down CO2 from the atmosphere to bring concentrations back to pre-industrial levels, or no greater than 350ppm CO2e.

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E568

2-1-1

Increased drought and starvation in Africa; increased flooding and landslides in some other areas; more severe winters in North America and western Europe. In Australia, increased drought and extremely hot weather, especially in the south-east, with significantly worse wildfire weather conditions. Overall, increasing human death rates due to climate-related factors.

2-1-2

Globally coordinated action needs to be taken at the level of national governments. The people need to pressure their governments because the governments have been too short-sighted to take appropriate action.

2-2

I think global climate change is now the greatest threat to humanity and likely to cause tens of millions of deaths. It has the broadest implications. Shamefully, in the last nine months the Australian national government has closed down its climate change agencies, withdrawn funding for development of renewable energy technology, and is determined to terminate current carbon pricing measures. This situation is so serious that international bodies should publicly condemn the Australian government. On another issue the Australian government has approved dumping dredge spoil in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and is determined to excise commercially useful forest from a temperate forest world heritage area.

.....
Peter Gell AUSTRALIA E577

2-1-1

Severe drought, increased fire intensity, wetland biodiversity impacted. More intense tropical storms impacting heavily on infrastructure and ecosystems. Crop failure.

2-1-2

Elect governments that appreciate the risk; eliminate GDP as the means of measuring community wellbeing.

2-2

Feedbacks built into the global climate system will ensure significant climate and sea level change if emissions are not turned around by 2020.

.....
Iferemi Dau FIJI E584

2-1-1

Coastal erosion will intensify threatening coastal communities and wiping out water resources and livelihoods for many in small Pacific islands

2-1-2

Low lying areas need to be built up and protected from the rising sea levels by coastal protection structures

2-2

We need help for coastal protection structures big time

.....
AUSTRIA E587

2-1-1

Increasing number of natural disasters, both regionally and globally; loss of arable land and changes of living conditions for flora and fauna

2-1-2

Change human habits; stopp wasting resources like (fossil) energy; more emphasis on green products, sustainable growth in all parts of the world

2-2

.....
E588

2-1-1

Increase in hunger, less land availability, salinization of ground water, increase in sea level has a number of effects on Malta as well.

2-1-2

Some of the above will still happen so we also need to be able to adapt.... Change in lifestyles and in behavior, consume less. more government strategic direction....incentives, green taxes, leading by example, more international cooperation

2-2

.....
Russell Reichelt AUSTRALIA E593

2-1-1

I foresee increasing ocean temperatures and ocean acidity that will lead to reduced resilience of many ocean ecosystems. For tropical coral reefs we can expect to see increased frequency and intensity of mass coral deaths from 'bleaching' events like the global impacts seen in 1998. The loss of corals will degrade the whole coral ecosystem, with thousands of species depending on the physical structures provided by the coral framework.

2-1-2

Encourage all governments and communities, world wide, to strive for a lower 'carbon footprint'. Promote new, low emission technologies that will be effective in all types of economies - from subsistence to highly developed. Promote new institutional arrangements that facilitate lower greenhouse gas emissions in all types of cultures and economic circumstances.

2-2

While climate change continues to be a looming future risk, humankind should continue to strive for solutions to the causes of climate change. At the same time we should take strong steps to lessen impacts caused by other things, such as pollution and poor land use, so that the environment is as resilient as possible. To borrow a phrase: "Manage the unavoidable, and avoid the unmanageable"

.....

UK E595

2-1-1

I foresee great problems internationally, especially in Africa, with many environmental refugees being forced to move to other parts of the world.

2-1-2

Much more focus (in Africa) on sustainable climate-relevant adaptation, especially agricultural adaptation, better land use, and an end to leases of good quality African lands to other countries outside Africa.

2-2

Water conservation is hardly yet on the horizon, but it will become increasingly important in Africa and elsewhere.

.....

Brendan Mackey AUSTRALIA E597

2-1-1

More natural ecosystems and semi-natural ecosystems will be cleared and degraded. More populations will be extirpated. More species will go extinct. Overall, natural adaptive capacity of many landscape ecosystems will be exceeded.

2-1-2

A fundamental shift in cultural values so that environment protection becomes elevated above political gaming and accepted as a common good and fundamental to national security, an evidence-based and adaptive management approach is taken to environmental policy, and the benefits of healthy ecosystems are reflected in national economic accounts. We need a national land use policy and strategic plan. We need to accept climate change as an urgent problem requiring an immediate response.

2-2

The root causes of our environmental problems lay in the lack of a land ethic which recognizes the intrinsic values of natural systems along with the many benefits and services they provide to people. The necessary cultural change can be promoted through education. We also need to be providing reliable and comprehensive data about biodiversity and ecosystem services so that our public policy debates are properly informed and evidence based.

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INDIA E598

2-1-1

Will keep worsening and the future generations would struggle much more to survive. There will be large scale shortage of potable water and would end up in resource crunch. Large scale conversion of agricultural lands are being used for industry.

2-1-2

Need to stop deforestation. Need to stop large scale pollution. Also make sure of preventing use of agricultural lands for industrial and residential purposes. Unused barren land can be used for housing and industry.

2-2

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Lorraine Cairnes AUSTRALIA E602

2-1-1

In 10 years from now more governments will be very worried about their deteriorating environment because of advancement of climate change. We will be losing biodiversity at a greater rate. Our demands for reliable food and clean water will be increasing.

2-1-2

As climate change impacts advance, more governments will realise that they must all act together. The major nations need to offer leadership on climate change prevention, so that the smaller nations can no longer

avoid their own responsibility. Each and every human has a part to play. Education of the whole world. Keep IPCC reporting to us and leading actions.

2-2

Climate change and the world's huge and increasing unsustainable population are linked issues. If we can't fix both, the future of our planet is doomed.

.....

Tahir Rasheed PAKISTAN E604

2-1-1

The most significant climatic change has been the long-term reduction in rainfall in the semi-arid regions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) points out that variability and extremes, not simply average changes in climatic conditions, are key features that affect human vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Droughts are common and because the ecosystems have been severely degraded, the resulting food and water shortages result in heavy losses every year. Generally it is projected that climate change will lead to a decrease in water availability and quality in arid lands in the next 40 years by 10-30%, while extreme weather events such as droughts and floods will increase in number and/or intensity. This is likely to have severe impacts on food security, natural resources such as endangered species and water especially in the subsistence agro-pastoral systems.

2-1-2

While ecosystem services meet the basic needs and contribute to well-being for most rural dwellers, trade-offs between Climate Change and development activities in most of the areas in Pakistan is widely evident so we would have to deliberate on different practicable strategies suitable to address this issue by linking conservation and development interventions with local management, knowledge, evidence-based expertise on sustainable natural resource management, and socio-economic and institutional factors, such as governance and rights. International organisations, professional, academia should try to provide recommendations about the interventions, procedures and institutional arrangements required for climate change considerations, including adaptation measures so that they are further enhanced and accounted for especially in natural resource policies and management. we should deliberate on the followings: 1. Identify the obvious information and knowledge gaps in relation to climate change; 2. Identify the impacts and risks of climate change to the natural resources i.e. food security, species extinction, fire, weed spread, increased drought or flooding; 3. Identify the degree/extent that these impacts and risks may have on the ecosystem in the short, medium and long term and highlight the potential ecological impacts of these factors on natural resources i.e. species extinction

2-2

We have witnessed great advance in our understanding of the science of the climate change over the past few decades, but it is only recently that we have seen a shift towards more accessible and accurate public communication of this complex and sometime overwhelming issue so to my understanding this should be furthered in order to create a strong constituency for CC.

.....

Serap KANTARLI TURKEY E611

2-1-1

Sea level rise seriously. The increase in natural disasters depending on extreme climatic conditions

2-1-2

Lifestyles should be changed, consumption should be reduced. Natural processes and cycles considering projects must be generated.

2-2

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Asli Abbasi IRAN E615

2-1-1

The climate is predicted to become even hotter and drier, increasing the occurrence of droughts, more people exposing water stress, decreasing water quality, worsening air quality

2-1-2

Comprehensive globally agreed policies, promoting environmental democracy and awareness worldwide

2-2

Iran is experiencing the environmental doomsday now.

.....
AUSTRALIA E617

2-1-1

Increasing costs, gradual but irreparable environmental and societal consequences, increasing frequency of weather-related disasters

2-1-2

Effect a profound change in the priorities of government and the perceived need to develop in order to "advance" as a society. Restore "faith" in science in society so that we can implement solutions that are available and known to us. Unlink associations between "environment" and political ideology so that ceases to become a political issue and instead becomes a practical issue. This is not a case of not knowing how to address the problem, but finding a way of convincing governments to take the appropriate actions.

2-2

The human race has hit a glass ceiling in its capabilities to solve problems that might lead to its own demise almost entirely through a lack of vision and understanding by the people that it elects to lead it. Leaders are too easily corrupted ideologically and morally by self-interest for them to take the kind of action that's necessary. It needs a radical change of approach before it's too late.

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UK E620

2-1-1

More extreme weather

2-1-2

Drastic Emission reductions , especially from energy production.

2-2

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BHUTAN E624

2-1-1

Freak weather

2-1-2

Be mindful of one's action on environmental impact.

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E625

2-1-1

Global warming, ocean acidification, sealevel rise, increased risk of and frequency of catastrophic events such as storms and wildfires, disturbance to agriculture and social disruption.

2-1-2

Immediately reduce greenhouse gas emmissions, move from hydrocarbon based to hydrogen based economy, limit population growth

2-2

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UK E630

2-1-1

Species extinction, warmer temperature affecting lives, increase in frequency of natural disasters

2-1-2

Adoption of sustainable behaviour and support from Government, Business organisation

2-2

2-1-1

I foresee massive biodiversity loss impacting the health of humans and ecosystems at large. I foresee increased and aggravated vulnerability of both urban and rural populations to the impacts of climate change, particularly increased and more frequent, high-intensity weather patterns--contributing to increase of floods, landslides, drought, and general vulnerability to high-scale, high-impact storms. In rural and urban areas this can have implications of severe food insecurity, impacts on public health and safety. Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with unmitigated and constant rapid development/construction (without environmental impacts or guided urban planning to mitigate and adapt to CC) and high population density within areas that can be flooded or otherwise be impacted by high level storms. With the predicted rising heat indexes for this region (see i-s-e-t's recent study on heat index rise and implications in Thailand and the region), without taking measures to adapt, there will be a severe increase in loss of life and an increase in suffering. Water safety, security and access will increasingly become a challenge in urban areas in particular, but across the region.

2-1-2

Actions need to be taken at all levels, from the most personal choices and behaviors, through community, local government, national government, and regional and global policy levels. Efforts should be increased and adapted/replicated, such as are supported by INEB with the ICE Network (Inter-Religious Climate and Ecology Network), to strengthen, leverage and connect community (local-to-local) actions and experiential knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation (ranging, for example, from establishing organic farms and local food economies from producer to consumer; education on climate change and community planning for DRR, adaptation and mitigating measures, protecting biodiversity and the overall health and wellness of communities). Relationships between community/local actors, climate scientists, policy makers and funding institutions need to be creatively approached and strengthened, in order to support learning exchange and discourse which can increased all actors' knowledge and applied capacities. Education on climate change, in general, needs to be directly linked to viable actions everyone can take, as well as policies that can support the safety and well-being of All Beings. In urban areas, there is much that can be done at the neighborhood/community level, but there also needs to be urban policy and planning which restricts unmitigated construction, enforces environmental impact protections, and integrates appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures (green spaces that allow for ground water absorption, no-build buffer zones around rivers and waterways, adaptive roofing and structural methods integrated into all buildings and building codes, etc.). Technical and economic support for smallholder farms transitioning to organic farming methods is vital, as well as the intentional relationship building between smallholder organic producers, socio-eco-enterprises and Green (organic, sustainable) consumers. Building up and supporting local-to-local networks such as this reduces vulnerability and supports community resiliences to navigate and cope with the impacts of climate change.

2-2

It should be noted that urban Community-Based Adaptation and Mitigation/biodiversity conservation is viable and often overlooked. If the linkages between rural and urban producers as well as consumers within organic, sustainable food systems could be strengthened, with support to urban farms and community gardens, as well as small scale, local adaptation practices supported, the resilience quotient of urban dwellers could be increased quite a bit. Access, education and resource support are needed to strengthen CBA and local mitigation capacities.

.....

HUNGARY E641

2-1-1

Serious droughts, unpredictable weather changes which affect agriculture, forestry, water regimes, etc. and the biodiversity itself and has serious side effects in the society and economy.

2-1-2

Change the economic and social patterns to more sustasainable manner.

2-2

Recent economy and the "consumer society" has no respect of nature and long term effects of our actions. The society - the people and the decision makers still has no priority in real sustainability issues.

.....

AUSTRALIA E647

2-1-1

Significant impacts on water and food security, and agriculture, national reduction of agricultural activity and loss of foreign income due to reduced export; reduced biodiversity nationally and globally, loss of forests and increase of land degradation, etc; globally increased level of social unrest due to water and food shortages possibly followed by increased migration of people; increased shift of population from rural to city

2-1-2

Shift to a carbon free economy, investing in renewal energy, possibly government support and investment into renewal energy production, investment in technology to reduce energy consumption; strengthen land/forest/biodiversity protection measures;

2-2

.....

MACEDONIA E649

2-1-1

Significant changes in biodiversity and the environment!

2-1-2

Prepare and implement Strategy for prevention!

2-2

In general, the country is not doing much regarding solving the environmental problems!

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Nupur CHOWDHURY INDIA E652

2-1-1

Widespread displacement leading to creation of environmental refugees within the country. Massive pressure on urban centres.

2-1-2

local level environmental planning based on climate change forecasting. Shifting to a renewables as major source of energy.

2-2

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UK E659

2-1-1

In 10 years there may be a small sea level increase, but much more seriously there will be changes in the weather patterns of my region, tending towards more extreme weather events (floods, wind), and probably much colder winters and hotter summers as well. Globally, food production will likely become very difficult in some of the most important food producing areas of the world (due to sea level rise/ drying) and the populations dependent on those areas will move into new areas, which may be (i) other sovereign territories, which will engender wars and (ii) areas of high conservation value, which will engender a net loss of biodiversity and ecological function of the planet

2-1-2

1. Strict national and international legal controls on the use of all processes which result in greenhouse gas emissions if ignored, are punishable in a court of law, both for industry, governments, and individuals. This includes all nonrenewable heat, light, & power but also production of all items which require nonrenewables. Here by nonrenewables I include biofuels and nuclear. The only acceptable power is that which produces zero emissions and is safe (solar/ wind/ tide/) 2. Individual, corporate and governmental extreme strict reduction of all fuel use that causes emissions and use of items produced using these fuels. Includes minimum use of any heating, construction of buildings that require zero airconditioning and a bare minimum of heating, zero or minimum use of powered transport that contributes to greenhouse gases, and a drastic change of lifestyle globally.

2-2

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UK E663

2-1-1

I see colder Winters and hotter Summers happening. This leads to an increase on the use of fuel to warm up / cool down the houses which leads to more CO2 being released. It's a vicious cycle!

2-1-2

First of all it is important to use less energy and all sorts of goods. People need more information about rationalizing goods and avoiding consumption. Constant marketing to buy useless products does not help...

2-2

It is necessary to educate people with the view that we share the Earth with other creatures on equal footing.

.....

INDIA E664

2-1-1

Measures are being taken at various levels to counter the effects as well as to study the effects

2-1-2

1. Public need to be educated on the effects of the following 2. Beneficial effects of climate change to be promoted

2-2

1. Biodiversity loss and economic evaluation of the same is to be done

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Arzu Rana Deuba NEPAL E665

2-1-1

Nepal will be faced with erratic weather patterns, which will cause natural disasters more frequently and also significantly lower the food production and increase the occurrence of vector borne diseases.

2-1-2

Ratification of the climate change framework by all the developed and BRIC nations with the 2 degree increase in temperature would be a good start. Along with global level education about consumerism and the urgency to adopt green life styles. Sharing of green technologies and the transfer of knowledge on a very large scale is required to make improvements to the 3 issue areas of concern.

2-2

The financing mechanisms are too complex and difficult to access by the communities who need and will need the most in the future. Mechanism and systems to respond to climate change related disasters should be better resourced and organized based on more accurate scientific predictions.

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Djuro Huber CROATIA E667

2-1-1

More poor and hungry people will devastate more natural habitats.

2-1-2

Agreement and enforcement of agreed.

2-2

.....

GERMANY E668

2-1-1

Esp. in my region there will be more floods as this has become a more frequent occurrence already. At the same time I see the opposite happening in South Europe, having more draughts, esp. during the summer, and that they will last longer.

2-1-2

Awareness about these problems to be caused by our actions must rise, so people understand the consequences of their actions.

2-2

Awareness about environmental problems to be caused by our actions must still rise, so people understand the consequences of their actions. Ecologically friendly products have to become (more) affordable for all social classes, making them more attractive to buy. We have to inform more about damages plastic causes, where plastic bags go to once they are used, the amount to which they pollute oceans, and also to demonstrate how much and where it really is used.

2-1-1

Climate changes will be affect especially Aegean and Mediterranean part of Turkey according to other parts of it. If authorities do not any actions about it, we will be face to face with drinking water, agricultural (land use) and biodiversity problems.

2-1-2

Turkey has very limited fresh water sources when we take into consider human populations needs such as energy, agriculture and so on. we have lots of construction of hydroelectric power station in last decade. Most of these stations planned without sufficient experts. So, we have to improve new strategies about (i)water sources managements, (ii) preferences of agricultural plant selection, (iii) renewable energy.

2-2

There is no change to switch off factories and everything which are needs to electric. I would like to say that If we want to save any part of biodiversity, unfortunately we have to improve or find new, clean, rich or abundant energy sources or technologies.

2-1-1

No big changes in the next 10 years, but potential huge changes in the next 50 or so years. Smaller changes are likely to occur in a 10-years horizon, and those are related to increased droughts in the Cerrado and Caatinga regions.

2-1-2

Lower CO2 production on the Planet!

2-2

2-1-1

I don't expect anything noticeably dramatic to happen within 10 years - actually that is part of the problem, because a longer timescale of impact allows people to ignore the issue. General warming will increase, extreme events will be more common and more extreme, but many people will say that they represent natural variability. We will see more droughts, floods and heatwaves. Rainfall will decline in southern Australia and possibly increase in the north. Many species will be moved closer to extinction, but pests and diseases will move. Agriculture of many types will become marginal in places where it has been conducted. Water shortages will be common. The frightening thing is that we can't predict when ecological tipping points will occur. I guess major ones are unlikely within 10 years, but they are possible, and they will occur within decades.

2-1-2

We need a radical shift from a capitalist consumer society with fixation on simplistic measures of economic growth, which is clearly impossible to sustain. Growing population and individual consumption per head necessarily will outstrip the ability of the Earth to support human activities. We need to live much less extravagantly and wastefully. We need education and social leadership to shift values away from income and consumption as estimators of self-worth. We need policy-makers and electorates to be more ecologically literate, so that we can make good choices. All socioeconomic decisions should be made in a framework of total cost-benefit analysis: the environment is not an externality that can be destroyed and paid for by some yet-unborn generation. Specifically with respect to climate change, we need radical reductions in use of fossil fuels and huge increases in renewable energy. Investment in renewable energy is stifled by vested interests and corruption, and this must change.

2-2

The loss of biodiversity caused by humans should be a source of profound shame and disgust. It is a moral and aesthetic outrage that dehumanizes us. It's root cause is greed, self-interest and the lack of any serious constraints on human behaviours. Unfettered free-market individualism coupled with the huge rise in the power of large corporations make it inevitable that basic life-support systems will be over-exploited. It appears that people will not react to this until there are tangible and profound shocks, such as destruction of major rich cities proven to be linked to environmental change. That is certainly what happened in New Orleans in 2005

(hurricane-based flooding make worse by almost total loss of wetland buffers had been highlighted by ecologists at least as early as 1998), but that has apparently not been taken on board as being due to human impacts.

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UK E689

2-1-1

More frequent severe storms and flooding Loss of land to sea-level rise Severe droughts in other parts of the world

2-1-2

Reduction in CO2 levels through a reduced carbon economy

2-2

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NEPAL E692

2-1-1

Iritic rainfall, This could bring flash flood in mountain area. Also, scarcity of food on those people, who depends on rain fed agriculture production particular in hilly areas.

2-1-2

We have to developed adaptation strategies. That might be national, local and community level adaptation plan.

2-2

.....

Stephen Sterling UK E696

2-1-1

Considerable problems of physical destruction, social dislocation, uninsured losses, and problems with agricultural production through flooding and extreme weather patterns.

2-1-2

Concentrated mass media education about the socio-economic and ecological issues which face society, and much improved governance and policy making which is integrative rather than fragmented.

2-2

The term 'environmental problems' conveys an element of externality that can be or should be 'fixed'. In truth, most environmental problems result from patterns of human thinking and activity, and we need as a species to 're-think our thinking' to address these issues at a fundamental level. Secondly of course, most environmental problems are not just 'environmental' but have multiple facets - economic, social, health, political, ethical etc.

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USA E702

2-1-1

More severe weather, increased impact from sea level rise, more droughts and firs, more economic costs

2-1-2

Reduce carbon and other GHG emissions as soon as possible, use energy far more efficiently, accelerate adaptation planning, harden infrastrucutre against violent storms and floods

2-2

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TURKEY E703

2-1-1

Drought - water shortage - dramatic loss of agricultural production - increased extent of diseases in ecosystems (forests) - loss of wetlands and biodiversity

2-1-2

All countries should significantly reduce the amount of green house gas emissions immediately and fairly - invest much more in developing and disseminating new technologies for reduction of green house gas emissions - support countries who do not Have historical responsibility

2-2

Environmental issues should be placed at the top of the political agenda immediately. The environmental issues could not be solved with improvements in environmental management, policy and legislation only. It should be integrated into other sectoral (development, finance, etc) policies and legislation. Otherwise, tomorrow will be too late.

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USA E705

2-1-1

Global climate change will have economic, societal and environmental impacts throughout the country and the majority of these effects will be negative, many severely so.

2-1-2

Stop global warming due to anthropogenic causes as soon as possible. Or is it too late? In the short term there is the need to educate not just the public, but politicians. The political will, particularly at the federal level, is lacking. Why? Then, measures must be enacted to drastically decrease global carbon emissions- this is not a single country problem.

2-2

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John Cornely USA E707

2-1-1

Continued deterioration of environmental conditions with serious consequences for wildlife and human populations.

2-1-2

Greatly reduce the use of fossil fuels.

2-2

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Murray Smith CANADA E713

2-1-1

Along with the obvious things such as stress on species ability to adapt, increases in infectious disease and invasive plants and animals, increased forest fires and droughts and floods, one needs to be concerned with global issues such as warming and acidification of the oceans and the massive ecosystem destruction which will result, including reducing the world's oxygen levels.

2-1-2

Local measures to save biodiversity, reduce energy consumption and environmentally sustainable land-use planning are important and need to be encouraged. Politicians and vested business interests that have a strangle hold on what changes are needed or being enacted are the largest single stumbling block to making necessary progress. This applies both in developed countries and in underdeveloped countries. This must change. Without a massive change in international efforts to solve problems that affect all species on the planet, the future is very bleak. A first step is a move away from fossil and nuclear energy sources to truly sustainable alternatives. The cost of not making this shift will be far higher than the cost of not doing it.

2-2

Monied interests that are driving agendas at the national and international levels are concerned overwhelmingly with short term gains. Even in those rare cases when businesses are looking one or two decades into the future, this is literally just a small fraction of a second when looking at the hopefully many generations to come in the future.

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Victoria Drake USA E715

2-1-1

The livelihood and wellbeing of every being on the planet will continue to be stressed & taxed beyond the capacity to sustainably repair and restore. Extreme weather conditions will continue to plague the planet bringing all communities together in a shared struggle for survival; yet we are the source with our disregard for balance, respect and harmony with nature. The collective shame amongst those of us that are aware of what others refuse to face for short term greed and gain at the cost of us all is too painful to bear. But yet we have no other choice

other than strive for some small ecoconsciousness and ecoethics to emerge in time for future generations to thrive. This is the greatest moral imperative of all time.

2-1-2

Global Population control needs to be front and center of any solid environmental policy plan. This is the source of all environmental challenges and demands. Water is and always has been the most important resource to value and conserve. Shifting to renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun will be crucial to our healthy survival. Recycling, composting and consuming only farm to table foods will be vital. Being vegetarian/vegan/organic will become common practice. Stop chopping down rain forests, fishing out the oceans, dumping toxic waste and driving carbon spewing earth destroyers. Live 100% in the moment.

2-2

Everyone needs to integrate these issues into their lives; not just the converted like us. Everyone needs reclaim their decent inborn human intelligence & be part of the dialogue or the degradation will inevitably continue apace. Take this questionnaire to ALL the oil companies, and Monsantos and car companies, etc. Ask them how they will contribute to being part of the solution if it isn't already too late. Ask them if they have considered what kind of world they are leaving their grandchildren. If they even care about their legacy. You cannot eat money, breathe real estate or drink power. We are building our global empires of so called success on the graveyards of famine, extinction and the indebted backs of our unborn children. Who are we if we cannot save the Siberian Tiger, Asian elephant or Giant Panda? Why can't 9 billion people care about this one wild, precious Earth; our only HOME?

.....

USA E717

2-1-1

More extreme and disruptive weather patterns; sea-level rise; worsening air pollution

2-1-2

Shift to renewables; carbon tax;

2-2

Inequality will make the impacts worse.

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USA E725

2-1-1

Extremes in weather

2-1-2

Conserve energy use renewable energy sources conserve genetic resources

2-2

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Rob Wilder USA E726

2-1-1

I do not think that one decade (10 years) is sufficiently-long for the coming scope of deterioration to unfold. But... I do think that 1 century will bring forth / bring to light immense deterioration such as due to ocean acidification, global climate change including rising seas and coastal losses, extreme weather events, droughts, flooding, etc etc. My fear is that little or nothing will truly be done to address greenhouse gas emissions in next 10 years, and that opportunities for green energy and efficiency will not be embraced as robustly as could be.

2-1-2

Simply taking the risk of climate change seriously, would naturally lead to movements away from coal for instance and towards distributed generation by clean energy. Energy efficiency which is already embraced such as in Japan, would begin to be embraced elsewhere such as the United States, and MENA, etc.

2-2

As noted I feel that Japan (like Germany) has already shown leadership in energy efficiency. I'd like to see it along with other major developed nations - and important developing nations too like China and india - also embrace leadership more broadly in solar power and wind power, Electric Vehicles (EVs), tigh-scale clean energy distributed generation, and transmission and storage to address the intermittent nature of renewable power sources - especially since each of these important, leading nations can notably become energy self-sufficient!

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2-1-1

Changes to health, biodiversity, land use, disasters, economic impacts, and many unknown impacts

2-1-2

Stronger federal, state, and local policies; more appropriate economic incentives; more education and activism; individual, group, and corporate behavior change

2-2

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2-1-1

More extreme climate events

2-1-2

Better use of natural resources, less dependence on fossil fuels

2-2

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2-1-1

Melting polar icecaps are predicted to raise the level of the ocean with major implications for estuary health. Climate change in our area has begun to affect the sexes of sea turtles; I foresee a time when climate change (specifically, cold weather well into spring months) will affect the ability of animal such as sea turtles to lay eggs that will incubate successfully and hatch.

2-1-2

Teach people to consume less, drive less, waste less. Increase programs to increase appreciation for the natural world among school children. Suggest that parents regulate use of technology and increase their children's time outdoors. For those parents who are oblivious to or uninterested in the implications of climate change, drive home pertinent economic messages.

2-2

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2-1-1

1. Coastal areas will be affected the most distressing large scale migration. 2. Agricultural production will decrease affecting the poor. 3. Biodiversity will decrease.

2-1-2

1. Adequate tree plantation to increase the forest cover. 2. Reduction of industrial emissions of green house gases. 3. Tapping more of non-conventional & renewable energy.

2-2

1. Local actions need to be strengthened to reduce the atmospheric temperature for global climate control. 2. Rich nations must own responsibility and liberally contribute funds and share technology for climate action.

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2-1-1

Continued changes in weather patterns affecting food and water supplies and the general well-being of human populations. This will increase conflicts over key resources and mass migrations of humans from areas that are the most negatively affected by the changing weather patterns.

2-1-2

A dramatic change in the thinking of the global population (paradigm shift) that is very unlikely to happen. The best chance involves the use of the internet and social media to educate humanity that they are dependent upon the natural world and their well-being is directly related to this understanding and respect for this relationship.

2-2

The main causes of the disasterous state of the world are greed and a global system of corrupt crony capitalism that lacks any environmental ethic. This will only change if political, business and religious leaders take up the issue of humankind's responsibility to protect and restore the natural ecosystems upon which we all depend, and live by example in thier own lives to demonstrate a better path.

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USA E737

2-1-1

More extreme weather causing environmental havoc. Overall warming and change in climate envelopes reducing available habitat for sensitive species, especially in the Arctic.

2-1-2

The world's major Carbon emitters must take dramatic steps to curtail use of fossil fuels and other atmospheric Carbon sources, and develop Carbon sinks.

2-2

American people, and probably most of the world's human population, seem to ignore the problem of climate change. Is it because they see no options for change? Or because the future under climate change is too scary to think about? Or they have been brainwashed by corporations and politicians whose interests rest with continued use of fossil fuels? These may be key issues to deal with before much public support can be generated/

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USA E738

2-1-1

There will be continued competition for the dwindling resources of space and water to provide all of the other resources we need to continue our current patterns of living. All of this will degrade the environment further as we now know it. This will not be beneficial for humans (other than a few financially)or many ecosystems. Over the course of the next 10 years there will be one level or degradation and change...over the course of the next 50, even more.

2-1-2

1) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions greater than 50% immediately. 2) Make sure that all decisions made today include consideration of the implications of climate change so they can be made in a manner that is prepared for the expected change. 3) Accept that a finite planet cannot support infinite economic or population growth. Act accordingly. 4) Create regulation that includes paying for use/abuse of the planetary commons (including air and water).

2-2

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USA E740

2-1-1

Coral reef die off, culture and lifestyle impacted, sea level rise inundates coastal communitites, cultural sites lost, mosquitos able to live at higher elevation bringin avian malaria to more native bird populations, cloud belt becomes to high in the atmosphere to be trapped by the mountains to create rainfall/fresh water, all freshwater species impacted

2-1-2

Control greenhouse gas emmissions, control fossil fuel use, move immediately at a global scale to renewable energy, massive reforestation efforts needed around the world

2-2

.....

COSTA RICA E741

2-1-1

Reduced energy, food, clean water, increased health problems, loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Quick conversion away from fossil fuels, much better public transportation, less consumption.

2-2

.....
Sarah Reichard USA E745

2-1-1

The global human community will see increasing abnormalities in their environments, everywhere. This will eventually impact peoples' lifestyles, travel will become more expensive, i.e. unaffordable for the majority of people, and more difficult because of diminishing fossil fuels and restrictions due to pollution. Loss of human lives and loss of economic capital will increase at accelerating rates in the wake of global environmental changes. The human species will increasingly become divided into "those who have" and "those who don't have" of all and any resource (monetary, health, food, water, air, etc.). Measures of the quality of life and lifestyle will shift from a dichotomized "preferred vs unpreferred" to categories of "deadly vs survivable". Resources will no longer be simply resources, but will be divided into quality resources (air, water, soil, organic life) = clean and unpolluted vs just resources = polluted and contaminated air, water, organic life, and soil.

2-1-2

Each and every person and every business needs to decrease their environmental footprint on earth at all levels. We need to reduce dramatically consumption and increase protection of global resources for a long-term sustainable life on Earth.

2-2

.....
JORDAN E753

2-1-1

I expect further deterioration and decline in resources which will reflect negatively on the climate and environment .

2-1-2

I think that there is a need to put pressure on governments to comply with the recommendations of the global world climate conferences ..

2-2

.....
Donato B. Bumacas PHILIPPINES E755

2-1-1

There will be more calamities that may occur as a result of the problem like Typhoon Yolanda or Haiyan that struck the Philippines.

2-1-2

Consorted, integrated and holistic approach globally must be undertaken to advocate, act and fund initiatives in the local, national and international level that will mitigate climate change.

2-2

The problem that we face at the moment is that there is less investment geared towards solving environmental problems globally. This is manifested in the Budget Allocation of every country in the world where there is minimal allocation for environmental problems. Another problem is the flow of investment on environmental issues where there is less than 1% of environmental funding and investment going DIRECTLY TO LOCAL LEVEL WHERE THE ACTIONS ARE ACTUALLY HAPPENING. In short, there is that mismatch in the thinking and actual actions in trying to solve environmental problems in the world which led to the continuous climate change, loss of biodiversity and food insufficiency.

.....
Kenneth Y. Kaneshiro USA E756

2-1-1

More severe and extreme weather patterns; e.g., storm events with heavy rainfall in some regions contrasted with more prolonged drought conditions in other regions. Sea level rise in island systems is already very evident and drastic mitigation efforts will be necessary within the next decade.

2-1-2

Systems thinking planning including programs that address energy, food, environmental and other natural resources (including water) security need to be implemented now in order to mitigate the effects of climate change even in as short a time frame as a decade.

2-2

.....

NEW ZEALAND E760

2-1-1

Large-scale changes in drought areas affecting agriculture, more frequent and intensive droughts and flood events causing economic damage, increased cost of remedial measures to prevent coastal damage from rising sea level and storm surges. Global instability arising from shortages of food and water in populous countries.

2-1-2

While reducing the national emission of carbon and methane in order to align with global reductions, rapidly invest in the development of other energy sources to offset reductions in fossil fuels.

2-2

At a range of scales, prepare for the consequences of large future changes in extreme weather events (flood, drought, fire)and longitudinal changes in climate.

.....

NEW ZEALAND E761

2-1-1

Significant storm events and droughts will increase. Coastal erosion will accelerate and become more severe. Land use changes will occur in the natural environment Agricultural production practices and capacities will change significantly

2-1-2

Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is required urgently combined with some form of sequestration of currently circulating gases

2-2

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Thomas L. Cobb USA E766

2-1-1

Increase in catastrophic weather events.

2-1-2

Reduction in carbon footprint of industrialized nations. Improvements in infrastructure. Public education.

2-2

Environmental and economic considerations must be given equal weight.

.....

Narayan R. Desai INDIA E771

2-1-1

Pralaya: Indian Vedic Literature describes destruction.

2-1-2

International & National level Policy execution. reducing influence of Politics and Corporate world on Policy decision of great concern such as Global Economy supporting grassroots NGO rather than big city based NGO's

2-2

Pl visit www.tribalmensa.com We are trying to find human resource from grassroots level who will act on our policies in future

.....

Robert Brooks USA E772

2-1-1

Significant changes in ecosystems, of all types, are occurring, and will continue to worsen. Predictions in my geographic area point toward increased wetness, although varying seasonally, couple with increasing dominance by invasive species, which will create novel ecosystems, with resultant losses of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced immediately. The likely solution to work across nations is a carbon tax.

2-2

.....

Shing Yip Lee AUSTRALIA E773

2-1-1

Some regions in Australia will become inhospitable due to extreme temperatures, increased storm surges, and frequent long droughts. Significant socio-economic costs of Climate Change will impact the well-being of populations.

2-1-2

A little too late as any action will take a long time to be effective. Fundamental changes in life style, particularly attitude towards energy and water and land use will be necessary to help alleviate the problems faced by future generations.

2-2

Views and decisions on environmental problems are too often clouded by ideology and the political cycle, e.g. few politicians would dare to risk popularity by addressing big environmental problems with measures that will take longer than an election cycle to implement/become effective. The popular culture of 'instant gain from investments' simply will not apply to solving environmental problems.

.....

AUSTRALIA E775

2-1-1

In Australia, droughts in the South, floods in the North, coastal storm surge inundation.

2-1-2

Decouple carbon emissions with economic growth. Bring forward solar and seek to actively transition out of fossil fuels,

2-2

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Nabaghan Ojha INDIA E781

2-1-1

Frequency of disasters will be high. There would be loss of local livelihood system. Due to high rate of rural urban migration the rural economy will be seriously affected.

2-1-2

Every scheme should have a mandate to take up adaptation measures to climate change. Local knowledge system should be documented and incorporated in the policy framework to ensure a robust system in place to address the issues discussed above.

2-2

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CANADA E794

2-1-1

There will be more extreme weather related catastrophic events. The global environment will be warmer with shifting ocean current causing significant challenges to the longevity and health of biodiversity. More species will be pushed into extinction. A changing climate poses a necessity for human innovation away from a reliance on renewable resources and an economic system that reinforces social disparity.

2-1-2

We need global leadership, political leadership at national levels, and local leadership that fully embraces the need for us as a society to make smarter decisions about how we "use" the world for our betterment and wellbeing.

Concrete collaborative actions need to be made to work with the private sector to shift our economy system into one that respects our complete reliance on the health of our world.

2-2

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David Schweidenback USA E795

2-1-1

I see more frequent storms and much more violent storms. as the frequency and the violence of bad weather increases it will be ever more complicated to be able to produce the agricultural crops we need to support society.

2-1-2

We have to change the way we live. We must reduce carbon emissions.

2-2

There is really no problem with the Earth. the earth will survive no matter what. the question will become if humankind is still here or has gone extinct

.....

JOHN ABI AJIGO NIGERIA E796

2-1-1

I foresee total food insecurity as production will reduce drastically

2-1-2

Government should put in place appropriate policy for people to adapt

2-2

In Nigeria, one will not be wrong to say that the problem of the insurgents (Boko Haram) is not unconnected with the drying of the lake chad forcing many agricultural farmers out of business. Idle mind, they say, is the devils workshop. Government should put in place adaptation measures to enable people in the red zone to survive.

.....

ITALY E798

2-1-1

High increase of damage due to extreme events Great human life loss

2-1-2

Decrease of car use which is considered the main affecting issue. More attention in land use planning in order to prevent damage due to extreme events

2-2

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CANADA E803

2-1-1

Negative impacts on infrastructure (roads, buildings); insufficient funding to address impacts; negative impacts on the environment as we see it today with less certainty for the future, affecting society at large.

2-1-2

Aggressive mitigation, adaptation and education

2-2

Fracking is a growing concern in north america, with negative impacts being reported widely. The gas industry has confidential (privy) information about their formulations that is not shared with the public, thereby causing lack of trust, lack of information and certainty for planning and mitigations. Governments need to regulate and force the requirement to share information that affects the public interest.

.....

William D. Anderson, Jr. USA E804

2-1-1

More severe weather related problems.

2-1-2

Better education as to problems Increased conservation of energy Reduction of greenhouse gasses
Better systems of mass transit

2-2

Steps need to be taken to decrease the rewards for environmentally destructive actions and to increase the penalties for activities that harm the environment. For example, penalize individuals who allow their vehicles (e.g., delivery trucks) to idle for long periods of time while the drivers walk away or engage in some other activity such as eating a meal, reading a book, or taking a nap.

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AUSTRALIA E808

2-1-1

Increased variability in climate with more frequent extreme weather events. Disruption to natural ecosystems and cropping systems from changing weather patterns. Loss of fragile species whose habitats are susceptible to small climatic variations. Increased spread of weeds and feral animals able to take advantage of degraded landscapes.

2-1-2

Continual raising awareness within the community that the issue is real and happening now. Maintain pressure on all levels of government to recognise the problem and instigate measures at international, national and local levels to mitigate effects. Somehow de-politize climate change as an issue and seek a bipartisan approach to bring all sections of the community together to seek solutions and to influence international action.

2-2

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FIJI E815

2-1-1

At the regional level, there will be displacement of coastal communities, intrusion of seawater into freshwater lens disrupting potable water supply, more health problems due to water quality and quantity issues and loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Promote the use of renewable energy sources, the importance of managing important coastal ecosystems like mangroves and seagrass beds that assist in coastal protection and sediment accretion. Need to strengthen institutional frameworks for resource management.

2-2

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Nalaka Gunawardene SRI LANKA E817

2-1-1

Extreme weather events, food shortages and water scarcities can create major social upheavals.

2-1-2

Living in Sri Lanka, whose per capita CO2 emissions is 612kg per year, we cannot do much in terms of climate mitigation. We're going to be impacted so we have to ADAPT to cope with climate change!

2-2

Periodically collecting and analysing public perceptions on climate change is very important. I did this nationally in Sri Lanka in 2010/11. Results summarised in <http://www.tveap.org/?q=node/522> My views on climate communication (which I think is equally important as climate mitigation and adaptation) were recently expressed in this op-ed:

<http://www.scidev.net/south-asia/environment/analysis-blog/climate-communication-key-to-survival.html>

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U OHN MYANMAR E818

2-1-1

Global warming, more natural disasters, flash floods, heavy rain in a few areas, droughts in many areas, water shortage, air temperature may increase to 5 degrees centigrade in the Southeast Asia by 2050

2-1-2

Protecting remaining forest, reforestation with appropriate tree species (No mono culture), biodiversity conservation, REDD, funding for CO2 sequestration, people's participation with livelihood options, more democracy and transparency

2-2

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Joy Daniel INDIA E826

2-1-1

Less food. Increased poverty. Less farms. Decreased incomes

2-1-2

Manage water resources. Moderate use of natural resources. Conservation of soil and water resources. Promotion of organic farming and local markets.

2-2

The young generation, particularly school children, should be made more aware of the environmental concerns and what one should do to conserve the environment.

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TURKEY E831

2-1-1

There will be a change in the climate. Not only in our region but all over the World the poorest and most marginalized communities will be effected the most. Their livelihoods will dissapper simply because with changing climate the accustomed agriculture for local people will not be possible. The intensity and number of external weather events will increase so will the sea levels. Especially in our region, severe droughts will be experienced.

2-1-2

There is the need of political targets for carbon emmission reduction from the Governments that yet didn't announce such targets (including Turkey). Considerable support is needed for renewable energy, meanwhile an abrupt leave for fossil fuels is necessary. Consumption patterns of consumers and production patterns of producers need to shift.

2-2

Environmental problems are most urgent in our times, not only for human beings but for the whole planet. Anthropogenic factors causing these problems need to be decreased/ left immidiately. People's connection with nature need to be reestablished and they should begin to see/ acknowledge the impact of their behaviour on wider nature.

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Vinay Tandon INDIA E833

2-1-1

More frequent extreme weather events; many perennial streams becoming seasonal; many natural springs drying up; altitudinal and horizontal vegetation shifts; accelerated species extinction

2-1-2

Begin valuation of forests and biodiversity seriously; factor this 'value' into the national accounting systems; allocate funds at least proportionately (to their contribution) for arresting decline and reversal of ecosystem(s)& services. Tax private cars and improve public transport; invest heavily in research fiscal policy and dissemination of renewable energy particularly solar.

2-2

The accelerating rate of extinction of species is an unnoticed, not talked about but possibly the gravest threat to irreversibility of planetary ecosystems. All have to be accommodated on this Earth and the rich need to understand that.

.....

USA E839

2-1-1

Sea level rise with subsequent loss of land mass. This will lead to substantial impact on economy and quality of living around the world.

2-1-2

Decrease green house gas emissions.

2-2

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USA E843

2-1-1

Sea level rise leading to displacement of South Pacific peoples and loss/degradation of coastal areas throughout the Pacific. More frequent and intense storms leading to loss of life and property. Increased drought and warmer temperatures leading to extinction of Hawaiian forest birds and potentially other native fauna and flora.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon and methane emissions. Reduce consumerism throughout society, switch to a local plant based diet.

2-2

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USA E845

2-1-1

Erratic weather patterns becoming more frequent, more obvious signs of sea level rise, increased rate of spread of invasive species, noticeable range shifts of native species

2-1-2

Drastically reduce fossil fuel use. Invest money into finding solutions. For some, admitting that climate change is real and a problem is necessary.

2-2

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USA E846

2-1-1

Severe risk of flooding, fire, disease

2-1-2

Massive effort to reduce fossil fuels

2-2

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Stephen Keim AUSTRALIA E851

2-1-1

Worsening of extreme weather events Ocean acidity becoming critical Trigger points exceeded in melting of ice caps

2-1-2

Political agreement to reduce use of fossil fuels Stop new coal mines

2-2

The political diversions on climate change over the last 16 years have dramatically lessened our opportunity to avoid disaster.

.....
Gaddamanugu M Narasimha Rao INDIA E852

2-1-1

In the earlier years there is no much seasonal variation in this region especially in summer the temperature is not more than 34 centigrade but now it is increasing alarmingly. If things are going on like this it may be more 41 and more also. People in this region may not tolerate this much temperatures.

2-1-2

I strongly feel that community participation play a important role to overcome these issues.

2-2

Interaction with NGOs and local bodies may improve the situation some better.

.....
UK E855

2-1-1

Probably nothing too different from now in the next ten years. There will probably be an increase in extreme weather events and increased droughts. I think the greatest effects in my region will be seen later on. I think immigration from countries/regions that are more affected by climate change will be a major problem in future decades.

2-1-2

I don't think it is possible to prevent climate change and water shortages, it's now too late. It may be possible to mitigate their effects. I believe actions should be taken at the government level (eg. by introducing a carbon tax), it should not be left to individuals' initiative. However, I think that most government in Western Europe are not prepared to introduce the unpopular measures needed to reduce carbon emissions.

2-2

I am concerned about Fracking as it is likely to greatly affect climate change, if taken up at a global scale, and pollute underground waters.

.....

VILMOS KISZEL HUNGARY E857

2-1-1

Natural habitats start decaying. It will start turning to non-reversal. It will effect dramatically the status of other natural resources soil, water and air.

2-1-2

Break dominance of selfishness and injustice amongst humans. Build on good will, efficient use our brain.

2-2

Let everyone learn and work responsibly who is capable. Understanding, co-operation and learning communities will solve the problems of humankind.

.....

BHATTACHARYYA, Sabuj INDIA E863

2-1-1

1. Accelerated rate of species extinction 2. Huge reduction in forest cover 3. Less water avaiiability

2-1-2

1. Citizen awareness 2. Strict environmental regulation 3. Poverty eradication

2-2

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Nadine Marshall AUSTRALIA E867

2-1-1

Plant and animal species will only be located in places that are suitable for them. If we get too many more droughts, floods or climate events, then suitable locations will be much more scarce.

2-1-2

1. Mitigation 2. Adaptation strategies for flora and fauna. (they need to be highly managed and severe strategies need to be considered) 3. Private landholders need to be brought into the solution. In Australia, landholders represent 70% of the landmass, and the future of our natural places lies with them, I think. We mostly ignore them!

2-2

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USA E874

2-1-1

Significant harm to human lives, via dislocation, extreme weather events, loss of fresh water, etc. as well as loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Urgent to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2-2

Population control is also essential. The Earth cannot support 7 billion people with increasing needs and wants. The alternative is war, famine, death.

.....
Mohammad Musharof Hossain BANGLADESH E875

2-1-1

Immediate action should be taken for controll measures for environmental change

2-1-2

A number of action should be taken for example, conservation and proper management of forests resources, plantation with eco-friendly plants in fallow lands and roadsides in both rural and urban areas, water management, reduce in production of CO₂, SO₂, CH₄, CFC etc.

2-2

Government, NGO's and civil society should come forward, make understand the common people the causes & demerits of climate changes and insist government to take action for controlling the problems.

.....
BAHRAIN E879

2-1-1

2-1-2

There is a need to cooperate and coordinate to implement the koyoto treaty to stop/tackle the climate deterioration. share responsibility to save the planet

2-2

Chemicals management is very important to focus on it, there are a lots of problems related to illegal or bad management of chemicals. Therefore, there is a need to emphasis on this problem.

.....
AJITH TENNAKOON SRI LANKA E880

2-1-1

Policy level regulation and condition should be practice accordingly and monitor regular basis, inclusive all the level countries government and administrative entities

2-1-2

The public should convince the important of water resource and the threaten and means of depletion and consequence afterward.

2-2

Soil degradation because of most of development program not heard to environment safety and over used of chemical case dead soil and bring vast and numerous environment issues

.....
THAILAND E882

2-1-1

Dramatic increase in extreme weather events, particularly flooding, in Bangkok. Hotter summers with increase in water-borne diseases and deaths from other heat-related events

2-1-2

Support efforts to cut carbon emissions, halt pace of deforestation, explore nature-based solutions to flooding issues, including replanting of mangroves along coastlines

2-2

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THE NETHERLANDS E884

2-1-1

More extreme weather events resulting in significant negative impact on especially emerging economies

2-1-2

Agree on climate change programs and companies taking ownership

2-2

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Najib William Saab LEBANON E888

2-1-1

Damaging results will appear in over 10 years. But we would have lost 10 years to seriously start implementing mitigation measures

2-1-2

More R&D work to adapt to changing climate, especially in food production

2-2

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Lewis Smith UK E892

2-1-1

The weather will become warmer locally and globally, increasing pressure on food production, water resources and biodiversity. The seas will become more acidic, with serious implications for the creatures that live in it. Seas will warm, causing changes in the distribution of commercial seafood stocks.

2-1-2

We need either to dramatically reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, and to increase investment in renewable energy. Alternatively, scientists and engineers need to be given the resources to invent and develop technology that can capture and store carbon dioxide - if this is a realistic hope.

2-2

Central to the world's ability to tackle climate change is money. It affects every solution because it needs to be spent to solve the problem. Failure to tackle climate change also comes with financial costs but as these are not so immediate it is too easy to procrastinate. This is at the heart of all environmental problems: it is a lot cheaper in the first instance to damage planet Earth than to protect and nurture it.

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UK E894

2-1-1

Higher death rates, natural disasters, higher immigration, higher food prices.

2-1-2

Reduce emissions. Invest in renewable energy.

2-2

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VIETNAM E900

2-1-1

In 10 years from now, if no measures are implemented, Vietnam can be lost 10% agricultural production due to climate change. Moreover, total GDP of Vietnam can decrease about 5-10% by climate change issues. Climate change is once of the most reason lead to many trouble in nontraditional securities (food security, water security, energy security...)

2-1-2

Enhance the international co-oporation, the linkages between citizen (business, farmer...) and governments, academia for sustainable development and developing climate -smart vision

2-2

In this century people will have to deal with problems of nontraditional securities, which make social conflicts, economic crisis.

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NEW ZEALAND E901

2-1-1

It is a problem with irreversible tipping points and a much longer time period than 10 years to be worried about. Oceans are gradually acidifying, Sea level rises have been detected, destabilisation of climate is predicted and the intensity of storms is also predicted. In New Zealand we may see the spread of vector-borne diseases such as Ross River Virus which is mosquito borne. We are already seeing droughts in places that used to be consistently wet. We can expect the Western Antarctic Ice sheet to further destabilise.

2-1-2

We need to decarbonise the economy, to shift from burning coal and other fossil fuels. No new coal mines should be allowed to open, we must shift transport modes from private to public, to active transport, and we must price carbon at \$100 per tonne. We need to foster renewables and penalise fossil fuel use.

2-2

Climate destabilisation is apparently already irreversible to some extent but we can and must take action, particularly collectively, to decarbonise the economy and consumption. Biodiversity losses are already bed, but it is the loss of functionality of ecosystems that is of great concern. So too is the impacts of over-harvesting and fishing, and the failure of governments to control and phase out bottom trawling and other such damaging fishing methods.

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BELGIUM E902

2-1-1

Hot summers, floods.

2-1-2

Reduction of GHG emissions.

2-2

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FRANCE E907

2-1-1

Many well-known problems - see the IPCC report

2-1-2

Reduce drastically our carbon emissions by public policies and private actions - stimulate research and development, investment -

2-2

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SLOVENIA E916

2-1-1

Climate changes will cause more and more damage and deteriorate the economic, social and environmental conditions in the country.

2-1-2

Preliminary risk assessment, monitoring and preparedness. Investments in preventing floods, adaptation measures and right land use.

2-2

Environment has to become mainstream policy in such extent that the economy will see solving environmental issues/eco-innovations/enviromntal technologies as an opportunity. Economies have to become resource efficient and economic growth absolutely decoupled from resource use.

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BRAZIL E926

2-1-1

If no effective measures are taken, South America will see increased changes in local climate patterns, negatively influencing agricultural commodities, biodiversity, and human survival. Furthermore, sea level raise is a eminent danger to many populous cities.

2-1-2

All countries need to agree on a world climate agreement, with ambitious targets and legally biding tools to ensure the reduction of GHG emissions. Furthermore, given the irreversible damage already caused by human activities, countries need to invest heavily on adaptation do climate change actions.

2-2

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PHILIPPINES E927

2-1-1

More strong typhoons will occur in our region. Cannot predict the weather anymore. More casualties and be affected of the changes of the weather pattern.

2-1-2

People be more aware of climate change. be prepared and avoid contributing to climate change by avoiding adding pollution to our environment, culture our forest, clean our river.

2-2

During typhoon yolanda, the philippines was greatly damage. The main reason was that people were ill prepared and informed about the situtation.

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USA E929

2-1-1

Worsening variability in climate

2-1-2

More measures to curb energy usage and to modernize energy production with less waste

2-2

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Lena Dominelli UK E931

2-1-1

The number of extreme weather events will increase and the capacity to deal with them will not.

2-1-2

Reduce air, water and land pollution - both domestic and commercial Increase the use of renewable energy Keep population levels from rising so that everyone can enjoy a decent standard of living

2-2

Pressures on land use are rising, but the problems associated with climate change (floods and droughts) are being poorly addressed.

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SOUTH AFRICA E933

2-1-1

Significantly more chaotic and unmanageable events causing major financial and economic damage as well as damage to quality of life and livelihoods.

2-1-2

Globally aligned commitment (political) from which corporate sector can take a clear signal. Clear targets, application of new technologies at scale. In addition, adaptation needs to be fast tracked in particularly vulnerable areas/populations

2-2

I think the serious lack of leadership being displayed in both the global political sphere and teh corporate sphere is extremely worrying.

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MEXICO E934

2-1-1

There would be a decrease in life quality in general and the cost of implementing actions in the future will also increase.

2-1-2

Government must realise and international organisations must lead the process, societies must watch implementation, universities & research centers must investigate and all must cooperate.

2-2

In mexico most pat of the society is not interested in this issues, worried in getting money for surviving some, for accumulation others.

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Simon Read UK E941

2-1-1

Extreme depletion of biodiversity. Higher incidence of climate stress health related problems

2-1-2

Good husbandry and personal responsibility

2-2

Need to create a more socially empowering environments so that citizens can effectively take the responsibility for their immediate environment.

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USA E947

2-1-1

Ten years won't seem too different, but we'll be further along a irreversible curve of deterioration.

2-1-2

Stop subsidizing fossil fuels. Start subsidizing solar, wind, and tidal energy and battery technologies.

2-2

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USA E948

2-1-1

Diminished water resources, deteriorating environment

2-1-2

Support politicians that see climate change as a major issue

2-2

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DANIEL VICKERY USA E949

2-1-1

The 10 year horizon for climate change in the US is drought/water loss in the Southwest, and increasing storm activity and damage in the East. Seawater chemistry changes will likely start to evidence more and more immediate problems.

2-1-2

We need to take wholesale measures to make it more difficult for people to maintain lifestyles that harm the planet. From too large cars, to too many illogical commuting situations, economic incentives would help drive more acceptable behaviors.

2-2

Energy is still too cheap compared to the damage being caused by its excessive use. People need to learn to live more sustainably. Science and technology also has a large role to play and needs better funding. Carbon Credits would work, creating a pool of income for research.

.....

MOHAMMED UMAR SAMOA E950

2-1-1

More cyclones and Flooding Greater destruction of infra structure Salt water intrusion Loss of lives - human, animals

2-1-2

Adaptation Mitigation Research and Development in the above mentioned areas fir crops, livestock and food processing and value adding.

2-2

Scarcity of fresh water will continue to pose major proble for the whole Oceania with climate change

.....

AUSTRALIA E954

2-1-1

Increase in pollution, changes in sea level, loss of biodiversity, reduction in food production

2-1-2

Reduce emmsions, protect biodvidersity and incre4ase sustainable agriculture. Provide funding for Education and practical biodiversity projects

2-2

.....

CLIVE WILKINSON AUSTRALIA E955

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity especially on coral reefs More frequent extreme weather events loss of food production areas and decreased productivity

2-1-2

Reduce energy use lower population growth implement carbon capture and storage

2-2

Unless population growth is reduced and eventually stopped with stable or a reduced population the best option, then all other environmental problems will be ineffective/

.....

GHANA E956

2-1-1

Fiurther increase in in effects on the environment, threats to lives and property and livelihoods and living conditions of several communities

2-1-2

Global actions to reduce factors contributing to climate change

2-2

.....

NIMFA C. CHEN PHILIPPINES E959

2-1-1

If the conditions will continue in the following years, more environmental problems will occur especially on water resources and land use. Agricultural land area and water resources will be heavily affected due to drought. There will be depletion of energy/fuels (natural resources)needed by mankind. It's like a domino-effect, wherein everything is affected.

2-1-2

Everyone must have a participation in the mitigation for environment being implemented by the government or an organization. We must take part/contribute in whatever improvement being done even in our small community. We must all have a concern in the place we live in. In the end we will all benefit from it.

2-2

.....

Arvid Solheim NORWAY E967

2-1-1

There will be more Extreme weather events, With floodings and exceptional rainfall anomalies in my region, and droughts, hurricanes and inondations in other regions. Ice loss in the Arctic, Greenland and in glaciers will continue. Ocean temperatures will rise...

2-1-2

Emissions of greenhouse gases must be reduced immediately. Individuals must be encouraged as well as forced to take the right decisions on consumption issues, governments in riche countries mus introduce measures that cut down on emissions immediately, and step up climate Finance. Middle Income states as China, Indonesia, Thailand Vietnam must immediately stop Growth in emissions, and within a few years start reducing emissions thorough energy saving and massive Construction of renewables. Poor countries (in GDP/cap) must intensify construcion of renewable eenergy Sources, and stop construcion of coal plants without CCS, and construct modern mass communication systems, With Financial and technical aid from developed countries.

2-2

.....
Sara Oldfield UK E969

2-1-1

Increased frequency of extreme weather conditions - floods, droughts etc. Impact on species phenology, species composition of habitat, habitat degradation, species extinctions.

2-1-2

Green energy, less consumption, recycling, more attention to biodiversity conservation - realistic resource allocation.

2-2

The conservation of plant diversity is under-resources and this has far-reaching impact on all life on earth. Adaptation and mitigation relating to climate change must take into account the need to conserve plant species and plant-rich habitats. The GSPC provides a framework for doing so but this does not receive the attention it deserves.

.....
Arthur Lyon Dahl SWITZERLAND E971

2-1-1

Steadily rising climate impact on human well-being and economic cost both to mitigate and adapt because action is delayed.

2-1-2

Governments must adopt strong measures in Paris next year. Everyone should take immediate measures to reduce their energy and fossil fuel consumption.

2-2

All the environmental issues are important and interconnected. Progress is needed on all of them.

.....
BENIN E972

2-1-1

If no measure is taken urgently, climate change will have drastic impact on the population welfare especially in the republic of Benin where more than 60 percent of the population involve in traditional agricultural practices

2-1-2

No isolated country-based action can help reduce or fight the problems. The decision should be global and implemented globally as we are in a globalizing world

2-2

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.....
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E975

2-1-1

Severe perturbation of ecosystems and biodiversity, fight for new arable lands and water

2-1-2

Restore / protect environmental services Valuation of biodiversity, environmental services, conservation
Improve governance in conservation

2-2

We have to develop new concepts for conservation, not limited to protected areas, work on sustainability / mitigation and resilience to changes (climatic, demographic, land use, etc.)

.....
Gami Norbert GABON E984

2-1-1

Sorry I write in French If the measures to adapt to climate change are not taken in my country, my region will experience the following cases: 1) Coastal erosion which has already begun in Pointe-Noire 2) The decrease in agricultural yields and inland fisheries, fishermen inside Congo are already complaining 3) The increasing scarcity of water and the drought which will extend deserts in areas where they did not exist before.

2-1-2

1) Awareness of the decision makers of the countries by establishing new laws taking into account the adaptation to climate change. 2) Raising awareness of the communities about the problem and the precautions they have to

take at their level. 3) The states should assign consistent budgets to fight against the negative effects of climate change (for example the fight against the coastal erosion, the pollution...).

2-2

The international will must be manifested on the climate change problem. The world's big polluters must pay to compensate the harmful consequences of this plague. The NGOs and the civil society should condemn the bad politics of the polluter states.

.....

JAMAICA E985

2-1-1

The conditions will be dire. This will range from disaster with agriculture, environmental degradation, increasing cost to the economy, stagnating growth

2-1-2

Deal with the energy crisis, by applying widescale renewables for example. Utilize techniques and technologies for adaptation especially in sectors like agriculture and food security.

2-2

Poor decision making where it concerns land use and land conversion will create more disasters and result in many endemic species being lost. The ability for the fishery to replenish will be reduced as mangroves are removed; coral reef damaged. Likewise on the terrestrial side, conversion of prime biodiversity areas (but hotspots) being used for mining, will likely allow for high biodiversity areas to be lost.

.....

CANADA E991

2-1-1

Climate change effect keep on increasing, with poor mitigation measures, particularly in the south

2-1-2

Radical change in resources uses at all levels and in all regions

2-2

.....

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim CHAD E994

2-1-1

If no measures from now, My community how are indigenous nomadic depending 100% of environment can be disappear and we will lose our identity. The environment can be more damage and the temperature cold attend 60 degree Celsius and we face the catastrophe

2-1-2

We need to accept that climate change impact is evident we need urgent adaptation and safeguard of the livelihood of the people how protect most the environment as indigenous peoples. we need to mitigate our live. we need that international community to commit reduction of CO2 and put more funds on the global warming and climate change.

2-2

Helping more the indigenous traditional knowledge to be take into account as the science knowledge how can help environment protection.

.....

USA E996

2-1-1

More extreme environmental with loss of habitat for many species and loss of agricultural productivity providing food for human population locally and worldwide.

2-1-2

Tapping down on use of fossil fuels, particularly US shipping coal to China to fuel highly polluting coal burning facilities. More industrial nations cutting back on energy use. Continued promotion of birth control measures to reduce human population growth throughout the world.

2-2

Economic issues - the drive to make money and provide jobs - in an uncontrolled way seems to lead to conflict with most environmental conservation issues.

2-1-1

1. Climate change leads to more social cost consumptions.
2. Climate change can become a fundamental and complicated reason of various environmental problems.
3. After passing the critical point, the ways of solution will be reduced.

2-1-2

1. Strong control on demand of energy and green gas
2. Investment focused on renewable energy
3. Active advertisement for alerting citizen

2-2

After passing the critical point, we cannot solve environmental problems. Therefore, precautionary principle is very important.

Also, social injustice is highly likely to happen in the process of solving the problems. It should be taken into consideration. Compensation on damage due to environmental problem is necessary for the damaged people.

2-1-1

1. Disaster from climate change will massively threat our safety
2. change of season such as earlier summer leads to disease, toll increase and economic damage
3. Radical change of the pattern of peoples' lives

2-1-2

1. Education about risk of climate change should be provided into citizen
2. We should make citizen have more interest in renewable energy and make renewable energy a popular social issue to attract people. change of life style should be occurred based on the renewable energy such as solar energy.
3. We should announce the risk of nuclear power energy and make the public use renewable energy a way of life.
4. We should conduct environmental Education to improve ecological sensibility from kindergarten and more educations at school and in a social level. All Education system can have cooperation with each other. Through environmental Education based on ecological sensibility, people should know that modern convenience in our lives destroys environment.

2-2

2-1-1

Recently I desperately feel the severity of unseasonable temperature. Flowers bloom at an ill-timed, the scorching heat and heavy snow are typical examples. I am just wondering, is it inevitable? Why did these phenomena happen in the modern society? Why did such disasters happen here and now? I am afraid that the scene which we saw before such as a library scene in <The day after tomorrow>(the U.S., Roland Emmerich, 2004) in the movie will happen in South Korea.

2-1-2

I don't think there is a major cause of climate change. The thing is that every environmental issue leads to climate change much more seriously. The society will not change without the change of capitalism, social policy that promotes consumption, the individual attitude and the way of life of all humans. Everyone should realize that it is time to stop and relax instead of development.

In school, environmental education should be adopted as a mandatory course. The education should continuously be conducted towards adults. The government should establish a lot stronger social policy. Strong control on vehicles and environmental fields is also necessary even though it is hard due to many stakeholders in the society.

2-2

2-1-1

1. Natural disaster resulted from climate change and increase of damaged areas (heavy snow, rain, drought and floods)
2. Increase of health problems of vulnerable social class due to climate change
3. Increase of Tropical disease due to climate change and abnormal temperature (malaria, dengue)

2-1-2

1. Improve residential environment for vulnerable social class (low income class resident living in low-land area, old people living alone)
2. Expand an opportunity of environmental education targeting children, adolescence and adults about the seriousness of climate change and the way to adapt to climate)
3. Shut down old nuclear power plant and change the energy form to renewable energy

2-2

The crisis in the modern society resulted from social crisis coming from economic and environmental crisis. Once damaged, the environment cannot be recovered. Also, the magnitude and scale of the environmental damage is a worldwide problem. Eventually, environmental crisis is a starting point of social crisis. If the public overcome environmental problems in a better way, we can find a solution for all crises in our society.

2-1-1

- Disappearance of specific seasons such as spring and autumn
- The rice planting season will be earlier than now
- Increase of the seas level
- Spread tropical weather all over the world
- Change of fish species (some species will be extinct) / regional specialties

2-1-2

- Reduce emission of CO2
- Control on use of fossil fuel
- Promote use of renewable energy such as solar energy, geothermal power and wind power
- Improve consciousness of citizen through education

2-2

The present society puts its priority in the economy. The government actively should establish environmental strategy and policy and the enterprises and the public should need to participate in. Being active in education is very important in a close cooperation with Ministry of Education. The education should be practical through experience and activity, not be theoretical.

2-1-1

1. Aggravation of climate change
2. Global warming, increase of the sea level, submerged area and nations, acceleration of desertification
3. Shortage of food, fall of the human race

2-1-2

1. Control on the use of energy for low carbon emission
2. Change of the public consciousness through education
3. Renewable energy development by every country
4. Development of products to use less energy
5. Environmental effort to increase a level of life

2-2

In South Korea, environment isn't a major issue. The government, local government and the public don't consider the environment as the important one. Especially, the public does not think that the environment is related with their lives. However, it is.

It is very hard to change the public consciousness. Therefore, early education for low CO2 emission is necessary. Steady study about the environment only causes the practice in our lives. In order to deal with environmental problems, there are two necessary things: attitude change of the government and another change of the public consciousness through education.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K012

2-1-1

- 1. Increase of abnormal climate change
- 1. acceleration of warming phenomenon in South Korea

2-1-2

- 1.Reduce emission of CO2 through technology
- 2.Save Energy

2-2

The realization is necessary that the value of environment is not opportunity cost, but the essential value for the sustainable life of human being. Change of public consciousness, national policy and international cooperation is necessary.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K016

2-1-1

- 1. Increase of risk resulted from a scorching heat and cold wave
- 2. Increase of Agricultural product price because of a shortage of food
- 3. Spreading natural disasters due to floods or drought

2-1-2

- 1. Impose high tax on the emission of CO2
- 2. Active support to develop renewable energy such as solar and wind power
- 3. Promote organic agriculture industry

2-2

- 1. Natural disasters resulted from abnormal temperature phenomenon, desertification is increasing. Crisis in agriculture will cause a shortage of food which is a big threat on humankind.
- 2. The age of oil is over. We should find alternative resource such as solar and wind energy.
- 3. Policy to protect ecosystem should be established in detail and systemized.
- 4. The lifestyle of human should harmonize with the ecosystem. It can be achieved through sustainable and concrete education.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K018

2-1-1

Crisis in Biodiversity, Crisis in energy system such as electricity, impersonality, deepening of the system vulnerability

2-1-2

- 1. Improvement on public consciousness about environment
- 2. Financial and systemic support empowerment to civil societies in the field of environment
- 3. Control on stakeholders such as enterprises
- 4. Improvement of system, for example, the Environmental Effects Evaluation

2-2

.....

SOUTH KOREA K019

2-1-1

Unexpected natural disasters such as floods and drought came from climate change lead to economic disaster but also 'climate refugee'.

2-1-2

Environmental campaigns should be organized at a global level. The government should establish new agency and fund in order to prevent climate change. Overall support to female and children in the Asia region, poverty

eradication and elementary education, is necessary because these two groups are especially vulnerable to climate disaster.

2-2

.....

SOUTH KOREA K021

2-1-1

In my expectation, natural disaster such as abnormal temperature phenomenon will increase. If we do nothing, a tremendous amount of recovery cost will occur. The beautiful nature which we can see now will be also destroyed so our descendant cannot enjoy it, sadly. The geographical features also will be different so the different shape of the country will appear in the future.

2-1-2

In my expectation, natural disaster such as abnormal temperature phenomenon will increase. If we do nothing, a tremendous amount of recovery cost will occur. The beautiful nature which we can see now will be also destroyed so our descendant cannot enjoy it, sadly. The geographical features also will be different so the different shape of the country will appear in the future.

Environmental education for improving the public consciousness on the environmental issue needs to be developed and continued. Also, the publics' keen interest and financial support is necessary especially for environmental organizations for representing the civil society.

2-2

.....

SOUTH KOREA K022

2-1-1

A shortage of food will become serious.

2-1-2

Active countermeasure on environmental pollution is essential. For example, more living resources should be formerly registered in the management list.

2-2

.....

Lee Jung A SOUTH KOREA K024

2-1-1

There will be no border among four seasons and environment-related disease will be spreading. When all seasons are dispelled, the production way of every product and social system will be different. Due to this trend, social confusion such as unemployment or unstable employment will be serious. Also, down-to-earth problems in our real lives will occur even I cannot imagine right now.

2-1-2

Even though it requires many inconveniences, all subjects in society should do a practice in our real lives, based on the cooperation between individuals, enterprises and government.

2-2

In fact, the environment is the field which cannot feel directly unless I face on environmental problems such as natural disasters. In our society, majority of the people are insensitive to safety and environment. Environmental education for safety is necessary, especially for the hazards resulted from environmental problems.

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SOUTH KOREA K027

2-1-1

1. Climate change leads to increase of natural disasters.
2. Heavy storm and scorching hot lead to poor housing environment.
3. Agricultural environment change leads to a shortage of food.

2-1-2

At first, the government should establish a national strategy for reducing CO2 emission and conduct it actively because CO2 emission in atmosphere is the main reason of climate change. Also, it is necessary to establish and conduct an adaption policy to prevent damage resulted from climate change.

2-2

In modern society, a national strategy and value which focused on development eventually destroyed not only environment but also human philosophy and culture. New paradigm for sustainable development is necessary. More educational and cultural programs that value life itself should be provided to the public.

.....

Lee Myung Jun SOUTH KOREA K028

2-1-1

Hosing environment will be deteriorated from ecosystem change due to rising temperature.

2-1-2

The world should try to unite a goal for evironmental improvment.

2-2

Climate change is a global issue. However, it doesn't been dealt with as importantly as politics and economy. To improve the situation, change in politics and economy system is necessary. Such changes should not be once-over-lightly but should be based on in-depth discussion all over the world.

.....

Jai ho OH SOUTH KOREA K029

2-1-1

- 1. Climate change will lead to more social cost consumptions
- 2. A flood of refugees in North Korea will appear due to natural disaster
- 3. Food export cost will increase

2-1-2

- 1. A large scale of investment is needed for climate change adaption.
- 2. The government should establish a refugee camp operation policy in preperation for the N.K. refugees.
- 3. A self-sufficiency policy for food security should be carried out and exported food items should also be varied.

2-2

The world already had the policy for reducing CO2 emission. However, more practical adaption policy for climate change is necessary.

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SOUTH KOREA K033

2-1-1

These days energy consumption such as electricity continuously increases. The world is going to have difficulty in energy supply in the near future. Increasing trend of international energy price and aggravated conflict about power plants construction also contribute to the difficult situation. In modern society, it definitely becomes a major risk factor to interrupt economic development. Therefore, this situation should be solved at the earliest date.

As global temperature goes on, productivity of agricultural crops and workers will go down. And industrial accident will often occur. Moreover, a damage scale resulted from extreme temperature phenomenon will increase radically.

2-1-2

A breakthrough for economic policy is necessary. All strategies and policies should be made based on sustainability stemmed from the government, the enterprises and the consumer. Innovative production and consumption style focusing on energy saving is also required. In order to achieve sustainable future, a triangle power system among the government, the market and the civil society should be renovated massively.

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA K036

2-1-1

The death toll and the number of the injured from natural disasters will become tremendous and property damage will radically increase, as well. Bigger and more critical disasters than our expectation can be highly likely to happen

2-1-2

Much stronger and more practical countermeasure towards climate change should be executed

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA K037

2-1-1

I expect that global warming will be irrevocable. Damages, injuries and death toll will become serious due to climate change and global warming.

2-1-2

Each government should prepare practical and active effort to reduce the emission of CO2. At a global level, agreement for effective reduction goal is necessary.

2-2

.....

Lee Jung Sung SOUTH KOREA K039

2-1-1

Due to climate change, the number of endangered species will increase. Also, human health will be under the threat such as dead in floods or heat wave.

2-1-2

A new adaption policy at a global level is necessary for reducing the risk of climate change. We are not pursue the convenience of our lives but change our lifestyle for considering the nature and adapting ourselves in itself.

2-2

In order to solve environmental problems, the participation of the public and enterprise is as important as the governmental policy and global partnership. Also, various promotions on the environment are necessary to form a social consensus.

.....

Kim Joung Yul SOUTH KOREA K042

2-1-1

Human lifestyle will change due to abnormal temperature events and it will definitely affect every enterprise.

2-1-2

1. Cooperation among countries, especially neighboring countries; a mutual relationship between South Korea and China can be an example.
2. Practice in peoples' lives is important even though it is very small step. (Using transportation, Reduction in fuel use)

2-2

Environmental problem is a global issue not a national issue. The worldwide system is important in order to solve environmental problems.

.....

Lee, SeungPhil SOUTH KOREA K043

2-1-1

Biodiversity will decrease and climate change will lead not only to various disasters such as storm but also accidents.

2-1-2

Active countermeasure on climate change at the global level should be established. And the present system which is connected to excessive energy consumption should be upgraded with a new strategy and policy.

2-2

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2-1-1

Nature disaster will often happen due to abnormal climate phenomenon.

2-1-2

It is very important to decrease a density of CO2 in atmosphere. Various activities should be conducted in order to raise people's awareness on environment. An individual's effort is small but it will lead to a big change.

2-2

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2-1-1

With acceleration of global warming, the level of sea surface will dramatically increase. Consequently, the size of land including farmland will decrease so a shortage of food will become a major issue. Also, many lands will turn into deserts.

2-1-2

People should have an environment-friendly point of view. Based on this view, the public should start its activities spontaneously and actively to protect the environment. A social atmosphere which encourages the public to act needs to be established.

2-2

At present, environmental problems largely resulted from economic inequality. In order to solve the problem, it is necessary to change social change in the field of politic and economy as well as act of individuals.

.....

2-1-1

South Korea has temperate climate. However, it will become a tropical climate region. Also, large natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunami and heavy rain will often occur.

2-1-2

At first, a global policy to reduce energy needs to be established and to be conducted actively. The academic community should try to have more researches on climate change and to deliver the correct result to the government, public and corporation. Based on the result, the society should establish an environment-friendly policy. When established, all strategies and policies should put its priority on environment.

2-2

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2-1-1

Climate change is a major environmental problem because it affect not only on human but also on a whole ecosystem. Climate change such as abnormal temperature will influence on farming environment so it will eventually lead to related industries and human lifestyle. At least, we currently witness damage for human and materials things. In ten years, the extent of the damage will not been foreseen.

2-1-2

At first, the public should realize how serious the environmental problems are in the society. Measure for galvanizing action to stop environmental pollution is also important.

Even though people want to find related information, they cannot get it easily. It means that the promotion on environment and environmental policies is not enough. I think that a long term-promotion is necessary for improving peoples' consciousness.

Improvement of peoples' consciousness leads to environmental lifestyle. Also, control on industry should be conducted together. Cooperation at a global level is essential to reduce CO2 emission.

2-2

The public do not realize how much resinous the environmental problem. Even though a few know of it, they don't know how to cope with it. In order to improve consciousness, the environmental problems should constanly become a major issue in society.

2-1-1

Global warming will cause not only abnormal climate phenomenon but unimaginable change to ecosystem. Some species which cannot overcome such environment will be extinct, which leads to a worldwide confusion.

2-1-2

Reducing CO2 and unnecessary use of electricity is important. A rather compulsory appeal is also useful.

2-2

2-1-1

In case of South Korea, four seasons will disappear.

2-1-2

There are two reasons of climate change; natural and artificial factors. These two factors depend on each other. Especially, after the 19th century, artificial factor has had greater influence on climate change. I am little pessimistic that the public in modern society can change their lifestyle, viewpoint and thinking to protect the environment. What should we do? My answer seems little boring. The public should conduct practice unconsciously for environment. Also, a united treaty between countries and international organization should be produced.

2-2

Environment can self-treat itself. However, the speed of current environmental pollution is so fast that the self-treatment cannot catch up. The role of human is to fill the gap between pollution and self-treatment.

2-1-1

Climate anomalies will occur more frequently and will even affect daily life; quality of life will decline and a vicious circle may result; major human casualties may increase.

2-1-2

1. In Taiwan, we should increase the cost of using natural resources to reduce resource use, or increase the inconvenience in the use of natural resources; 2. Invest more capital in developing intelligent energy-saving solutions or related products, and develop technologies in the field of new energy; 3. Increase the penalties for various kinds of economic behaviors that damage the environment.

2-2

Questions on Taiwan's nuclear power should be interpreted and judged by professionals. It may not be the best way of solving the problem of domestic nuclear power by reading too much into the emotional or irrational appeal. In addition, thoughtful discretion should be given to all views that Taiwan should be nuclear-free when modern science and technology has not yet developed new ways to replace nuclear power. After all, nuclear power is still one of the power generation methods that cause the least pollution to the earth. Perhaps the discussion on how to continue to develop nuclear power technology and increase its safety is also a solution, as we are stuck in the problem of whether to keep or give up nuclear power.

2-1-1

Climate extremes, which currently have a low rate of occurrence, will occur frequently in the future. For example, when it rains, flooding will occur; when there's no rain, droughts will occur; typhoons will often form super cyclones.

2-1-2

Climate change is related to global environmental problems. It is suggested that domestic and international plans be implemented to adjust to climate change and slow the progress of climate change.

2-2

The world is facing complex environmental problems, including climate change, population aging and economic development. It is suggested that the integration of policies, laws and plans should be strengthened to effectively solve the problems.

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TAIWAN T006

2-1-1

The abnormal high and low temperatures, the unstable drought and torrential rain caused by climate change constitute a direct threat to the land. The dramatic temperature changes have produced poor soil, resulting in food shortages. The rise in the sea level caused by the greenhouse effect will force the reduction of territories in insular countries. Some houses or roads will be submerged, the coastline will recede and the amount of coastal land will decrease.

2-1-2

In order to prevent severe climate change and the greenhouse effect, we should start with energy conservation and carbon reduction. For example, in your daily life, rather than driving, consider taking public transportation or carpooling to reduce emissions; turn off the lights when leaving a room; call for garbage sorting and recycling, etc. Develop habits in your daily life by doing those little things to help the earth. In addition, use more renewable energy sources such as solar energy; the government should encourage companies to use solar panels and other power generation systems by providing allowances; reduce waste and the use of non-renewable energy.

2-2

Following the Fukushima nuclear crisis caused by the March 2011 earthquake, nuclear security issues, the placement and emission of nuclear waste and other problems associated with nuclear energy have gradually attracted attention around the world. With the development of society, dependence on electronic products is increasing, followed by an inevitable increase in electricity consumption. After resolution and filtration, nuclear waste can be used effectively after being transformed into new energy. This process also solves the problem of placement.

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TAIWAN T009

2-1-1

Rainstorms will increase in urban areas; the subgrade will be washed away; the sea level will rise.

2-1-2

CO2 emission reduction and energy saving; eat fewer animals.

2-2

Industrial land prices soar; living space shrinks; the air is polluted.

.....

TAIWAN T012

2-1-1

Climatic anomaly; it will be difficult to respond to sudden natural disasters.

2-1-2

Monitor the factors affecting the environment; and avoid the excessive intervention of human factors that destroy the natural environment.

2-2

Love the earth and strengthen the concept of environmental education.

.....

TAIWAN T015

2-1-1

Human beings could perish in 10 years. Due to the impact of the greenhouse effect, temperatures will rise and the amount of rainfall will plummet, which will result in humans dying out.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon dioxide emissions; plant more trees; favor taking public transportation; slow down the speed of the temperature increases.

2-2

What we have done to become more civilized is actually hurting us. It is practically impossible to stop using air conditioning in the high temperatures brought about by the greenhouse effect. The glaciers are gradually disappearing. If we now begin to attach importance to the earth's environment, we will just slow down the speed at which we die out.

.....

TAIWAN T016

2-1-1

The extreme climate will engender flooding or drought. There will be no farmland or water available. Just like in the movie "The Day After Tomorrow," humans and other species will also face crises such as relocation or extinction.

2-1-2

The problems of the earth's atmosphere are the main cause of climate change such as the El Nino phenomenon. People need to think about how to avoid the continuing deterioration of the earth's atmosphere and how to survive in the extreme weather conditions. For example, by changing their lifestyle. They can no longer live under the illusion that man can conquer nature, and they should consider how to adapt to and maintain the environment. In addition, more attention should be paid to taking precautions against natural disasters.

2-2

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Li Kaijing TAIWAN T021

2-1-1

Extreme weather will occur more frequently. Sudden cold and heat, rainstorms and droughts will constantly appear alternately. The number of climate refugees will increase.

2-1-2

Climate change is a global problem, so we should discuss signing relevant international agreements to achieve statutory management and adjustment.

2-2

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TAIWAN T024

2-1-1

It will be extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. Typhoons will occur frequently. Sometimes there will be a long period of drought, and sometimes there will be a long period of storms. The ground will be inundated by tsunami, and residents will only be able to live in the mountains. There will be so many people that natural resources will become scarce. People will riot to compete for natural resources.

2-1-2

There are two theories now. One is that climate change is caused by excessive carbon emissions; the other is that climate change is part of earth's climate cycle. If the former is true, we can use renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions, while if the latter is true, we can only try our best to get through.

2-2

There are many precious medicinal materials in the rainforests, so it is important not to cut down the forests for timber. Those medical materials can not only treat incurable diseases, but also help undeveloped countries to achieve huge wealth.

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Qiu Guoyuan TAIWAN T027

2-1-1

Due to climate change over the years, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain Taiwan's environmental protection. We have experienced a large number of mud-rock flows, floods, and abnormal crop growth. If we do not take appropriate measures, the situation will become worse in ten years. There will be more areas suffering from floods; mountain roads will collapse due to the rains; grain prices will soar and grain shortages will occur frequently since crops cannot be produced and harvested in a timely manner.

2-1-2

The climate is changing rapidly. It is difficult for us to make achievements in changing the climate. Industrial pollution and disorderly land development are the main causes. Restraining the development of the consortium is the best way to slowly improve the environment, thus slowing down climate change.

2-2

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TAIWAN T029

2-1-1

Climate change causes an irregular climate and global warming. The sea level will obviously rise. The ecosystem will be damaged. This vicious circle will lead to more environmental problems.

2-1-2

Attach more importance to environmental issues; encourage people to use more renewable energy and save energy by using incentives. Both small and large places must begin to pay attention to environmental problems and try to solve those problems through cooperation.

2-2

In recent years, people have gradually strengthened their environmental protection consciousness. But they still need to make efforts in implementation, rather than just shout slogans. Of course, with the progress of the times, energy consumption is necessary. But we must also think about how to prolong the time energy can be used, and even increase the amount of energy.

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TAIWAN T033

2-1-1

Regional sudden rainstorms will be more intense;the temperature differences between day and night will be stronger; the maximum temperature in summer will rise, and the lowest temperature in winter will fall.

2-1-2

We should conserve energy and reduce carbon emissions, and the government should formulate effective policies promptly, assist with national industrial transformation, and invest more resources in academic research on clean energy.

2-2

All state governments should not regard the economy as the objective of national development. When more energy and resources are consumed with the excuse of the economy, products such as waste and pollutants will be produced, which are reasons for the deteriorated earth environment.

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TAIWAN T034

2-1-1

Climate change will affect many aspects, and also cause flooding and drought. If we don't conserve the environment, more disasters will occur, and man cannot rival nature.

2-1-2

1. We should conserve water and soil, and plant more trees.
2. We should cherish water resources.
3. We should take good care of the earth and not fell trees.

2-2

1. Tree felling and CO2 emission will produce a negative impact.
2. Abnormal weather changes and North Pole de-icing will affect weather change.

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TAIWAN T036

2-1-1

Current climate change is an issue confronted by the global environment, and many measures have been taken to prevent the emission of greenhouse gas for a long time. Although their effect is limited, they can indirectly

weaken the impact of the emitted greenhouse gas on the environment. If no measures are taken against climate change, land utilization and water resource management, frequent environmental disasters due to climate change will have an enormous impact on the management of water resources. In Taiwan, water resources are not easy to conserve, so its land management and utilization will be impacted, and such poor land management will affect resource management. Climate, land utilization and resource management are structural issues, so structural or integrated plans are needed to resolve the issues of climate, land utilization and resource management.

2-1-2

Orientation of climate change: Since climate change management is based on risk cognition and risk management, we should estimate the risks and influence cost of climate change, figure out the capital, measures and policies that are needed to prevent the disaster of climate change, and have clear and guiding orientations and directions in the national land planning system.

Orientation of water resource management: Current water resource management mainly adheres to the user pays principle, but the undertaking and management cost of water resources often cannot balance the cost required for water resource management. The management of the water protection zone is disordered, and resource distribution is uneven. Thus, we need to be aware of the impact of climate change on water resources, risks and cost estimation, and build a suitable management platform for water resource management to manage water resources efficiently.

Orientation of land utilization: Land utilization is mostly managed by policy instruments, and if there is no effective management of land utilization, the environment and resources application will be impacted to some degree. And if water resources, forest resources, energies and other resources cannot be protected in land utilization, Taiwan's environment, society and economy will be impacted. At present, we should focus on the national land-level plan in Taiwan, and the height of national land plan guides the management and utilization of land resources. In addition, detailed plan and impact evaluation should be available for the survey and utilization of environmental resources, which is beneficial to the weaker impact of land utilization on environmental resources.

2-2

For Taiwan, the current environmental issues are caused by the disaster of extreme global warming. Now, the environmental strategies of Taiwan's construction department are still restricted, so we expect that the government will propose strategies to cope with climate change and greenhouse gas through a structural policy system. Urban renewal is expected to improve the updating mode oriented towards financial redistribution through the differentiation of new and old departments. In addition, the renewal of old buildings can survey the balance and lengthening of the life cycle, and propose the criteria for renewing and preparing buildings. Disaster management and land management should pay attention to risk evaluation and risk aversion and prevention.

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Huang Shuhan TAIWAN T038

2-1-1

The disaster caused by the abnormal climate will be more severe and unpredictable, and flooding, debris flow, high temperatures and the like will have negative impacts on all walks of life in Taiwan.

2-1-2

We should prepare adaptive actions to cope with climate change, and there should be more studies supporting the government to propose adjustment and contingency strategies, and reduce the harm caused by disasters. In addition, we should educate the next generation in terms of basic energy education, and support the public in making psychological preparations for dealing with environmental changes and preventing disasters.

2-2

The earth's ecology influences itself, and various environmental issues are actually interconnected. The development of man's civilization will inevitably cause various environmental issues and contradictions, but man's technological and cultural development is more oriented towards the adaptation view of future survival. We therefore need to have an optimistic attitude and strive to coexist with the environment.

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TAIWAN T039

2-1-1

The gap between the rich and the poor will be widened, and there will be an increasing number of black-heart products, fake production and civil diseases.

2-1-2

We should strictly implement food safety laws and environmental protection policies.

2-2

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Huang Meichai TAIWAN T041

2-1-1

There will be more frequent rainstorms, causing debris flow and flooding, and dangers to residents in mountainous areas at all times. Since the reservoirs cannot sustain much rainfall, the flood must be discharged. Relatively speaking, the land will become drier and drier, causing a lack of water supply to people's livelihoods and agriculture.

The weather will become hotter and hotter, and due to the high temperatures, the elderly and weak will die. There will be more plant diseases and insect pests, which will have an impact on plant growth.

2-1-2

1. We must reduce CO2 emissions and the use of fossil fuels. The government should reward renewable energy, wind and solar power generation. Stock farms can use pig excrement to produce methane for power generation, and agriculture can burn crops such as straw to generate biomass energy.

2. In summer, the temperature in public places and government agencies should be required not to be reduced below 26-28°C to conserve energy.

3. We should use energy-saving electric appliances and adopt public transportation.

4. Everyone should treasure things and not waste them, live a thrifty life, and realize energy conservation and CO2 emissions reduction.

2-2

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Li Shumei TAIWAN T043

2-1-1

There will be an increased concentration of CO2 in the air, acidized sea, abnormal temperatures, more droughts, floods, and rainstorms. People will experience frequent disasters, the environment will degrade, and it will be harder for people to survive.

2-1-2

1. The government should strengthen the promotion and publicity of environmental protection issues among the public.

2. The government should formulate laws and regulations for environmental pollution, and intensify control and punishment.

3. With regard to environmental protection issues, everyone should safeguard and reinforce the execution, make concerted efforts to protect the earth, and curb environmental deterioration on the earth.

2-2

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TAIWAN T047

2-1-1

It will not be suitable for survival.

2-1-2

1. We should reinforce the concept mechanism of environmental protection.

2. We should enforce the necessary laws.

3. The government should lead by example.

2-2

Because people are too free, and in order to live people destroy the environment, but do not know how to realize sustainable operation. In the case of disasters, we only remember to apply for state compensation, and aren't aware that it's our problem and how to make improvements.

The government keeps on mentioning regulation, but the money is always embezzled by corruption, so the so-called regulation work is not radical. However, the environment cannot really be regulated, and people cannot be supported in setting up the concept of environmental protection.

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Gao Quanyou TAIWAN T048

2-1-1

It may result in the temperature rising year by year, the sea level rising, no survivable environment for flora and fauna, and consequently a lack of food, water, etc.

2-1-2

We should reduce air conditioning, adopt more bus transportation, reduce the emission of waste gas, have more contact with nature, and use natural wind to replace cool air.

2-2

There is a lack of energy and renewable energy such as petroleum and electric power, which are all necessary in our lives. However, there is less and less petroleum, and so far renewable energy is unknown. In terms of electric power, in Taiwan more electricity is used and there are fewer available power generation methods, which may become a potential concern in future.

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Li Wenfa TAIWAN T050

2-1-1

There will be more rain, high-temperature weather and typhoons.

2-1-2

We should conserve energy and reduce CO2 emissions.

2-2

Overdevelopment

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TAIWAN T052

2-1-1

If we don't adopt a supportive improvement plan, climate change will affect the environment and water. They are interrelated.

Climate change will cause unstable weather, flooding, etc.

People will then experience natural disasters, environmental pollution, and aggravation of their civil diseases.

2-1-2

- 1.All countries must formulate effective policies and plans.
2. These policies and plans should be executed strictly.
3. Every citizen needs to build an awareness of environmental pollution. Everyone should start with themselves to improve the environment.

2-2

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TAIWAN T053

2-1-1

Climate change is severe, and many major natural disasters have occurred all over the world this year and last year, which have been caused by climate change.

It will be too late if people worldwide only become aware of this issue once the weather becomes abnormal. People worldwide must take the environmental protection of all countries seriously, or they will suffer in less than 10 years.

2-1-2

- 1.Everyone should build an awareness of environmental protection, and the slogan does not belong to someone, but to everyone.
- 2.All countries should set up enterprise penalties for severe pollution.
- 3.All people should be informed of the progress of improvements.

2-2

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TAIWAN T054

2-1-1

Climate change will be too severe.

2-1-2

We should avoid excess pollution.

2-2

Food insecurity.

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TAIWAN T055

2-1-1

The earth's temperature will rise; the air quality will become worse and worse; water sources will be polluted.

2-1-2

We should improve the living quality, and strengthen the improvement of our living environment.

2-2

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TAIWAN T057

2-1-1

The globe will become increasingly warmer, and temperatures and the weather will be abnormal.

2-1-2

We should reduce pollution and curb environmental degradation.

2-2

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【Comments from who select Biodiversity as the #2 concern】

ARMENIA 036

2-1-1

If no biodiversity preservation measures are implemented, the most of the American species will extinct.

2-1-2

Nature conservation/environmental protection matters such as more protected areas; also privately owned protected areas.

2-2

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Kare Olerud NORWAY 179

2-1-1

The extinction of species will continue accelerating and the result is irreparable.

2-1-2

Human activity must be brought in balance with our natural environment. We cannot keep on expanding and “grabbing” new land or marine areas, but must preserve intact habits of adequate size to secure the survival of species.

2-2

Politicians on all levels, local, regional, national and international, must exercise political leadership. That means adopting and implementing all measures necessary, even unpopular ones, to stop the extinction of species and prevent increased global warming. This is what we have political leaders for. For far too many political leaders, even unpopular ones, however, short term concern for own reelection or reappointment seems to weigh more than

long term concern for the survival of species, including mankind, and for tackling the climate crisis.

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CUBA 016 S

2-1-1

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2-1-2

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2-2

As general tendency it can be said: The temperature was unusually high in months of winter in the last two years. Coral reefs are reducing slowly their coverage at low level, with predominance of coral species more resistant to swells and to the sediments, but producing scarce growth and number of reef. In recent years, the incident rate of diseases of coral has been very low, with rare exceptions. With temperature increase, the number of agricultural plague and vector of human diseases (mosquito vector of dengue with increase of rain in 2013, for example), in spite of much efforts and resources dedicated in Cuba to both problems. The sea level is rising and marine penetration is increasing. In the country, more and more matters related to climatic change regarding tendencies, vulnerability, confrontation and adaptation are investigated and prioritized.

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ARTURO FLORES MEXICO 049S

2-1-1

Measures are being taken, but in an insufficient manner. There is a lack of full consciousness about the loss of species and the environmental services of biodiversity.

In the near future, progress will be made in terms of the protection of some species and ecosystems, but the deterioration of global biodiversity will continue.

2-1-2

Reinforcing knowledge of the diffusion of the importance of biodiversity and environmental services for the welfare of society.

Investing money in the environment to prevent the loss or degradation of biodiversity in the productive and economic process.

Reinforcing the plan for justice to escape from impunity in cases that may affect biodiversity.

2-2

The loss of biodiversity is different from other major challenges confronted by humanity, to which technology has contributed to overtake. It is irreversible, and the improvement of all the environmental services can barely be seen in the short term.

It is necessary to think about the models of "lifestyle" in modern society and their impact not only on a local level, but also on a global level. It is not desirable or sustainable to have such levels of consumption of natural and energy resources by many of the societies of developed countries, although their efficiency and local impacts have been improved.

It is important to reinforce the idea that biodiversity and human welfare are closely related, and that its deterioration contributes to poverty.

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GHOUE Jean Paul CAMEROON 064F

2-1-1

Many other species will disappear from the earth's surface. The construction of hydroelectric dams will make disappear endemic freshwater species in the end. Industrial agriculture will make disappear herbaceous, liana and shrubby endemic species.

2-1-2

Develop human, material and especially financial means to enable more studies and knowledge on biology and on the distribution of species, protection and preservation of species recognized as being already in danger of disappearing, raise awareness of politicians, industrialists and the general public about the global risks related to the decrease of resources in general and especially of the extinction of particular species.

2-2

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2-1-1

- Degradation and dysfunction of ecosystems
- Rarefaction of species
- Destruction of species' habitats
- Change in the migration pathways of species
- Reduction of seed stock
- Regeneration problem

2-1-2

- Preserve endangered species and habitats
- Restore degraded ecosystems
- Organize grazing
- Create more protected areas
- Organize legal documents that regulate the use of biodiversity
- Develop awareness programs
- Integrate local people into space management (participative approach)
- Integrate biodiversity into educational programs
- Create seed banks
- Develop ex situ preservation programs

2-2

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Gannouni Slah eddine TUNISIA 082F

2-1-1

Fragmentation of ecosystems and a massive loss of species

2-1-2

Improvement of the management style for the protected area, creation of passageways for species displacements, fight against exotic species and invading species, increase people's awareness of the preservation of natural environments

2-2

Environmental problems are horizontal and require an intersectoral collaboration and the involvement of different parties

Lack of communication, hence the necessity to develop the relevant technical competencies

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SENEGAL 083F

2-1-1

Desertification, amplification of climate change phenomena

2-1-2

Reforestation, fight against wildfires, raise people's awareness, integrate the environment in strategies, development plans and programs.

2-2

To better take into account the environment in politics, it is important to set up a framework that is favorable for the evaluation of environmental services and properties to measure the sector in the economy of nations.

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Dardo Andrea Marti ARGENTINA 090S

2-1-1

If they do not take major measures to control deforestation and the use of the land, we will face a critical and irreversible loss of biodiversity in the region. This is a zone of high biodiversity; the most biodiverse region in Argentina.

2-1-2

In order to avoid this expected situation in the coming years, they should immediately implement controls on the use of the land and exploitation of the natural resources.

2-2

The region's environmental problems are based on ongoing deforestation and the inappropriate use of hydric

resources. With adherence to laws and regulations, most of the problems will be solved.

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URUGUAY 091S

2-1-1

In Uruguay, in particular, they have recently begun to take some measures such as the creation of protected areas for preserving the biodiversity of the area. In contrast, however, the current government has also taken the decision to establish economic business ventures that will have a major impact on this biodiversity, although it claims that it is protecting the environment, such as cellulose plants, open air mining, deep water ports, etc. If the environmental policy continues this way, I anticipate a significant degradation in the biodiversity of my country from now on over the next 10 years.

2-1-2

In the first place, governments should adopt coherent environmental policies with a focus on preserving the biodiversity of our region and its natural resources, independently of the major investments that could reach the country. But we, the scientists, can begin by generating environmental consciousness and alert the civil society about the state of environmental danger in which our planet finds itself. In this sense, we should disseminate our knowledge to the entire civil society, but in particular to the children, who are the future generations and are definitely going to be those who will be able to produce change.

2-2

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Alejandro Velazquez MEXICO 093S

2-1-1

The biodiversity alpha will decline by 20% in terms of well-known species and by 40% in terms of those that have not yet been described; the beta and gamma will be reduced by 40% each. The planet will lose information, and germplasm is the only thing with which we will be able to confront the problems of health, food and others that have not yet been expressed.

2-1-2

Directing conservation tasks toward a route for mitigating poverty, recognizing the role of productive and traditional systems and remaining limited to the themes of the investigation of systems of genetic simplification or the use of genetically modified organisms. The conservation of biodiversity is a social cultural problem that does not depend solely on the level of ecological knowledge and biodiversity itself.

2-2

Directing the tasks of the institutions concerned in the conservation of biodiversity toward the blueprint in a socio-geographical manner. Canalizing financial support born from local initiatives.

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COLOMBIA 095S

2-1-1

Colombia is a mega-diverse country, as confirmed by multiple studies, but unfortunately there are few people who consider this to be important. In this country, politics, war and many other ideas are prioritized, and the study and conservation of natural resources are ignored. Therefore, in spite of having started with projects and ways of making people conscious of the importance of the biodiversity we have, I do not believe that it is sufficient yet for achieving a country with less environmental deterioration.

2-1-2

What we should start to do is to continue generating information, publishing it and sharing it with the whole world, with the objective of making people change their way of thinking and believing that we have everything in our hands, and that it costs us nothing; having an awareness of protecting, conserving and saving our resources, as the land and animals are as important as a house, car and education, and without animal life, forests, and water, human beings will not be able to survive since we live with them.

2-2

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Arturo Mora ECUADOR 098S

2-1-1

Although they have made progress in terms of the conservation of biodiversity, the rate of loss of species and ecosystems continues to rise.

2-1-2

Changing our consumption habits toward more sustainable ways

2-2

It is important to take urgent measures for the conservation of biodiversity: We are all included in the conservation of biodiversity!

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ARANA, Marcelo Daniel
Marcelo Arana ARGENTINA 103S

2-1-1

They are making efforts on a global level to alleviate the loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Achieving awareness of the global value of biodiversity for the planet and all of us.

2-2

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Dossou Bodjrenou Sagbo Josea BENIN 114F

2-1-1

People are in danger of lacking sufficient natural resources to survive right off the bat. Deforestation, the promotion of monoculture, excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, excessive exploitation of water sources and in particular inadequacy in applying regulations in underdeveloped countries will accelerate the risk of substantial biodiversity loss on a local and global scale.

2-1-2

We need to reinforce the raising of the awareness of all actors, promote the application of regulations, and promote actions to fight against poverty.

2-2

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MADAGASCAR 143F

2-1-1

Madagascar is a hotspot country, so it is rich in biodiversity and there is a considerable threat. I think that if the habitat degradation of these species continues, in a few years' time, the distribution of certain species will be affected, resulting in the loss of certain species with a restricted distribution.

2-1-2

Provide financial and technological assistance to the actual forest corridors (biological bridges) and the areas presenting endemic species with a restricted distribution.

2-2

To protect our planet, I think that we need to balance the three pillars of sustainable development (social and economic values and the environment), particularly for us, the developing countries, who depend on natural resources, and also help civil society and the NGOs so that they can fully play their role of counter-power.

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Hery A. Rakotondravony MADAGASCAR 144F

2-1-1

The population explosion together with insufficient education and extreme poverty will rapidly lead to: (i) the disappearance of numerous habitats, refuges of biodiversity; (ii) the deterioration of hydrography and the drying up of streams; (iii) the silting-up of cultivable plains; (iv) the disruption of the national economy system, which is strongly dependent on natural resources. Aggravation of the situation of poverty, fights/disputes for purchasing natural resources; the ready explosion of civil wars.

2-1-2

(1) Effectively decentralize education and update university courses, taking into account the priority needs of the country (sustainable management of natural resources, outstanding technologies, mining sector and strategic industries, exploitation of renewable natural resources, etc.) (2) Move from an economy based on the primary

sector towards industrialization, taking the environmental parameters into account; (3) Depoliticize public functions and armed forces.

2-2

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MEXICO 170S

2-1-1

The natural environment will deteriorate at a faster rate, including the disappearance of various taxa that are right now at the edge of extinction, which at the same time will change the ecological relations.

2-1-2

We should avoid wasting natural resources, and since it is not feasible to stop using them, we should achieve more rational and sustainable use.

2-2

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Mark Robbins UK E015

2-1-1

Irreversible changes are now occurring as described by the very recent IPCC report.

2-1-2

Teach children about environmental matters. Disallow any non-ethical investments by banks etc. Introduce an "ecocide" law via a new organisation backed by religious (non-secular) groups.

2-2

Even UK universities refuse to accept that environmental catastrophe as being within their remit. To paraphrase a conversation that I had with a senior biological research committee: "The seas are dying, the forests are on fire and the climate may be changing"; "This is nothing to do with the Biological and Biotechnological Research Council!!!

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UK E025

2-1-1

Substantial changes in human life support systems, potential collapse of ecosystems and large scale alterations in the goods & services provided by the environment.

2-1-2

Reduce/stop degrading more land, restore land to natural habitats. Societal acceptance of responsibility; need to build strong institutions and agree on binding and enforced targets.

2-2

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Maximin DJONDO BENIN E034

2-1-1

Total loss of biodiversity with negative effect on local populations

2-1-2

Just have to push Benin Government to respect the CBD agreement and stop biodiversity destruction

2-2

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Simon N Stuart, PhD UK E045

2-1-1

The rate of extinctions will increase, and the loss of ecosystem services from biodiversity will accelerate. This loss may be irreversible. This will impoverish the lives of millions of people, and our planet will become less diverse and less able to sustain life.

2-1-2

Immediate actions are needed to implement all 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. International financial assistance

to achieve the Aich Targets should be increased 100-fold. The global economic model should be reformed to put the priority on ecological sustainability and equity, not on endless economic growth that the planet cannot support. Immediate, urgent measures are needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically and to find ecologically friendly ways to remove CO2 from the atmosphere.

2-2

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Bajomi Bálint HUNGARY E052

2-1-1

Many species will go extinct worldwide.

2-1-2

We have to stop deforestation and the overexploitation of marine fisheries.

2-2

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Fakhar-i-Abbas PAKISTAN E057

2-1-1

The use of Chemicals, (medicines, pesticides, fertilizers) will increase and the overall psyche of the population would turn violent more difficulties would be for survival of human life.

2-1-2

Legislation should be improved and enforcement should be ensured, for example one little example is that encroachment in habitat by locals converting wild land in agriculture land at higher rate.

2-2

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Mohsen KALBOUSSI TUNISIA E058

2-1-1

Loss of endemic or small geographic range species Rarefaction of hunted species Major environment dysfunctions

2-1-2

Make great efforts to sensitize people in order to respect life (mainly animals and plants) Enforce and sustain local scientists Support local specialized NGOs Lobby the Tunisian authorities in order to preserve natural resources

2-2

Many of the terrestrial vertebrates (mainly Reptiles and Mammals) species living in Tunisia are not known for science. Great efforts are to be made for a better understanding of their biology and ecology. There are no local financial supports for scientists who like to investigate more the living species in the country. The first step to preserve the living species is to support local scientists (not numerous), then develop more activities to preserve them (large public publications, restoration of degraded habitats, monitoring some keystone species...).

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AUSTRALIA E061

2-1-1

Increasing rate of species extinctions, ecosystem collapse

2-1-2

Effective control of invasive species, especially feral Cats and Red Foxes. Better fire management.

2-2

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Dusan Jelic CROATIA E064

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity can lead to severe loss of environmental services crucial to human survival. Species are lost before we can realize their full role in nature, and with this we lose their function. AAs this number of functions

lost is building up we will see the long term results when there will be no chance of reestablishing them.

2-1-2

Scientifically based conservation of nature.

2-2

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UK E066

2-1-1

Loss of diversity of life on earth loss of ecosystem services so direct impact on humans

2-1-2

Us? I don't think any one individual is capable of changing the course that the human species has taken. An evolutionary change away from competition and the essential belief that other species are there to serve humans, towards cooperation and the respect of other species, may change the way we interact with each other and other species.

2-2

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DEMINA, Olga RUSSIA E080

2-1-1

The sharp decline in biodiversity on the steppes and floristic phytocenotic organization level vegetation planet

2-1-2

1. Creating Don steppe reserve in the basin of the river Don. 2. Reverse the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation on the transformation Teberdinsky State Biosphere Reserve National Park.

2-2

The need for greening of agricultural production and the cessation of plowing of virgin lands in the steppe zone.

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Charles Perez GIBRALTAR E082

2-1-1

Loss of species diversity, loss of ecosystem cohesion and loss of habitats.

2-1-2

Water and land resources managed sustainably, in concert with sound environmental practices. Agricultural management compatible with environmental outlook. Environmental awareness in the population to evaluate the real cost and value of water and food resources.

2-2

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Oldemar Carvalho Junior BRAZIL E086

2-1-1

Degradation of ecosystems and spread of diseases. Economic deterioration, decreasing quality of life

2-1-2

A new approach to the concept of conservation areas, highlighting the multiple use of natural resources leading to an effective management of wild/protected areas, creation of new protected areas associated with community management and inclusion. The public politics, related to the management of conservation areas should stress or reconcile biodiversity with socio-economic development.

2-2

New research on biodiversity should focus on the ecological services, the importance of the species to the ecosystem and how this can affect human population.

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UK E088

2-1-1

Species loss, increase in the loss of populations of threatened species, increase in the banalisation (overall decline in richness and diversity) of habitats

2-1-2

Improve understanding of the requirements of keystone species, reverse the current trend for the UK government to reduce input to and support for conservation

2-2

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Atef Mohamed Kamel Ahmed EGYPT E1008

2-1-1

How does globalization Means of How does environment affect the environment? influence affect globalization? Environment and Globalization: Five Propositions 8 - Scale and composition of economic activity changes, and consumption increases, allowing for more widely dispersed externalities. - Globalization makes it increasingly difficult for states to rely only on national regulation to ensure the wellbeing of their citizens and their environment. - There is a growing demand and need for global regulation, especially for the means to enforce existing agreements and build upon their synergies to improve environmental performance. - Globalization facilitates the involvement of a growing diversity of participants and their coalitions in addressing environmental threats, including market and civil society actors. Governance - Environmental standards influence patterns of trade and investment nationally and internationally. - The nature of environmental challenges requires the incorporation of environmental

2-1-2

Strengthening the enabling environment so that countries can more effectively implement commitments made as Parties to the CBD; Environmental information management, environmental assessments, environmental sustainability, environmental conservation, environment pollution, analysis and research; Identification and development of tools and methodologies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; Transboundary conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

2-2

The Earth is faced with a multitude of interacting environmental problems that threaten our life support systems as well as Human culture, and possibly our survival as a species. The major sources of these problems are Human overpopulation and the intrusion of this population on Nature's life support systems: atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. Coupled with overpopulation--and, to large degree, its impetus-- is the expanding production and use of technological energy.

.....

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO E1010

2-1-1

In an oil and downstream industrial complex controlled economy, where business interests trump all other concerns; where the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) is controlled by the same governments that partner with private corporate business, and award multi-billion dollar contracts, thus nullifying or even overtly by-passing any semblance of EIAs, I see conditions getting progressively worse in Trinidad (less so in Tobago). More habitat destruction. Threats to local biodiversity. More land, river, and sea pollution. Lower water supplies.

2-1-2

As I see it, the only way Governments like ours pay attention is through International attention, and most importantly, embarrassment.

2-2

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Zelealem Tefera Ashenafi ETHIOPIA E1017

2-1-1

Complete deterioration of the situation unless a strong measure is take by all concerned parties.

2-1-2

Community awareness, law enforcement, increase in scientific understanding

2-2

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PHILIPPINES E1019

2-1-1

Extinction of species on a large scale in the terrestrial, and catastrophic decline of some species in the marine realms.

2-1-2

More dedicated species- and site-specific conservation projects

2-2

Corruption is one important underlying problem of environmental issues in the country

.....

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E1030

2-1-1

Biodiversity degradation has a big impact on the climate change, some species are being destroyed and extincted while they are part of the food chain. Deforestation taking place in some region may be one of the cause of the climate change

2-1-2

We need to reinforce community education on reforestation, plant more trees, we need to reinforce the legislation illegal exploitation of wildlife products, export of live animals, control on forest product and ivory trade since elephants are part of the food chain. Otherwise we will experience negative impact in long term.

2-2

The governments members should make a controle on land use, chemical pollution in some regions and provide a training on agricultural land use as well as agricultural land uses.

.....

SWAZILAND E1032

2-1-1

Collapse, increased climate change including increased vulnerability of ecosystem-dependent societies.

2-1-2

Address human population growth, our lifestyles, land use and increase investment in biodiversity conservation

2-2

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Esteban Orlando Lavilla ARGENTINA E1049

2-1-1

My investigation is centered on the study of the amphibious anuro. The amphibians are suffering, at global level, from an extremely worrisome process of reduction of its population and extinction, due to a multiplicity of factors, among which, you can find emerging diseases (not included in Table I), contamination and advance of the agriculture and livestock frontier, irreversible alteration of habitat and so on. Should it continue the environmental alteration rate at present level, we will see the batrachologic diversity noticeably be reduced.

2-1-2

Limiting the environmental alteration caused by expansion of the livestock and agriculture frontier. Limiting the use of agrochemical. Limiting the mineral exploitation, especially open air mining, in areas of particular biological diversity (especially in high mountains and Amazonia).

2-2

The larger biologic diversity is found in the underdeveloped countries, whose income comes principally from the raw material (products of agriculture, livestock farming, mining, hydrocarbon) with little or no value added. The economic bureaucracy of the respective government prioritizes the generation of the foreign currency over the natural environment conservation and biodiversity included in it, therefore the perspective in the medium term, is really worrisome.

.....

DENMARK E105

2-1-1

Compared to many parts of the globe, we are spoiled in Western Europe, because we have laws and mechanisms in place to forestall the loss of biodiversity. Yet despite a groundswell of green support and the relatively large political and financial commitment to its protection, we continue to witness the decline of even the common features of biodiversity which we means our children will be much the poorer in terms of genetic, species and

community biological diversity in 10 years from now.

2-1-2

Many government departments are recruiting managers to manage biodiversity conservation as a process rather than ecologists as experts. Politicians and perhaps the public are tired of bad news stories, so less investment goes into biodiversity monitoring and sympathetic nature conservation management and much that is invested is wasted. We need to wake up to the outrageous continued loss of natural resources and do something. Our NGOs need to be sharper and less afraid to rattle the cages of government, we need more societal influence to ensure protection of all levels of biological conservation and we need to combine international laws and agreements to safeguard biodiversity with vastly improved community involvement and education to make biodiversity conservation relevant to ordinary people again, especially in the cities, where urbanisation increasingly isolates folk from the potent influence of nature.

2-2

.....

Ramanamanjato Jean Baptiste MADAGASCAR E1051

2-1-1

Loss of species and biological diversity, loss of ecosystem services, negative impacts on socio-economy and human life.

2-1-2

Set up realistic action plans such as the objectives of Aichi. Reduce poverty in developing countries, improve governance, fight against trafficking in plants and animals.

2-2

Ensure the followup of environmental program financing. Reduce pressure and increase measures to preserve biodiversity. Fight pollution and all that is the source of global climate change.

.....

Marshall Banamwana RWANDA E1058

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented I foresee further Biodiversity loss and specifically in my region land use and agriculture have transformed all the ecosystems and other are threatened. The biodiversity remaining is clustered in few designated protected areas which are in turn threatened due to the continuous need for land.

2-1-2

We need to increase the population awareness, increase research and inventories to document the biodiversity, understand human impact on communities ecosystems and need to continuously work at national and international level to halt the species loss like illegal trade, animal killing, ..

2-2

We are facing an ever human growing pressure from human population coupled with its related activities. Species and the whole population are disappearing. So we need to take serious actions whether at national, regional and international level to cope with them.

.....

Alejandro Valenzuela ARGENTINA E1059

2-1-1

I believe that we will loss biodiversity while the managers, the decision makers and the scientifics spend their time focused in their personal career or in fight for money, power or glory.

2-1-2

People related to conservation issues need to work together and also to include different perceptions from general public encouraging the whole society to participate in conservations tasks

2-2

It is important include all society's perceptions and knowledge to work for solving environmental issues. While we work more for our own interest in place to work together the environmental issues will continue affecting our planet.

.....

Noel de Villiers SOUTH AFRICA E1061

2-1-1

Besides the extinction of many species, aggravated deterioration will intensify poverty in a self precipitating spiral.

2-1-2

Poverty needs to be alleviated urgently, coupled with improved adherence to existing legislation regarding environmental management.

2-2

Generally the long term effect of environmental degradation is not accorded the status it deserves and gets pushed lower and lower in the face of less consequential short term political priorities.

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SWITZERLAND E1065

2-1-1

Irreversible loss of species Associated loss of options and ecosystem goods and services Decreased ecosystem stability

2-1-2

Prevent direct destruction of populations and prevent loss and degradation of habitat by political (legal protection), economic (take biodiversity loss into account) and social (education) means.

2-2

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COLOMBIA E1066

2-1-1

Big social problems

2-1-2

Pressure on governments

2-2

.....

Bernardo Ortiz ECUADOR E1071

2-1-1

Intensification of habitat loss, degradation of habitats, further fractioning of vulnerable animal and plant populations, increase depletion levels from overexploitation (for commercial as well as for subsistence purposes) shift demand pressures towards other species as most targeted go commercially extinct, larger animal species accelerate extinction spiral, livelihoods affected by significant decrease in species with socioeconomic value, empty-forest syndrome intensified through creating ecological impacts with long term effects on ecosystemic resilience, and further imbalances that spiral towards more biodiversity loss.

2-1-2

Focus on recognizing the magnitude of the problems, and then work out solutions with local stakeholder, private sectors and government agencies (all jurisdictions) to plan coordinated actions that embrace the complexities of local economies and realities: piecemeal approaches have little if any impacts and coordinated action where bottom-up processes match top-down global and national policies that otherwise have no impact on local realities where things happen. Enhancing, empowering and promoting indigenous people's rights and stewardship of their resources based on sustainable economic alternatives is an urgent strategy. Development of capacities of local governments is also a huge priority as currently it is very poor and absence of technical guidance and leadership to implement policies, guide stakeholders towards sustainability is reduced to a minimum as an indicator of local political weight of the issue in the wider agenda. These local authorities have no coordination with other govt agencies that promote activities that create huge land use changes (driving biodiversity loss), or simply don't act to reverse loss and help create a better environment for conservation success (health, education, better controls, microcredits for sustainable activities, etc.).

2-2

Up to date, most of the focus of solutions and discussions has been kept in a technical sphere that has little meaning to politicians and decision makers. If the two spheres don't make the appropriate connections, it is going to be very difficult to curb problems and their dynamics. Involvement of local stakeholders demanding action and solutions is a way to create political awareness combined with urban-middle class conscience that can generate more solid solutions. Societies where short term gains are the route of social and political success are

doomed to lose any value that depends on long term processes and results. That is one of the biggest hurdles and the situation is worsening.

.....

COLOMBIA E1075

2-1-1

If there is no biodiversity, then the human kind will not have life support. In 10 years this will be reflected in less water, less food, less health. Is not possible to develop healthy economies without healthy environments, and the biodiversity is the basis.

2-1-2

1. Invest in actions related to conservation and sustainable use 2. Reduce illegal trade of species 3. Regulate exploitation of resources that can impact the biodiversity and ecosystem services. 4. Work with communities. 5. Respect the different concepts of sustainable development.

2-2

.....

Olumuyiwa Olowokure NIGERIA E1080

2-1-1

Total extinction of species like lions, elephants and antelopes, mass destruction of wooded areas.

2-1-2

Support government and private efforts towards conservation and protection. Work with communities on sustainable use of natural resources.

2-2

In Nigeria the Government is paying lip service towards protection and conservation, the few private NGOs need to be encouraged to help create awareness.

.....

GUATEMALA E1091

2-1-1

Lots of local extinctions of different species both known and unknown Diminishing of ecosystem services provided by biodiversity Extinction of knowledges related to biodiversity

2-1-2

To put more effort in education and training. Make more funds available to search the benefits of nature and spread the results by many means (tv, radio, web, newspapers, etc) Address environmental justice that is, consider who benefits and who doesnt , about our relation with biodiversity

2-2

Need a change in the economical systems, as new information is becoming available (eg. Picketty work on inequality)we have to encourage new and innovative ways of our relation with biodiversity (not seen only as commodities) change our way of consumption, be solidarity with the poor of our own countries and others

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Bernard Twinomugisha UGANDA E1095

2-1-1

In a survey conducted in 1996 in Uganda, it was found out that some large mammal species like Roan antelope, Black and white Rhino, Hunting Dog, Klipspringer have become locally extinct. What I foresee is that many more species will become endangered and possibly disappear. This is because of mainly conservation governance that has completely become monetised, hardly any professionalism both in recruitment and further training of personnel.

2-1-2

Depolitize conservation and wildlife management; review traditional methods of conservation and modern methods to come up with better approaches well aware that communities are not well empowered to make well informed decisions in their choice; recruit the private sector to be interested in wildlife farming to improve on the conservation matrix through landscape linkages.

2-2

Climate change will remain a bigger problem as long as local peoples livelihoods are not assured.

2-1-1

Less resilience for the ecosystem, less diversity

2-1-2

A more sustainable land use pattern

2-2

2-1-1

They are taking measures at different scales, although these measures are totally insufficient to stop the global loss of biodiversity. If the efforts in the conservation policy of the biodiversity are not intensified, the deterioration of the biodiversity and the environmental services of the ecosystems will continue worsening at a global scale, therefore, the quality of the life of people will also suffer deterioration.

2-1-2

At all the governments steps, a more effective and ambitious policies to mitigate or eliminate the causes of loss of biodiversity should be applied. The civil society, including the enterprises, should be implicated in a larger degree to attain the objective for conservation of the natural capital of the planet. All together citizens should become more conscious of the importance of the biodiversity and of the environmental services of the ecosystems the functioning of the human societies depends on, and should be implicated, to a great extent, in demanding the governments to intensify their policies for conservation.

2-2

Greater attention should be paid to the responsibility of the countries (the functioning of the economy and their social metabolism) regarding to the biodiversity conservation in the third countries. The interference in the fact that the imports of products and services, the investment in the foreign countries, monopolization of land, among other mechanisms, have its malign influence on the biodiversity, should be considered in its origin for reducing the ecologic footprint of each country beyond the politic borders (the utilization of natural resources of a third country).

2-1-1

Biodiversity loss will include food security and environmental problems.

2-1-2

Water resources is the most significant problem in the world, so I think we should start working on saving it

2-2

Pollution and contamination is occurring in global scale, we are polluting our oceans, the food and the air. how are we going to survive without the basic needs.

2-1-1

Rhino's will become extinct

2-1-2

Trading in Rhino horn should be stopped

2-2

In SA there are not strict enough control on littering, especially next to the roads where people. Heavy penalties should be set and implemented.

2-1-1

Destruction of major habitats would lead to species extinction and loss of aquifer replenishment.

2-1-2

Actions on all levels, from the individual to the government, need to be taken immediately. Public awareness

and realisation of responsibility of the individual is key.

2-2

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Edem Eniang NIGERIA E1127

2-1-1

I foresee climate change related problems escalating with increasing poverty and economic desperation

2-1-2

Unless government and other stakeholders change their attitude of paying lip service to environmental issues in Nigeria, and begin to carryout massive afforestation and ecological restoration projects devoid of corruption, there would be no other sustainable formulae to adopt to save the nation from the Dooms day

2-2

The environmental degradation currently going on in the Niger Delta region must be tackled and at least 10 more Protected Areas created within the region.

.....

Millard F Coffin AUSTRALIA E1153

2-1-1

Increasing loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Stabilize and then decrease global population.

2-2

.....

TAIWAN E1170

2-1-1

Some of the population of large mammals in Africa and south/southeast Asia, without strong reverse, may continue to decrease to a degree of no return.

2-1-2

Full participation from the to 1000 corporates in the world to change the convention operation of production of goods and services. Collaboration among governments, corporates, and locals.

2-2

.....

BELGIUM E1173

2-1-1

Ecosystems are on the brink of collapse. Many species of animals and plants are disappearing. All the trends indicate that ecosystems exploitation is unsustainable.

2-1-2

Change of economic policies: ascribe pricing to ecosystem services Establishment of an ambitious and effective network of protected areas that are correctly financed Improvement of international and domestic nature protection legislations

2-2

Biodiversity problems are seriously compounded by a number of factors ranging from climate change, urban sprawl, demography, absence of correct pricing and absence of implementation of the polluter pays principle.

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AUSTRALIA E1182

2-1-1

Ongoing decline in biodiversity and also lack of local small scale monitoring to determine if there is in fact improving biodiversity from landholder practices

2-1-2

We need to include and recognise biodiversity as part of farmer and indigenous landscape managers role in the environment.

2-2

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Boriana Mihova BULGARIA E1186

2-1-1

Key biodiversity elements will become extinct locally, including significant elements of the food chain like birds of prey; pollinating insects will be affected.

2-1-2

Better implementation of the biodiversity legislation should be secured. land use changes should be restricted, especially concerning conversion of agriculture and forest lands to urbanized territories.

2-2

Awareness of decision makers should be enhanced, as to recognize the key role of biodiversity conservation as factor for the human well being and standards of life.

.....

SINGAPORE E1205

2-1-1

Mass-extinction

2-1-2

I think the problem is that 1. all environmental problems (not only the three which I have selected) are inter-linked; 2. we may already have passed the 'point of no return'; and 3. although all of us can do something, it is very limited what us ordinary people can do.

2-2

It think one issue that is often overlooked or at least not mentioned is that over-population is one of the most critical problems, and this has caused most of the environmental problems

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Yaroslav MOVCHAN UKRAINE E1223

2-1-1

Worsening the ecosystem services, collapse of biosphere

2-1-2

Changes in habits and technologies, more protected areas and econetworks, ban on hunting/fishing, stop of assimilation virgin territories

2-2

We should change the mentality and economic indicators assuming the need of ecologically friendly sustainable manner.

.....

Anshuman Tripathi INDIA E1224

2-1-1

Many species will be lost by remaining unknown to human beings. Future coming generation will not be able to see many mighty species. We would not be able to get many natural resources and commodities in future. Ecological processes will be hampered. Planet will be inhospitable. Survival will be very tough. Ecological imbalance will happen.

2-1-2

Extension of Protective Areas upto 10% of countries geographical area. Time limit for increase in Forest Cover atleast 33% of country's geographical area. Zero discharge of effluents, sewage etc in natural water bodies. Zero tolerance on conversion of Forests, Agricultural lands and wetlands in industries. Increase on Awareness and Stewardship.

2-2

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Durojaye A Soewu NIGERIA E1225

2-1-1

Massive loss of biodiversity (fauna and flora) with serious consequences for the environment and the quality of

living.

2-1-2

Educate and enlighten the populace on the need to support conservation efforts; -strengthen the protective machinery for biodiversity; Develop the economy of the local communities to give the people alternative means of making a living apart from unregu.

2-2

Poverty, low level of literacy and very low level of awareness about the essence of biodiversity conservation are major impedances to solving environmental problems in low economy countries of the world.

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THE NETHERLANDS E1245

2-1-1

Loss of biological resources(fauna and flora)

2-1-2

1. Increase research activities and invest funds in it; 2. Academic institutions need to be involve in biodiversity conservation activities, 3. use of social media application to bring together keys stakeholders in exchanging issues of biodiversity 4. collaboration between Governmental institution and NGOs or Agencies having biodiversity conservation in their duties especially while elaborating biodiversity policies.

2-2

Land use: This is a issue due to increase in population across the globe. In Africa, Agriculture contribute a lot to the poor land use and management due to lack of mechanization farming and agriculture field.

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John Parks USA E125

2-1-1

Our current conservation and management measures are insufficient to halt or slow the rate of endemic species extinction. Our efforts have appeared simply to slow the inevitable loss of species. There have been a few notable exceptions to this overall trend (e.g., the recovery of Humpback whale populations).

2-1-2

Reversing the decline in species extinction in Hawaii would require: (1) Changes in modern cultural values and public opinion sufficient to result in changed behaviors of average citizens; (2) Reduction in the rate of development and economic growth, particularly associated with the tourism industry; (3) Reduction in human population growth and immigration rates; (4) Reduction in human consumptive patterns and uses, including freshwater, land use, fossil fuels, and imported goods.

2-2

Hawaii is both marketed and perceived by visitors as a paradise. It is far from it. Hawaii is a real-time laboratory of the deleterious effects that modern day human beings have on isolated, contained island ecosystems and archipelagos.

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Vicente Paeile CHILE E1255

2-1-1

The rate of population loss and genetic variability of the native species will go up, and more species will be extinguished, or will enter into a phase that may lead to extinction. Our ecosystems will be simplified and homogenized at a global level, they will become more vulnerable, and the life will be lost.

2-1-2

Investing in the protection of areas, stopping changes of the lands toward monofarming, eliminating the technology based on biocides, protecting the health of rivers, oceans, stopping the cut of natural forests, eliminating intensive livestock farming.

2-2

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Innokentiy Okhlopkov RUSSIA E1262

2-1-1

Sharp declining in quantity and quality of biodiversity

2-1-2

Create special protected territories and to reduce industrial activities

2-2

The base problem is the inforcing of industrial activities in remote regions and, as result of this, the declining in animal number

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A. Nandakumar B.V.Sc. SRI LANKA E1284

2-1-1

Soil erosion, floods and natural disasters.

2-1-2

Stop felling trees, plane new technologies on bio diversity

2-2

interesting topics

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Donald R. Drake USA E129

2-1-1

Rates of extinction will continue to rise. Even the species that do not go extinct will be reduced to population sizes that limit their functional roles in the environment.

2-1-2

Greater efforts must be made to engage the general public in activities that will help them appreciate biodiversity and adjust their lifestyles to achieve a more positive influence on the biosphere.

2-2

I still have some hope, but am resigned to the fact that the vast majority of people will not act to preserve the environment or the species in it until conditions have deteriorated to levels that severely impact them directly.

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Michael Mahony AUSTRALIA E152

2-1-1

Continued species and population extinction. Continued spesies and popualtion declines. Loss of ecosystem services on a landscape scale. Some major ecosystems reaching a tipping point from which they will not be able to return even if remedial action is taken.

2-1-2

Individuals must take action on a local level to protect ecosystems. However, the general citizen is not empowered. Education of citizens, associated with clear examples of how action can be taken is necessary to assist and encourage local action. Understanding on a local level will create an informed community, which in turn should result in political change (policy development, legislation and action). Professional Scientist have a significant role in influencing government understanding and policy. They need to be working with economists, industry, agriculture and social scientist to inform political understanding and policy. Governments need to lead and to lead they need to have solid and dependable sources of information. In my country there is a dumbing down of science and a lack of appreciation of the need for good information to drive policy and action.

2-2

There have been many great advances in the past two decades. World health is on example. It is clear that as life expectancy increases population growth slows and it is possible to see a future with a stable human population, and a sharing of esential resources. This is possible if we reduce wanton waste in the developed countries of the world and approach sustainability. I am confident and optimistic that this can be achieved with strategic investment in the most important areas. The great danger is that humanity will have destroyed the earth's capacity to support us before we reach a sustainability. The destruction of our natural heritage is the greatest threat to long term survival.

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SOUTH KOREA E157

2-1-1

Many species, which are not currently regared as threatened species, will face stronger pressure of extinction or population decline, resulting the loss of local and global (in case of migratory species) biodiversity.

2-1-2

Public awareness programs on the loss of biodiversity are required. To against the loss of biodiversity, supports

from the public are essential parts in decision making for development or conservation, at least in developed countries.

2-2

Habitat loss (in terms of quantity, quality, and diversity) for wildlife from intensive/extensive land use may cause changes in lifestyles, pollutions, fossil fuel use and CO2 emissions as well as the biodiversity loss.

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CAMBODIA E164

2-1-1

Species will continue to go extinct from the region, and populations of extant species will decline further.

2-1-2

Conservation of very threatened species should be prioritised. Laws protecting those species need to be enforced. A greater emphasis needs to be placed on prevention of hunting and trade. Change in societal attitudes to conservation are needed.

2-2

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Eric Bakwo CAMEROON E187

2-1-1

Extinction of many species

2-1-2

Education -research -capacity bulding of local communities

2-2

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FINLAND E200

2-1-1

At the global level: Increasing number of extinctions, increasing extinction debt (extinctions with a time lag), decreasing ecosystem services, exploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources, loss of the potential of genetic resources for industries, changes in the identity of people and loss of cultural heritage In Finland: Slow improvement in general, but we don't live on an island

2-1-2

Create a functioning, well-managed global system of protected areas, invest in biodiversity (areas, species conservation and new technologies), get rid of perverse incentives, decrease global inequality and promote the fair share of the benefits of biodiversity

2-2

We have lost a lot, but we have much more to lose, if nothing is done

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Maia Akhalkatsi GEORGIA E207

2-1-1

The IUCN categories are not determined for plant species in Georgia. Red list is not done correctly. Natura 2000 habitat types are classifcated but priority habitat are not accepted by governmental lows.

2-1-2

The IUCN categories of plant species should be done by correct methodology. The red list should be done not only as endemic species but as conservation needs to determine. priority habitat types should be determined and accepted by lows.

2-2

Problem in Georgia is genetic erosion of landraces and local cultivars. The genbank contains germplasm and restoration is possible to do. Natura2000 program will be good conservation process for the country.

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Olaf Jensen USA E212

2-1-1

Diminished biodiversity, greater similarity of plant and animal communities across the world (biotic

homogenization), simplification and consequent loss of resilience in food webs.

2-1-2

Slow and/or reverse land use change, better enforcement of poaching and wildlife trafficking laws, reduce demand for wildlife products.

2-2

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GREECE E213

2-1-1

My country, Greece, is home for 1.400 endemic plant species, of which only a handful are legally protected, while the conservation status for most of them remains uncertain. Loss of biodiversity, in my opinion, is most critical as it results to the permanent decrease of the most valuable of the natural resources and concludes to the deterioration of the complexity of life and natural wealth. I think that current state of Greece enables central government to compromise upon environmental protection with the excuse of the economic crisis and the urgent need for foreign investments. If this situation continues I predict a significant impact on various habitats with unfavorable consequences for the preservation of wild life.

2-1-2

I guess an international campaign on the contradiction between development and nature with special focus in countries that are in desperate need for private investments will help to raise awareness among the target group of investors that Greece is aiming to attract.

2-2

In my opinion points of conflict between economy and environment should be highlighted as also the relative points of synergy. The basic scope should be transforming economic players from enemies to allies of environment in general and biodiversity in specific.

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Giuseppe VENTURELLA ITALY E219

2-1-1

Many areas of Italy are already subjected to tropical-like climate. Hydrogeological instability is increasing landslides. Desertification in some regions of southern Italy. Progressive loss of biodiversity

2-1-2

Reduction of atmospheric pollution Reforestation and regeneration of natural areas Sustainable agriculture Conservation of natural resources

2-2

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VIETNAM E235

2-1-1

1. Increasing of the extinction rate for the rare/endangered species 2. Habitat loss due to conversion of the natural land to the industrial areas 3. Critical problems with the invasive species to compete with the local/endemic species

2-1-2

1. Effectively implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan. 2. Invest more on rehabilitation programs to restore the natural habitats 3. Human resources capacity building for both scientists and managers

2-2

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Md. Mahbubur Rahman BANGLADESH E236

2-1-1

Many of the important biodiversity resources will be lost, many will be under threat and will limit ecosystem goods and services. This will impact peoples livelihoods, well-being, local environment, agricultural productivity etc.As a result there will be more conflicts, social unrest,

2-1-2

First of all huge awareness raising activities required at all levels of the people and engage them in biodiversity

conservation and environment protection activities. These also needs to be mainstreamed within the government system, every agency will act and enable acting of their associates/clients for biodiversity conservation and environment protection. Policy, plans and legal provisions are inline and properly implemented, financial ability enhanced, research and experience sharing done.

2-2

It appears to me that global climate change is going to impact Bangladesh worse, where we are least responsible, the responsible parties should contribute with finance and technology to cop. And biodiversity should be given equal priority, because here many people are directly dependent on biodiversity resources for their livelihoods, again, degradation of biodiversity resources will foster climate change.

.....

David Willyams AUSTRALIA E240

2-1-1

A major loss of ecologically important species and the loss of a few species of critical value for human survival

2-1-2

Limit land clearing. Limit urban and agricultural expansion into natural areas. Increase food protection in already cleared areas to eliminate need for further clearing of natural lands. Increase intensive aquaculture and horticulture. Restore protected lands and waters that have been degraded. Reduce pollution runoff into our oceans and freshwaters. International protection, administration and funding for critical human life-support ecosystems (e.g. open-ocean planktons, amazon and congo rainforests, major rivers eg Danube eg Nile). Increase in global national park network. International Conservation Park for the bulk of Antarctica.

2-2

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UK E246

2-1-1

Continued loss of species and habitats

2-1-2

Wider ecosystem approach management recognising the core importance of maintaining ecosystem functions including protection of species and habitats by managing factors that can affect these.

2-2

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Haydn Washington AUSTRALIA E251

2-1-1

Australia - further extinctions and loss of communities World - accelerating extinction rate due to synergism of increasing threats

2-1-2

Australia - ban all clearing of native vegetation, revegetate significant areas, connect large natural areas (wilderness) together with corridors World - move from a growth economy to steady state economy, stabilise then reduce population, stop further clearing native vegetation, act strongly on climate change

2-2

The biodiversity crisis is caused by three 'elephants in the room', overpopulation, overconsumption and addiction to a growth economy. Most of these are still inadequately discussed or ignored.

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UK E266

2-1-1

Biodiversity underpins ecosystem services, leading to a range of environmental problems that would have a direct impact on society.

2-1-2

The importance of biodiversity in providing for human well-being and sustainable economic development needs to be communicated to policy and decision makers, either through valuation studies or other appropriate evidence-based reports.

2-2

2-1-1

Lost of Biodiversity: Animals and Forest

2-1-2

Need a well establishment of local development

2-2

Frequent and abundance of rain decrease
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2-1-1

many species will get extinct

2-1-2

Law enforcement and species monitoring programs

2-2
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2-1-1

Biodiversity is fundamental to the world's environmental health, supporting human wellbeing for ecosystem services and providing the fundamental natural resources that are required by society and future generations. If current trends continue we may lose a significant proportion of the world's biodiversity, which cannot ever be replaced and limit the options of future generations most severely. Biodiversity provides the building blocks for most ecosystems and its loss is fundamental to the causes of poverty and much environmental degradation. The continuing growth in world population will require that biodiversity be maintained to support food security, human health and well being as well as safe, clean and stable environments.

2-1-2

While there is a growing international movement to safeguard biodiversity, it has still not been recognised by most governments as fundamental to their countries futures and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into economic planning and sustainable development concerns is still poorly developed.

2-2
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2-1-1

According to the deforestation, diversity and abundance of species will be decreased in next 10 years. Many government, non-government organizations, universities are care about these things. But, they don't get any actions to avoid the reasons for decreasing biodiversity in Sri Lanka, one of the biological hot-spot in the world. This is because many politicians breaking the rules for conserving biodiversity.

2-1-2

Environmental law of the country should be equal to every person in the country to conserve the biodiversity in this island.

2-2

Give better idea about national and world wide biodiversity, what is the situation we have, conservation of our biodiversity, how we can protect our natural forest systems like that for school children, undergraduate and graduate, politicians in every country. Specifically we have to target undergraduate and graduate who don't have background about biodiversity and environment impacts, conservation etc..as the fields areas of engineering, arts, financial. This is because they are the persons go to the government jobs in the future and make the decisions to destroy out valuable biodiversity.
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2-1-1

Most of the endangered mammals species will only live in captivity

2-1-2

Be present in regions of threat and support law reinforcement

2-2

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BRAZIL E288

2-1-1

Descontroled chain of extinction, less and worse ecosystem services

2-1-2

Effective conservation plans for apex consumers (big predators and so on, depending of each ecosystem) as it has been highlighted recently by many scientist, like Michael Soul? and collaborators in many scientific papers. Apex consumers are essential for keeping ecosystem work on. Little importance has given to this issue by societies and the States have done only placebos. If the ecosystem are top-down organised, the conservation action should do the same. The societies have to choose better representants confident with this issue and order more effective plans.

2-2

Biodiversity was the most relevant to me because extinction is forever, and conservation works and it is cheaper than ecosystems without species. I can't see anything worse. The main cause for this situation is by far the land use and land cover change due to life style. The population could be a problem too, but it sounds me easier to change life style than policies to human population control.

.....

ISRAEL E301

2-1-1

It is worrisome that we don't even know which species are being affected and how. The biodiversity pays the price for most other environmental issues.

2-1-2

Prioritise conservation and invest in research to survey what's out there and its situation. The scariest thing is we don't know what to protect, and for some we no longer have the right environment to sustain reproduction.

2-2

Big companies have too much power because money buys more votes than reason or long-term quality of life. The polluting bodies, and governments must act responsibly for the future of this planet.

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USA E302

2-1-1

Continued loss of keystone species in terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

2-1-2

We need to stop treating our coastlines like our toiletbowl.

2-2

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Germano Woehl Junior BRAZIL E305

2-1-1

Significant loss of biodiversity of the Atlantic Rainforest ecosystem that is undergoing rapid extinction

2-1-2

Save the Atlantic Rainforest. Avoid deforestation.

2-2

We must stimulate the interest of Brazilian society in nature conservation to save the Rainforest

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Rengassamy Marimuthu INDIA E316

2-1-1

The biodiversity loss will be more.

2-1-2

Positive initiatives to be taken to conserve the biodiversity by all the stakeholders such as setting up or extend more wildlife protected areas, community initiatives in conservation, revival of organic biologically diverse farming, legal and policy measures, participatory methods like joint forest management, sustainable use of biological resources for livelihoods, creation of institutions for natural resource management etc.

2-2

My another important concern is controlling the climate change. Climate change is already affecting human societies on every continent,including decreasing agricultural output, worsening access to freshwater, exacerbating extreme weather, acidifying the oceans, and adding the risk of internecine conflict. Everyone in the world going to affect by the climate change. So, we have to give utmost importance to control the climate change.

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Muhammad Senang Sembiring INDONESIA E319

2-1-1

There will be significant species extinct 10 years from now if we don't start with biodiversity conservation actions

2-1-2

We have to start to raising awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation

2-2

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Patrick Williot FRANCE E337

2-1-1

A continous deterioration of biodiversity

2-1-2

Decreasing the human pressure on hearth

2-2

Concurrence between states, power , extrapower of excess of financial activities, competition

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Denise Joines USA E342

2-1-1

Simplification of ecosystems, leading to collapse of services required for human civilization

2-1-2

Reduce population growth through programs educating women and improving health Move humanity swiftly to a plant-based diet Terminate subsidies to destructive industries.

2-2

There are many steps society could take now to lessen the impacts of climate change to biodiversity and ecosystem function, but the easiest, most effective change is an immediate shift to a plant-based diet. The United Nations' report, "Livestock's Long Shadow"and subsequent analysis shows animal agriculture is responsible for as much as 50% of all climate change emissions globally. Take into account water pollution and land-use change, and the impacts multiply exponentially. My question: why, if this is a relatively easy and painless step to take, are not all people aware of and concerned about the global environment making this personal choice immediately? What level of denial are we all in?

.....

IRAN E356

2-1-1

None of the Aichi Targets can be achieved by 2020

2-1-2

Reliable and updated status report for biodiversty - biodiveristy monitoring system

2-2

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UK E359

2-1-1

The conditions I for see are: Pollution, Air pollution. Extreme climate events. Shortage of resources for life.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon emissions, private use of cars, rationalise water supplies, research into nuclear fission.

2-2

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Segundo Coello ECUADOR E368

2-1-1

Serious loss of native biodiversity. Collapse of fisheries and related effects on food security, employment and economy. Protected areas unable to sustain functional communities. Loss of sensitive species and animals that require large areas to feed and move (e.g., large mammals, birds).

2-1-2

Mainstream economic incentives and public awareness. The economy has to include the value of biodiversity, conservation practice has to be an integrated part of all actions public and private. Protected areas have to have functional linkages and produce tangible products and services to society.

2-2

Fisheries collapse, introduced species (e.g., tilapia, common doves), water pollution from mining and agriculture, and deforestation are the most serious threats in Ecuador

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AUSTRALIA E372

2-1-1

A large part of biodiversity is extinct, changing ecosystem functioning and human quality of life.

2-1-2

We need to reduce our global footprint, change our economic systems and way of life.

2-2

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Lou Vanny CAMBODIA E375

2-1-1

Without urgent concrete action and political will to protect the existing biodiversity, some species of biodiversity will be on the verge of extinction and some others will be extinct due to the destruction of natural biodiversity as the natural habitats.

2-1-2

To stop economic land concession granting; To prioritize the conservation and protection of biodiversity contributing to promoting the national economic development; To engage all stakeholders ranging from the local level to the national level to take part in the biodiversity protection

2-2

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David Johns USA E379

2-1-1

Continued loss of species, especially more wide-ranging animals, but also loss of non-charismatic species. Habitat conversion to human use and habitat fragmentation makes adaptation more difficult and maintaining ecologically effective populations more difficult. With more and more people consuming greater amounts, fewer resources are available to other species.

2-1-2

Humans need to significant reduce their footprint (dismantle economies based on unending growth), more and larger protected areas are needed, and they need to be connected.

2-2

The state of biodiversity and ecological health continue to decline because there is inadequate political force being applied to decision makers. Conservationists & environmentalists are politically weak, too timid, and have forgotten how to organize.

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PHILIPPINES E382

2-1-1

Loss of Biodiversity is loss of critical habitats as well. Without it, a lot of ecological services will be affected.

2-1-2

Do all possible strategies both passive and pro-active approach/strategies to rehabilitate existing habitats.

2-2

There's just too many debates and talks going on and less action on the ground. Meanwhile, the environment is deteriorating and affecting everyone.

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Gérard Collin FRANCE E401

2-1-1

The spaces dedicated to nature will be reduced to small spots unable to maintain them because of their size agriculture will have production difficulties due to the absence of necessary relations with nature (cf pollinisation) society will reflect more and more individual behaviour that will be at the reverse of a comprehensive view of our world

2-1-2

The main action to be undertaking would be a serious and scientific easy approach communicated to everyone on the relations existing between nature and our daily life (nature is not just beautiful); even if we are not directly concerned by the conservation of nature we are condemned to look carefully to it

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E402

2-1-1

More extinctions, less diverse habitats

2-1-2

Implement the CBD, its Aichi targets, and NBSAPS

2-2

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Sylvia A Mitchell JAMAICA E403

2-1-1

If no measures are put in place, we are going to lose our natural biodiversity. This will be mainly due to destruction of natural habitats without care for the biodiversity in these areas.

2-1-2

More funds and support are needed for scientists, especially in hot spots, to document especially plants and to work out sustainable ways to use them for health and wealth. Also develop propagation methods, genetic analysis, product development etc. Areas need to be designated as wild and funds allocated as such. In vivo, ex vivo and in vitro gene banks need to be supported.

2-2

There is still a lack of available information, especially at the level of school children doing projects. They are our future and too often this information is very scattered. For example, my daughter was looking for information on polluted rivers in our country and could not find a list or any well put together information to read.

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Richard Shefferson USA E410

2-1-1

We will likely lose virtually all predator animal species, and most large plant species. Also, many more specialist species will be lost.

2-1-2

Increased preservation measures of both small and large tracts of land and other habitat.

2-2

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SPAIN E412

2-1-1

The situation will continue to deteriorate

2-1-2

Is necessary to invest and develop specific actions to remedy the situation. Educating society in the sense of caring for the environment is also necessary

2-2

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Samuel COUTEYEN REUNION E418

2-1-1

I think that many species will be more threatened than today and some of them could disappear.

2-1-2

If water preservation or the reduction of the use of fossil energy are considered by a large public, conservation of the biodiversity is nowadays regarded as a specialist problem. In every places occupied by human, we should give a place to native species (plants, invertebrates and small vertebrates). A simple thing to do, but native species are often less beautiful than exotic species or considered insignificant by people.

2-2

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PORTUGAL E426

2-1-1

Species will disappear putting in danger feeding the population.

2-1-2

Paying more attention to environment degradation.

2-2

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FRANCE E427

2-1-1

Drastic decrease of biodiversity, leading to unbalanced ecosystems and deterioration of the nature.

2-1-2

Protecting natural habitats more and more, stopping harvest of woods or wild lands in the maximum of places possible. Protecting species as biodiversity units is not enough, as lands are too much converted for agriculture and other unsustainable uses.

2-2

Globally human population is growing too fast if you consider what the earth can contain. That leads to destruction of most of natural habitats, even if they contain even iconic species. Protecting species is not enough when you see forests and natural habitats are totally damaged. Moreover, demography is the main key, but it's hot topic and difficult to improve the situation in many poorer countries.

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Arvind Kumar Jha INDIA E435

2-1-1

The biodiversity elements will be significantly damaged, livelihood systems of local populations will be adversely affected. A strong thrust be given to competency building of the concerned government servants as also local masses.

2-1-2

An integrated approach combining ex-situ and in-situ conservation strategies be adopted with the participation of local communities. Professional considerations be duly prioritized.

2-2

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JATHAR, Girish Avinash INDIA E441

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity is a slow process. However, in systems thinking perspective slow is always fast. After a delay the process of extinction will go rapid and humans can seldom do anything to stop or reverse the process. In India the situation in coming 10 years will go worse as the pressure of population on ecosystem will increase. Coupled with climate change, failing crops and threat to food security there is little hope that communities could cope up with the situation. This may lead to widespread disease outbreak, economic breakdown and social anarchy.

2-1-2

To prevent the possible catastrophe a systemic intervention is required. All developmental activities in ecosensitive zones should be stopped immediately. Valuation of ecosystem services should be done and new system based on this valuation should be implemented. Communities should be given incentive for protecting their ecosystems and biodiversity within. People should be taxed for the ecosystem services they use. Environmentally damaging projects should be phased out systematically and replaced with environmentally friendly ones. Overall the growth of development should be slowed down or pushed to negative growth.

2-2

It seems we have walked too far on the road of development where it is very unlikely that we will reverse the damage. The loss of biodiversity to development is a lethal trade off. This trade off for small gain would be detrimental to the future of human race. Ultimately, resource depletion, climate change, social anarchy will lead to extinction of Anthropocene age. Unmanageable economic growth has led to inequity among humans and pressures of this growth is taking entire world to a point of no return. It is very unlikely, that human species would be able to reverse this process. As Jared Diamond rightly said the human society is heading for collapse where Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed. Its ultimately us who will choose which side we want to go.

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BEDRICH MOLDAN CZECH E448

2-1-1

The level of biodiversity will be further reduced significantly

2-1-2

Educate people and take the issue seriously when planning and implementing any industrial or developmental activity

2-2

People do not generally understand what biodiversity actually means

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BRAZIL E458

2-1-1

Loss of numerous species.

2-1-2

Environmental protection and population's awareness.

2-2

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LAXMI KANT DADHICH INDIA E459

2-1-1

To me the environmental problems in the world today are all man made, and these problems did appear because of the ignorance of nature. Our all religious holy books did speak for the abiotic ecosystem and that is true now that in spite of all the best possible livable development we still could not manufacture the precious components of life THE AIR, WATER AND THE SOIL much needed for our own survival, and biodiversity becomes the major part to it. Can we really think of curing disease, making humus and a pure air for our existence without primary producers. If yes, then nothing more to write or explain and if No then one must understand the value of Natural Capital and its biodiversity. World Governments must frame the rules to follow and also to get them implemented.

2-1-2

Proper Governance for solving environmental problems with a mind and heart to have solutions at the global level is the need of the hour. Nothing more is to be done except to have the real ratifications of all treaties and protocols signed by various governments at different levels. Say, Montreal Protocol, CBD, Kyoto protocol, MA, CITES and to have an action for completion of MGD in appropriate or stipulated time might suggest solution to the problems. What actually is needed is to have a global governance political will blende with administrative will at all appropriate junctures as we all know that the rules are made for the people and the environment and not vice versa.

2-2

Natural capital has its main share in having biodiversity that provides a variety of ecosystem services . Humankind relies on these services may it be provisioning, regulating, culture or supporting and are contributing to human beings in providing security, health, social relations and freedom of choice and action. There is a need to make sure to have a value of ecosystem services as we all know that we all want to live in PEACE and not in PIECES. Thus it will be appropriate to have environmental friendly technology that provides planning and management using all relevant forms of knowledge and information about ecosystem services including the knowledge of local and indigenous groups. A slight disturbance in nature's creation might bring a major devastation. Population explosion is hampering the benefits of growth and development and its management may help in reducing the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services.

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Adam Williams USA E460

2-1-1

I foresee the continued extinction of local, endemic, native species, and their replacement by non-native flora and fauna; a biotic homogenization across the globe with extreme impacts on ecosystem services and the resiliency of the natural systems that we are all a part of.

2-1-2

We need to all be engaged in the promotion and protection of local, native species, and vigilant against the spread of non-native species. this should be reflected in our own backyards, in our habits when traveling and transporting goods, and in governmental policies aimed at preserving the uniqueness of place and defining best practices for land use.

2-2

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Gabriella Fredriksson INDONESIA E464

2-1-1

Many endemic and endangered species, or unidentified species will go extinct.

2-1-2

Consumerism is driving bad land use planning that is causing conversion of forest, extinction of biodiversity and environmental disasters to occur more frequently, as well as loss of fresh water resources.

2-2

Clearly the problems the environment and biodiversity are complex, also fraught with corruption at all government levels, lawlessness, and lack of conservation/environmental constituency. Much of this driven by consumerism that is promoted worldwide, but has now reached even the most remote corners of the world.

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Edgar Daniel Rodriguez Rodriguez COLOMBIA E471

2-1-1

The loss of biodiversity will be increased, decreased agricultural production, more inputs subsidy, increased monoculture palm, corn and sugar cane

2-1-2

Increase the use of traditional seeds and aliemntaria security. Disminución imports of agricultural products by TLC. Deceleration locomotive mining-development. Manage projects in accordance to regional biodiversity road infrastructure. Increased environmental education processes. Decreased runaway consumerism in South America.

2-2

The general ideas of development and lack of environmental education in the country, prevent the people see the need to protect the environment, or at least not to visualize the need to manage a region that shows high levels of

biodiversity, which are associated with environmental services.

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Thomas Brooks SWITZERLAND E497

2-1-1

Accelerating irreversible loss of our natural heritage, especially for sets of species for which drivers are particularly acute (e.g., amphibians, corals, large animals in Asia)

2-1-2

Expand protected area systems to better safeguard sites of importance biodiversity; and better manage existing protected areas considering the biodiversity for which they have global significance

2-2

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Brendan Gibbons USA E500

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity, leading to food insecurity due to lack of pollinators and pest control. Increasing costs to public because of extreme weather events related to climate change.

2-1-2

Go on an energy diet. Reduce power consumption in every aspect of life and convert all large vehicles to waste grease biodiesel until the power generation industry becomes fully sustainable.

2-2

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USA E504

2-1-1

Further extinction of species, further habitat degradation. Competition between human and animals for resources will elevate further. Every species that becomes extinct impacts another species resulting in a chain reaction across multiple species.

2-1-2

Greater awareness of the impact of biodiversity decline. One significant problem impacting animal species is poaching. Countries need to get tougher on poaching. Awareness at the local level is crucial and should include educational programs to discount errant information. For example, rhino horn being a cure for cancer.

2-2

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Roman Serdar Mendle GERMANY E534

2-1-1

One of the scariest things about biodiversity loss is that the effects are too complex to foresee, especially as there is not as prominent a report that accounts for biodiversity issues as there is, for example, on Climate Change with the IPCC report. However, given that many ecosystems only function due to a very delicate symbiosis or ecological co-habitation, and are essentially interlinked globally, the precautionary principle applies here more than anywhere. If there are thresholds that we already crossed or will cross very soon, then we might already see catastrophic results in the next ten years, or we might create irreversible damages that lead to catastrophes in the future. Combating climate change, food production, clean air and water provision for a global population are all areas where we heavily rely on global and local ecosystems. Without them functioning properly, some or all of these issues could become unresolvable and heavily affect humanity on a global scale.

2-1-2

A whole variety of actions is needed, from lifestyle changes and changes in behavior of consumers and producers, to direct prevention of habitat destruction (especially in oceans, but also elsewhere), and to active protection and nurturing of ecosystems across the globe - the actions that have to be taken are legion. The key is though, to put biodiversity on the top of the agenda, not brush it under the carpet as we do nowadays - even within the environmental movement to some extent, if one compares it to more prominent issues like climate change! A second key element to lay the foundation for stopping biodiversity loss is: It has to be made into a profitable area, and biodiversity destruction has to be made unprofitable. Without proper market structures, the support of

businesses can not be obtained and making progress will be very difficult. The creation of such a market structure has to come from all of us though: Businesses, but even more so governments, consumers, citizens... a variety of stakeholders is needed to make this happen.

2-2

One key issue for environmental problems is to break out of our current models of living and acting, in all aspects of life: economically, politically, socially, and in private. Despite civilization, industrialization and all the progress in improving our habitats that we have made as a species, we still have not moved away from the most simple behavior that can be observed as a tendency in all life forms, dominant in their current habitat: we grow in numbers and spread across habitats until something stops us. If it is nothing else, what stops us is ultimately the collapse of our ecosystem and live support infrastructure. As such, in behavior, we are not so much different as a species from bacteria, despite the complexity of our intellect, civilization and despite our ability to actively shape the world we live in. We have to stop and change this behavior. It is not only stupid and unworthy of us as an intelligent species, it is suicidal. It is time for us to live up to our potential as a species, or to consciously transform or evolve into something better - maybe into humanity 2.0; or maybe just humanity, in the most normative sense of the word.

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Thai NGUYEN VAN VIETNAM E538

2-1-1

Worse

2-1-2

Save wildlife, save environment

2-2

Increasing illegal hunting in developing countries

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Aravind Madhyastha INDIA E546

2-1-1

Species extinction.

2-1-2

Protection by creating PA network, awareness and strict policy implementation

2-2

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Victoria Baigazina KAZAKHSTAN E565

2-1-1

Kazakhstan's ecosystems, however, continue to be under threat of habitat loss and degradation. As confirmed by the 4th National Report to the CBD, the biodiversity index of ecosystems has dropped by 66% in the past decade primarily due to unsustainable farming practices (crop and rice production) and extensive resource use (grazing, wood and grass harvesting). Widespread monoculture practices are by far the leading cause of the gradual degradation of habitats, flora and fauna, and desiccation of small wetlands in the mountain-valley deserts, such as the Ile-Balkhash ecosystem. Inefficient irrigation due to wasteful use of irrigation water or leakages negatively affected the soil structure, causing waterlogging, salinization, leaching of essential soil nutrients, and wind erosion. Coupled with inefficient and unsophisticated farming methods and the use of chemical fertilizers, this has led to degradation and alteration of original river ecosystems and desiccation of small wetlands in the country.

2-1-2

Improved bio-geographic coverage of PA system. Improved management effectiveness of targeted PAs Contribution to CBD PoWPA (expansion of PAs, integration of PAs in wider landscapes, and community engagement schemes). Establishment financial tools to improve social, environment and economic in the country.

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E573

2-1-1

Ongoing loss and fragmentation of populations, leading ultimately to extinction.

2-1-2

Strengthening environmental regulation. Increasing the area of conservation reserves. Increasing pest plant and animal controls. Increasing quarantine (preventing introductions of pests and diseases). Effectively rehabilitating important damaged areas.

2-2

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MALAYSIA E575

2-1-1

Our natural ecosystems (rainforests, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc) will be empty of wild flora and fauna, and our environment will be completely imbalanced and polluted because these ecosystems can no longer provide us with the ecosystem services that are vital for our living and survival.

2-1-2

We need to have the will to care about the environment and biodiversity. We need to teach others what we know about the importance of environmental conservation. We need to lobby for better enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

2-2

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ITALY E579

2-1-1

Strong changes

2-1-2

Global effort to change human footprint

2-2

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CHINA E590

2-1-1

Much less diversity and affected plant breeding and poor farmers' livelihood.

2-1-2

At policy level. the government should support small scale farming, organic farming for in situ conservation, support participatory plant breeding for biodiversity, crop improvement through farmers and breeders collaboration

2-2

More NGOs should working with civil society for collective actions to address issues and problems of pollution in soil, water and air....

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INDIA E592

2-1-1

The loss of biodiversity that includes forests is going to add to the effects of climate change, i.e. extreme variations. Biodiversity - from microorganisms to the forests, play a crucial role in climate control and adaptations. The there would be less carbon sinks which means there will be increased warming and climatic variations.

2-1-2

Instead of thinking that why should I care when I can afford to use more (read waste) resources, we should thing responsibly about resource consumption. Plant indigenous species to restore the systems. Industry and corporate houses to realize that if we do not pay attention to environmental degrdation over profit, any amount of money will not be able to save humanity from worsening conditions beyond tipping point.

2-2

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2-1-1

A significant destruction of the environment in Madagascar is expected.

2-1-2

The government should reinforce the legislation on the nature protection according to different conventions that have been contracted.

2-2

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Retno Suratri INDONESIA E613

2-1-1

As a developing country, Indonesia boost its economy through mining industry and land conversion to plantation estate that destroy country's rich biodiversity. Disorganized development programs and weak implementation of country's regulation to prevent any environmental damage have worsen the situation. Hundreds of species had gone, and in the next 10 years, Indonesia may lost its status as a mega biodiversity country.

2-1-2

Indonesia does not have the red data book. It is a must for us to be able to detect any indication of species deterioration occurred in any specific sites in the country. It would be good to have any assistance to develop the book.

2-2

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BELGIUM E614

2-1-1

Further loss of species as birds, insects and other invertebrates and plants.

2-1-2

Supporting establishing of sufficiently vast nature reserves combined with large regions where agriculture methods are restricted.

2-2

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Sabir Bin Muzaffar UNITED ARAB EMIRATES E619

2-1-1

Measures are being implemented but in a haphazard way without good scientific research on this vast subject matter. Government agencies are collecting vast amounts of data without any idea about how to analyze them. Implementation is therefore following intuition or gut feelings and not relying on scientifically proven facts. Fish species of commercial importance are being bred in hatcheries and released to the Gulf. This is proven to be ineffective but is perceived by many as effective and millions are spent to do this. The culture of science needs to be developed to prove or disprove hypothesis. In 10 years many commercial fish, many coastal benthic habitats, many bird, mammal and reptile species are likely to decline. Some may become extinct. This is an existing trend that has been going on for the last few decades in the region.

2-1-2

Biodiversity is regarded as a national priority. However, conserving biodiversity involves a complete science that requires good long-term studies to better understand how biological systems work. This culture needs to be developed. Research is not understood and is regarded as an unnecessary investment. In the absence of good scientific data, the precautionary principle in science needs to be used taking into consideration the best available scientific information to manage or protect species. The Government must invest in science and knowledge to develop comprehensive understanding of existing ecosystems to be able to manage them sustainably. Some progress have been made on protected areas development but human resources specializing in these areas are lacking and needs to be developed. Incentives (high salaries) need to be given to locals to encourage engagement in biodiversity conservation. Most students go to other areas like oil and gas because salaries are high. If salaries in environmental sciences were made comparable or more, then there would be more interest and motivation to come to this field.

2-2

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CANADA E623

2-1-1

Biodiversity loss the the greatest threat to humanity. Yet there are few concrete actions to arrest declines, save species, and secure the sustainability of resource use. I foresee collapsed fisheries, numerous species extinction, increasing invasions and a widespread loss of resilience to ecological surprises and collapses in ecosystem services

2-1-2

Deliver the Aichi targets for land and sea. At present there is no target funding to begin work on Aichi targets, especially in marine biodiversity

2-2

There is very little sustainable fisheries management, consequently many of the world's fisheries are overfished leading to unprofitable fisheries and unregulated catch of intrinsically and functionally important species, particularly sharks and rays. There is little meaningful monitoring of the trade in marine products, and almost none at the species level. Hence we have little detailed understanding of the true consequences of globalization and economic growth on the purchasing power of seafood consumers. The world's catch statistics are barely identified to species level, indeed only 1/3 of the world's shark and ray catch is identified to species level. Furthermore the world's chondrichthyan catch is underestimated by 2 to 4 times.

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ITALY E629

2-1-1

Extinction of many amphibian species

2-1-2

2-2

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Francesco Nardelli ITALY E651

2-1-1

In Italy we don't have a situation comparable to tropical countries which are the most damaged. There are too many stochastic events to make predictions.

2-1-2

Halt world population growth. (Every couple not to exceed two children) Put under control governments environment exploitation Reduce the collection from nature

2-2

My view is pessimistic. If things proceed as they are, it's a matter of time to reach an irreversible drama. In the remote case that World's political and religious Leaders change today's state of affairs, we stand possible recovery.

.....
Francis Xavier INDIA E656

2-1-1

The tampering of micro and macro environment using developmental tools to accommodate growing population displaces the rich Biodiversity which will affect the food availability of different Taxa.

2-1-2

Stringent implementation of rules and International monitoring of displacement of topography is the immediate need.

2-2

Mountains (Western Ghats of India for example) and water bodies are invaded by land banks and greed filled industries. The desertification displaces the Biota. The dumping of pollutants also destroys the Biodiversity. Polluted drinking Water sources are opening up water sellers and other players leading to climate change and Water Wars

.....
USA E670

2-1-1

More species will be lost in that timeframe

2-1-2

2-2

.....

CHINA E672

2-1-1

The mass extinction of endangered species.

2-1-2

Protecting as many endangered species as possible.

2-2

The problem of environment pollution and natural protection should be given attention.

.....

THAILAND E674

2-1-1

Massive biodiversity decline.

2-1-2

Reducing habitat degradation

2-2

.....

RUSSIA E675

2-1-1

2-1-2

Change of low system and kontrol. Stop the corruption.

2-2

.....

USA E687

2-1-1

I believe we will continue to see severe losses in ecological communities by the destruction of biodiversity across the planet.

2-1-2

To be honest I really don't know what we can do. Some areas will be lost unfortunately no matter what. Getting governments and local people to work together for the common good is a tough sale.

2-2

.....

USA E688

2-1-1

I foresee continued extinction of biodiversity

2-1-2

Pragmatic implementation of in situ and ex situ conservation measures.

2-2

.....

UK E695

2-1-1

Extinction of species and unforeseen knockon effects of that on, for example, agriculture, water systems, and our relationship to the countryside.

2-1-2

Joined up government planning, economic and agricultural policies, fundamental changes in agricultural production, government taking the issues seriously and conducting educational campaigns and awareness raising encouraging community and business participation, stronger legislation and fines for anyone breaking the law,

2-2

.....

UK E706

2-1-1

Collapsing biodiversity, language and culture loss, commodification, toxification, and climate change are closely linked. For humans, new infectious diseases or collapsing links in food supply chains are increasingly likely; these are major events that can develop from relatively minor single changes in a weakened system and would have a significant impact on human wellbeing. For the complex networks of life on earth it is likely that, as with North American bats or amphibians worldwide, we may see the loss of key taxa as well as the loss of whole ecosystems (coral reefs, alpine areas, mangroves). We do not yet see the scale of the damage we have already done. The scale and kind of challenge that we will face in a 50-year frame is unimaginable.

2-1-2

Honestly I do not think we can avoid catastrophic changes to the Earth's ecosystems, and prioritising human well-being over the well-being of life on Earth will only delay our eventual suffering. However, if it were possible to drastically change how humans live on Earth, then some useful changes might be: Land management and planning: Create biocultural diversity landscapes where minority languages and ecological knowledge are protected, including continent scale connected conservation landscapes. Redistribute land to smallholders who produce food locally. Eliminate suburbs and build high-density argo-urban landscapes with low-impact transport (horse-drawn trams, etc.). Require housing to be built for at least three generations. Economics and education: Eliminate free market capitalism. Require all schools to teach children at least three languages (including their own parents or grandparents original language), agriculture, sharing and craft skills. Eliminate the teaching of business and entrepreneurship in schools; replace it with teaching in science, maths poetry, storytelling and art. Make the normal working week three days, with unpaid service in ecosystem or community reconstruction projects, health, or teaching; and make lifelong health care and education universally available. Extraction, energy and transport: Immediately make the use of carbon-based-fuel private transport and energy generation illegal. Rapidly scale back extraction of non-renewable fuels to zero, accepting as necessary misery the consequent loss of plastics, energy and transport. Reserve remaining capacity in hydrocarbons for the manufacture of smart renewable energy. Create viable, low-impact slower transport for long-distance travel and shipping (lighter-than-air, wind-driven ships, solar rail).

2-2

.....

USA E718

2-1-1

Species extinction - Disrupting natural ecosystems -

2-1-2

Consider nature as an economic asset (natural capital) and manage it for the long term and stop consuming it in a non sustainable fashion.

2-2

Invasive alien species are a fundamental threat to sustainable development and climate change adaptation, and undermine our efforts to protect and maintain our ocean and coral reefs, enhance food security and ecosystem resilience, defend protected areas, enable trade, and protect biodiversity and livelihoods. The cost of damage caused by invasive alien species is estimated at US\$ 1.4 trillion per annum - close to 5% of global GDP. Prevention of invasive species impacts (biosecurity), and eradication where possible, is by far the most cost-effective means of addressing the problem. Effective, dedicated biosecurity efforts not only minimize the likelihood of invasive species spread, but in some cases, enable new trade. Existing invasive species impacts can be reduced through control efforts, and sometimes completely eliminated through eradication operations.

.....
John A Burton UK E721

2-1-1

Expect extinctions to continue to accelerate, and environmental instability to increase; ie. erratic weather patterns in particular.

2-1-2

Drastic reduction in deforestation rates and conversion of natural landscapes for agriculture. Drastic reduction in human population, particularly in the developed world.

2-2

Other than widespread warfare and disease, the only factor likely to slow down or halt human population growth is probably a major volcanic eruption, causing widespread crop failure, breakdown of modern communication systems, and other less predictably impacts.

.....
USA E735

2-1-1

Ecosystem collapse in many areas, which will affect water quality, land yield, etc.

2-1-2

Halt human population growth. Foster an appreciation for and understanding of biodiversity and the ecological systems that depend on it. Cease further destruction and conversion of natural habitats (i.e., move toward a sustainable economy).

2-2

.....
USA E743

2-1-1

The status of species across the spectrum will continue to decline, affected by a suite of environmental issues and consequences.

2-1-2

Reduce impacts on landscapes and waterways that impact biodiversity.

2-2

.....
Lucas Ferrante BRAZIL E744

2-1-1

Biodiversity loss and extinctions of endemic species.

2-1-2

Reduce deforestation to zero and evaluate the impact of farming and livestock on wildlife.

2-2

Biodiversity loss, land use and climatic changes are widely connected in the region, as a cycle of mutual interference.

.....
Klaus-Heinrich RIEDE URUGUAY E748

2-1-1

Extirpation of many species, including formerly frequent ones such as the cuckoo

2-1-2

Change our lifestyle in an overdeveloped country (here:Germany). consume MUCH less, return to sustainable lifestyle, especially sustainable agriculture

2-2

Industrialisation of agriculture and subsequent changes (unemployment, use of pesticides) seem to be the main driver of biodiversity loss in Central Europe. In addition, recent promotion of biofuels triggers agroindustry of biofuel plants (both for alcohol and Diesel) worldwide, especially in South America and South East Asia (palmoil), inducing biodiversity loss and food shortage over there.

.....
USA E751

2-1-1

In 10 years, the environment in the US will be largely unchanged due to excellent regulations. However, global biodiversity will be significantly degraded.

2-1-2

Halting illegal wildlife trade and landscape destruction for grazing and farming. Improving agricultural efficiency and limiting meat production can help with this.

2-2

.....
MONTENEGRO E782

2-1-1

A major report, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, released in March 2005 highlighted a substantial and largely irreversible loss in the diversity of life on Earth, with some 10-30% of the mammal, bird and amphibian species threatened with extinction, due to human actions. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) added that Earth is unable to keep up in the struggle to regenerate from the demands we place on it.

2-1-2

Something other???

2-2

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) notes in a video that many species are threatened with extinction. In addition, At threat of extinction are 1 out of 8 birds 1 out of 4 mammals 1 out of 4 conifers 1 out of 3 amphibians 6 out of 7 marine turtles 75% of genetic diversity of agricultural crops has been lost 75% of the world's fisheries are fully or over exploited Up to 70% of the world's known species risk extinction if the global temperatures rise by more than 3.5°C 1/3rd of reef-building corals around the world are threatened with extinction Over 350 million people suffer from severe water scarcity. WHAT WE ARE DOING RIGHT NOW???

.....
Dawud M H Al-Eisawi JORDAN E787

2-1-1

If deterioration of Biodiversity continues in the same rate as it is going within the past ten years, lots of rare, endemic and economic species will be lost.

2-1-2

The best solution to save biodiversity, is to increase conserved areas. The reserves in Jordan are excellent safe havens, for many key species in Jordan

2-2

Water is a very serious issue in Jordan, since Jordan is classified as one of the poorest countries of the world. Therefore, when I selected water and lifestyle, I mean by this the water available for drinking is becoming a very serious issue. I do mean at all affecting lifestyle in terms of excess use of water in extra use such as swimming pools. Shortage of water will affect food production, health and hygiene and other sectors of economy especially, those relying on water availability.

.....
USA E792

2-1-1

Massive loss of biodiversity

2-1-2

Better biodiversity management and collaborative conservation efforts

2-2

Very confusing survey, hope my responses help.

.....
Triet Tran VIETNAM E797

2-1-1

Massive loss of biodiversity at all levels: species, habitats, ecosystems

2-1-2

Secure more lands for biodiversity conservation. Develop financial and social mechanisms to help rural people to live in harmony with nature.

2-2

.....

SRI LANKA E800

2-1-1

Environment will degrade more and more.

2-1-2

Stop land deterioration which is the primary cause for the loss of bio diversity especially in the islands.

2-2

In islands, mostly in the developing world, the human population is increasing with an alarming rate which brings about land deterioration/usage which affects the bio diversity.

.....

CHINA E805

2-1-1

The protection of biodiversity and vegetation will be improved because more and more people leave from their hometown(including villages and mountainous areas) to cities.

2-1-2

To strengthen the education of commom people to protect the habitat of organisms.

2-2

To enhance villagers' Protection awareness.

.....

SOUTH KOREA E811

2-1-1

Lots of large mammals will be extinct

2-1-2

International level pressing for extension of protected area

2-2

.....

Ron DeArmond USA E816

2-1-1

There will be loss of historically native flora and fauna that will deteriorate the sustainability on native ecosystems.

2-1-2

Education on historically native flora and fauna will be key to the sustainability of native ecosystems. There needs to be a change in our education systems to promote measurable stewardship throughout a students educational career.

2-2

Education of students of all ages will determine the future success of wildlife management programs

.....

AUSTRALIA E823

2-1-1

There will be a major rise in number of plant and animal species extinctions and large numbers will become threatened with extinction

2-1-2

Protecting core habitat, revegetation, sustainable forestry/agriculture

2-2

2-1-1

Biodiversity continues to diminish in the UK, with many important BAP species still declining (particularly butterflies). In 10 years time, biodiversity will still be in decline due to lack of protection for species in the planning system and through measures to improve farmland habitats.

2-1-2

Need to urgently find more funding for biodiversity projects to prevent further deterioration in habitats and species. More funding needs to go into agri-environment schemes to increase the area of farmland habitat managed for wildlife.

2-2

2-1-1

My choice was due to over-fishing, illegal fishing and the threat of oil spills in my region. Decline of the species in the region, including the quantity and size of species populations. This can alter the balance of ecosystems and cause economic damage to extractive people living in the region.

2-1-2

Strengthening mechanisms that promote the conservation of marine species in the region, such as the creation of protected areas (and effective implementation) and establish fishing rules, as well as improving the criteria for oil exploration in this region.

2-2

In all levels of government, the environmental sector is not prioritized, this causes conflicts over territory are intense and the creation and implementation of protected areas for full protection and sustainable use is hampered.

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity is not an isolated issue, obviously is connected with all items selected such land use. However in my region, among one of the most high richness areas and with a large amount of biodiversity virtually unknown, the current scenario in loss/extinctions of species even before we name them is horrifying. With the modifications in the Brazilian environmental policies the next ten will be dramatic. Because since outside of current units of conservation (under several administrative levels, such as state or federal), the land use for economic activities, which will impact the local biodiversity at all, become more flexible and without political, scientific and social actions a great impact in this rich biota will be observed.

2-1-2

Major actions must be directed in promoting the knowledge about biodiversity. Scientific surveys must be centered on the less explored areas, and this way pressing governmental agencies, with support of the society, for applying the laws (which here are good laws of protection of biodiversity, but their compliance is far away to be satisfactory) and this way mitigates biodiversity losses due population growth and economical activities.

2-2

Just already stated elsewhere, as well as in my previous answers, environmental subjects, such as loss of biodiversity, are not isolated issues, obviously are connected with all society activities. Indeed we need promoting integration among urban population, industrial, agricultural and other economic activities with biodiversity conservation. It will only be attained with massive pressure from scientific community and the society as a whole, for obligates to minimize damages and mitigate impacts of the economic development. Promoting green products, alternative sources of fuels and especially policies for programing urban and economic growth are essential actions.

2-1-1

Hitting a tipping point in which pestilent swarms will become common. Un

2-1-2

That the study of Indigenous jurisprudence become compulsory in all university courses.

2-2

There needs to be a wide spread re writing of education formats that place man as the pinnacle of creation.

.....

Zahoor Ahmad Pir INDIA E854

2-1-1

There will be decline in the endangered species and we will stay as spectators to watch all this.

2-1-2

We should take initiative to get the exact cause of the decline.

2-2

.....

BRAZIL E859

2-1-1

AN increased number of species getting conservation status as well as several species and groups getting locally extinct therefore changing the criteria under the threat category of the IUCN red list

2-1-2

There exists several competent NGO's for example that would be able to tackle local issues however global or national funding very rarely reach these organizations and only environmental planning addressed to larger NGOs or environmental Institutions are not being effective. Some if not most of the leading actors within the conservation business in Brazil are mostly worried with their self reputation and upgrading environmental political position at first place therefore not rationalizing money usage to critical environmental and species critical needs. The grants and money should be done through honest and environmentally aware Institutions such as FUNBIO for example that makes a fantastic work and an excellent great usage of moderate amounts of money to fund and work with leading small NGO's that tackle the issues locally

2-2

In Brazil environmental problems are now getting worsed by the my corporation attitude of middle and large main NGO's and the problems are getting bigger and more difficult to deal. There exists the need for calling up a much larger amount of small players for the table and to listen them as these are the real ones to detain knowledge and experience of local biodiversity loosing game business.

.....

Shyam Kumar Thapa NEPAL E861

2-1-1

The national development priority projects including large infrastructure if not considered environment and biodiversity aspect, will further fragment the habitat of globally significant fauna pushing towards locally extinction and then globally as well. Further, climatic variables will also exacerbate the problem pushing animals to search for the refugia and due to fragmentation of habitat, the species will be at grater risk due to value they possess in illegal market.

2-1-2

Policy should be devised in a way to address the environmental issues and needs while implementing large infrastructure related development works. Integrated landscape level conservation should be initiated and institutionalised from local to national level. Biological corridors and connectivity should be given priority to create refugia during extreme climatic events. Public mobilisation and engagement should also be emphasised to develop stewardship to conservation.

2-2

Mountain ecosystem of the Himalayan country like Nepal is at high risk to climate change. Certain level of interventions to enhance the adaptation capacity of local community are being underway, however, interventions should also designed to address ecosystem adaptation capacity as a whole.

.....

S. Param Anandan INDIA E864

2-1-1

I have been working in a global biodiversity hot spot, called the Western Ghats range of mountains and I am

witnessing the environmental change, loss of biodiversity in the mountain region. India, one of the 17 identified mega-diverse countries of the world, is facing a high rate of loss of bio-diversity due to human settlements, mining, industry and associated infrastructure, according to a Government report. Among the species found in India, only 12.6 per cent of mammals and 4.5 per cent of birds are endemic, as against 45.8 per cent of reptiles and 55.8 per cent of amphibians, says the document prepared by the Environment Ministry. Insufficient management of protected areas has caused irreparable damage to biodiversity.

2-1-2

India is one of the 17 mega-diverse (richest biodiversity) countries. The only way to protect biodiversity of our region is to work out strategies for long term survival strategies. Efficient management of protected areas identified will prevent biodiversity loss. The Biodiversity hot spots in India is yet to be explored even though they are very rich in biodiversity.

2-2

After studying various research works on conservation of biodiversity in our region, I personally feel that more data on ecosystem functions is needed for framing policies. Moreover, the economic valuation of benefits from not only every species in the hot spots but also every type of ecosystem from the more difficult gene-pools, all of which need to be studied in the Western Ghats range of mountains.

.....

INDONESIA E868

2-1-1

Loss species already occurred, before species identification process

2-1-2

Zonation of the land-use management should be identified based on priority management of species priority in every country

2-2

Management of Biodiversity program is the much more important than climate change program

.....

SOUTH KOREA E877

2-1-1

Biodiversity decreased

2-1-2

Conservation of Nature

2-2

Conservation of Nature

.....

UK E886

2-1-1

Major instability to the net of life, lots of species lost and with them, their potential for food, medication, etc...

2-1-2

We need to change drastically our lifestyle, to have major political decisions to get a better balance between our impact on the environment and the benefits we get from it.

2-2

Environmental issues are becoming less and less important in the political agenda and this is a major worry, as our future is linked so closely to them...

.....

UK E905

2-1-1

A potential collapse of regional ecosystems with dangerous and unforeseen consequences to the environment and global food supply

2-1-2

A change of agricultural and conservation practices to not only preserve but also restore declining ecosystems - particularly underpinning species near the base of the food chain such as pollinators

2-2

.....
Peter Henderson UK E917

2-1-1

Loss of species both in my country and globally

2-1-2

Reduce our environmental footprint - use less energy - actively concern habitat.

2-2

Much need to be done to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy use. In particular I think transportation issues are particularly pressing. The number of car journeys keeps on rising and living near roads can be almost intolerable.

.....
Miguel PEDRONO MADAGASCAR E932

2-1-1

Increase of running biodiversity extinction and ecosystems collapse.

2-1-2

(1) Human birth rate control (2) Stop to focus political measures on short term economic parameters only.

2-2

As it is impossible to change the 2 actions required above - it has near never happen in any culture in our long human history - there is no real solution.

.....
BRAZIL E939

2-1-1

Mass extinctions of populations and species; loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services

2-1-2

Changes in lifestyle

2-2

.....
Hari Shankar Lal INDIA E961

2-1-1

Same of areas are loss of biodiversity seen due to over exploitation of trees and urbanization become the big problem for loss of biodiversity

2-1-2

Save plants by ex situ conservation and punished who disturb environmental balance

2-2

Pollution, loss of biodiversity, radiation pollution are the current reason of disbalance of environment

.....
ARMENIA E970

2-1-1

Many globally threatened species will be extinct, others will be endangered, as well as some species will increase their population.

2-1-2

Monitoring and research is urgently needed to understand the main key factors that biodiversity face in Armenia and direct on ground conservation activities should be implemented. Also, there is need to provide alternative income for local communities in order to safeguard nature and wildlife and use them as caretakers.

2-2

.....
Hilde Vanleeuwe REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E977

2-1-1

Serious loss of biodiversity habitat, and thus biodiversity and resources as livelihoods also

2-1-2

Since we cannot fight corruption locally, the industrial companies responsible for habitat loss should be made to respond for their acts. Corporates and large industries have way too much power.

2-2

For a better world we need: Responsibilize and raise awareness around REAL issues in developed countries. Aside soap and PR for washingpowder, surely the Governement can mix in some useful information on TV (very few know or care where wood, petrol, meat, etc comes from and what happen) The bio industry that seems finally to grow a bit should be encouraged as opposed to being suppressed by giants like Monsato, Bayer, ... and China! Stop reducing welfare standards and raise humanitarian issues by producing in China and buying from China. Dare to say no to corporates. Encourage alternative energy markets should be encouraged and new oil fields etc should be banned (in the Virugas? The antartics? Uranium in the Selous?... whats next?) Less meat consumption (which is bad for our health anyway as well as very holocaust-cruel to farm animals) would resolve a lot of carbon emission, deforestation, pollution and welfare issues. Why can kids not see/ know how their meat ends on their plate? Make the consumers aware of the problems they are causing. Make lobbying / PR for products that destroy the environment illegal. Why allow to brainwash people and then be surprised the brainwash is working. The developed world needs initiatives that drag them out of the fake world, They are afterall the consumers driving the demand.

.....

Grace Baruka DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E982

2-1-1

The rich biodiversity of the region will disappear with all the consequences that follow

2-1-2

We must continue to raise awareness about the importance of sustainable management of natural resources, build capacity and offer them alternatives

2-2

I think as long as we not offer effective alternatives for local people and reduce poverty, it will be difficult to reduce the pressure on natural resources

.....

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E983

2-1-1

Massive extinction of many species representing global biodiversity. There will be degraded forests without any wildlife.

2-1-2

Create and protect national parks and set aside land in its natural condition.

2-2

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MADAGASCAR E986

2-1-1

Extinction of many endangered and critically endangered species, deterioration of ecosystem services and the natural capital and negative impact on human well being.

2-1-2

Support the creation and the management of protected areas; Ensure the long-term funding of the system of Protected Areas; Build the capacity of protected Area Managers; Raising Awareness on the importance of the biodiversity ; Involve local communities to the management of protected areas and improve their livelihoods.

2-2

.....

MEXICO E995

2-1-1

More species loss, especialy vegetation which will drive global warming and water shortages through diminishing water tables and increasing droughts. Each species that goes extinct is an option less for humanity.

2-1-2

Stop rampant population growth, forest and marine environment destruction. Curb consumerism in developed countries and increase benefit sharing with the poorer countries. Curb cooperate greed and monopolies. Most important develop fuel cell technology and other alternative eco friendly energy sources. Air wind-mills do not appear to be the answer see J. R. Ehterington's blogs

2-2

1.- Conserve tropical rainforests and the native cultures within them. The rain forests are a source of non-petroleum derived chemicals most of which are unknown to science, though used traditionally by native peoples. Rain forests are carbon sinks that help regulate climate and water supply. 2.- the acidifying of the oceans is of great concern that can affect beneficial microorganisms such as plankton, corals etc. It is imperative to stop using fossil fuels - though this sounds unrealistic, but unless a switch over to alternative energy sources is done quickly we are heading for a head-on crash. There is a need to curb the petroleum cartels to allow research into alternative energy sources. Since the industrial revolution we have become insidious petroleum addicts. 3.- Reduce rampant population growth and increase benefit sharing. Ghandi once said that there are sufficient resources on earth to satisfy the needs of humanity, but not the greed of a few.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K040

2-1-1

Only dominant species will be spreading, which is very vulnerable to external stimulus. It is highly likely to cause extinction of every species including human.

2-1-2

The society should set back dominant and destructive governance of the global food enterprises. Genetic manipulation by an agricultural pesticides and seed company should be prohibited. Protection for native species in the third world is the global assignment.

2-2

In modern society, liberalism cannot guarantee safety of the Earth and the sanctity of life. It eventually leads to destruction of our lives.

.....

Kang ji young SOUTH KOREA K049

2-1-1

Unexpected disease will happen and a supply of food will become a serious problem. Specifically, a food chain in ecosystem will be destroyed and a number of harmful insect will dramatically increase. Farmers will put more efforts and artificial resources in producing crops so the price of food will soar.

2-1-2

Indiscriminate development eventually destroys our lives so it needs to be controlled. Under the careful examination, a highly strict environmental evaluation should be legalized when the government and enterprises organize the project. Even during and after the project, the organizer should be responsible to have additional evaluations.

For an individual, practical and effective ways to protect environment are necessary. But these ways should not burden on the individual so much financially and mentally. And a mandatory course dealing with environment and green technology should be adopted in public education system.

2-2

Actually, I am not an environmental expert. I am just an ordinary citizen. The society seems to emphasize in environmental issues with several words such as sustainable development and environment-friendly product but, in fact, the public are surrounded by social components such as products, residence and transportation factors that blocks off the possibility of environmental activities. Such trend made people to think that environment is only for the upper class and most people cannot choose environmental lifestyle. At least, this is the reality in South Korea.

I bought some times having a kind of organic brand. But it turned out to be no difference with other products and I was very disappointed. Such brand marketing by the enterprises is another discouragement for environmental activities.

.....

TAIWAN T002

2-1-1

There will be a substantial reduction in

organisms.

2-1-2

Reduce the damage to nature.

2-2

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.....

TAIWAN T026

2-1-1

The food chain will lose its balance, and precious species would disappear.

2-1-2

Increase the number of reserves; clearly stipulate that it is prohibited to cut down trees or hunt animals in these habitats; begin restoration work.

2-2

Although relevant international laws have been formulated on climate change, many countries turn a blind eye to them to maintain their advantages in the economy. This is a shame.

.....

TAIWAN T042

2-1-1

As a consequence of development and environmental damage, habitat reduction, pollution, overuse, etc., there will be less biodiversity and fewer resources from biodiversity. Aside from the barren soil, food diversity will also be reduced. Many things will no longer be able to be eaten, and many landscapes will no longer be able to be viewed apart from high-rise buildings, smelly rivers and stinky air.

2-1-2

We must know what biodiversity is and the dangers it is suffering from.

We must actively conserve green space, plant more trees, care about and know about the environment and species in our surroundings, and learn how to choose the right fish, because if we want to have fish every year we need to eat the right fish.

Teachers and environmental education lecturers should actively promote the concept of biodiversity, make more people start with themselves, change their behaviors and put themselves in other places; restaurant heads should choose sustainable agricultural products and fish, and give creatures a slim chance of survival.

At home, the office, school and in public places, we should implement energy conservation and CO2 education, reduce the use of disposable products such as disposable bowls, chopsticks, cups and plates, and have our own tableware and kettles.

We should care about public policies and speak for the creatures living on earth.

2-2

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【Comments from who select .Land Use as the #3 concern】

RUSSIA 039

2-1-1

Increasing deterioration.

2-1-2

Scientific determination of unreversible changes at early stages.

2-2

Concealed hatred between “civilized” nations in struggle for resources.

.....

Karl E. Weber THAILAND 109

2-1-1

Depletion of forests, degradation of watersheds, flooding and draught, monocropping, landlessness, urban population growth, loss of biodiversity deprivation.

2-1-2

Reforestation, watershed conservation, stopping of monocropping, change of lifestyle to moderation, preservation of indigenous knowledge.

2-2

Awareness needs to be translated into policy-making at global level. Space on Earth is limited. Biodiversity of natural resources is vital. Change in lifestyle is mandatory.

.....

ARGENTINA 015S

2-1-1

Remarkable increase of the insularization of the natural environments (xerophytes forest, Atlantic jungle, etc) of the north of the country. The pastoral and agricultural frontiers will have advanced, above all, in those places that don't have extremely climatic factor that protect them.

2-1-2

The developed countries should reduce their hyper-excessive level of consumption and pour those resources in the underdeveloped countries where these resources would be utilized for projects of conservation and sustainable use.

2-2

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ARGENTINA 017 S

2-1-1

The phenomenon of the degradation has come a long time ago. In the past 5 years there has been a much more evident exteriorization of the degradation.

2-1-2

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2-2

This comments exceed probably the instrumental aspects of the environmental protection. There is a disconnection between the functioning of global economy (whatever systems they have, western capitalism or state capitalism) and the implications that they have on sustainability. Even if there are advances known as "green economy", these are not enough to produce big changes of conception in the ethical visions of the environmental problems.

.....

Ana María Palomo González GUATEMALA 055S

2-1-1

Changing the use of the land for various objectives is exhausting the natural resources of the country and causing hydric stress, and the deforestation rate and loss of biological diversity are increasing more and more. Changing the use of the soil for the agro-industry (Palma Africana, sugar, soybeans) is destroying the means of life of the population.

2-1-2

Proceeding to territorial legislation according to the requirements of the country and the population. Encouraging free consultation, which is well documented and arranged in advance, to reinforce the position of the most vulnerable inhabitants of the country and preserve the way of life. Organizing the system of economical, social and environmental mutual benefit, payment for environmental services, and other mechanisms to reduce the change of use of the soil. Stimulating the process of social and environmental safeguards.

2-2

In the country, the environmental problems have been postponed because of the lack of government interest in doing anything that is related to the "market" and free production. It has caused the vulnerable population to become poorer and poorer, and the country does not receive the necessary benefits (extremely low royalties amounting to 1%), and there is a lack of transparency with respect to the big businesses regarding the biological diversity of the country. Although laws exist, the sanctions are not sufficiently adequate to avoid damage. It is easier to pay the penalties than to follow the laws.

.....

Euren Cuevas Medina DOMINICA 059S

2-1-1

The inappropriate use of the land is leading to desertification and drought, carbon dioxide emissions, reduced oxygen and capacity of retention and humidity in lakes, ponds and rivers, and is destroying the existing

biodiversity in the zone. As a result, within 10 years it will cause a considerable deterioration in people's quality of life. The number of diseases will increase, and the resources for addressing them will be limited because of the environmental crisis that will occur.

2-1-2

The first thing we should have is a policy of the State for the sustainable use of the land, which includes environmental governance, and in which everyone is required to participate so that they feel as if they are taking part in a planned solution to the problems. It is not possible to solve the problems without a clearly defined policy and without sharing responsibility between the decision makers, administrators and people in general. Sustainable development for using the land should be considered a priority.

2-2

Climate change in the Caribbean islands, fundamentally the island of Hispaniola, which contains two countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, is extremely threatening. Firstly because of the condition of the island, which has become fragile, and secondly because of the high population density, 20 million people in 72 square km, and the social inequality that causes the use of biodiversity such as the use of vegetal carbon and the consumption of species that are in danger of extinction, etc. The lack of an integrated policy of the State with regard to hydric resources, forests, mining exploitation and protected areas will endanger the sustainable development.

.....

Tabue Mbobda Roger Bruno CAMEROON 065F

2-1-1

Fragmentation of wildlife habitat and loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

- Restore the lands which are unsuitable for agriculture.
- Promote organic farming combining plants and nitrogen fixing bacteria (agroforestry).

2-2

The disappearance every year of about 1000km² will lead to the extinction of several endemic plants and animals which are known or not yet described. It is thus urgent to optimize the different preservation strategies of the diversity, in particular the plant diversity, especially related to the forest dynamics.

.....

MOROCCO 075F

2-1-1

Land degradation, deforestation, desertification (arid and marginal areas), climate change (accentuation).

2-1-2

Land status change of collective land, land use according to potential, reforestation, effective fight against desertification, reduction of free-range stocking density, enhance the value of regional products, develop the infrastructure of mountain areas and promote the development of these areas in order to reduce the human impact on natural resources.

2-2

Climate change increasingly becomes an absolute reality, although the citizens (average), persons responsible and decision makers are not conscious of the scale of this phenomenon.

.....

Jacques-Marie BOKO BENIN 085F

2-1-1

Humans can do nothing without Nature. When Nature disappears, Humans also disappear because they get everything from Nature. It is important to take good care of Nature.

2-1-2

We need to rethink our lifestyles and ways of doing things: develop rules to respect and choose the best practices to promote and republish in other countries, regions or continents.

2-2

It has been observed that road infrastructure construction contributes a great deal to the degradation of land and all it contains. It is important to design sustainable roads that are calibrated for long periods of time so that the repetition of natural resource destruction decreases.

.....

Alba Imhof ARGENTINA 092S

2-1-1

The change in the use of land consolidates my understanding of the biggest environmental problems, because it has effects in relation to risk, food, the situation of the population, the water problem, problems with the native people, desertification, climatic change, etc. If the productive models are not changed, the situation in 10 years may very well be completely irreversible, because the present form of agriculture is practically a method of extracting soil resources, which cannot be replenished quickly, and a lack of balance in that sense will exert greater combined pressure on the other resources, for example biodiversity.

2-1-2

Pushing the government so that it abandons these productive models (transgenic food, soybeans) whose direct destiny is food for the most vulnerable sectors. Investigating how our demands in terms of consumption have an impact on the environment, changing our attitudes, and requesting responsible people who are dedicated to environmental management.

2-2

Without a doubt, I am interested in emphasizing the fact that the environmental situation in Latin America is deteriorating with the complicity of those who allow this, without knowing or being able to stop it with our efforts, through individual activities that result in enrichment for a very small number of people, poverty for the majority, and environmental deterioration for everyone.

.....

Stanley Arguedas Mora COSTA RICA 096S

2-1-1

If we continue this tendency, the deterioration of the ecosystems will be irreversible and the conditions of life for the future generations will be far more difficult and different, because they will need to find ways of supplying their necessities with more devices and fewer natural resources. On the other hand, they should make great efforts to recover the benefits and services that the current generation is destroying if they want to reverse their situation.

2-1-2

Improving our understanding of how the ecosystem functions, controlling the use of the land in a timely and effective manner and generating a social culture, being more conscious of our dependence on the functioning of the planet and the necessity of restricting our ambitions to satisfy our needs.

2-2

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.....

VICTOR HUGO VASQUEZ V. COLOMBIA 099S

2-1-1

The deterioration and fragmentation of the natural coverage will continue, and will even extend to protected natural areas, seriously affecting biodiversity and ecosystemic services, and increasing spaces in the process of desertification.

2-1-2

It is necessary to implement a restructure of the environmental sector so that the competent authority can implement, in better ways, the services that have been entrusted to them, closely following the legal disposition in the themes of natural conservation and the environment in general. Civil society and environmental non-government organizations should carry out more important roles and tackle the environmental problems.

2-2

The expansion of mining at an industrial level in zones of strategic importance, such as the ecosystems of tin mountains, constitutes one of the greatest environmental threats in Colombia.

.....

Martha Motte paredes PARAGUAY 107S

2-1-1

If we do not take measures to stop the changes in the use of the land, we will lose flora and fauna, and therefore good food for human beings.

2-1-2

Other alternatives should be provided to the owners to ensure that their forests can be maintained, such as the sustainable use of flora and fauna, ecotourism and sport hunting, etc.

2-2

The environmental problems will improve if we implement campaigns for environmental education. In practice, for example, this would involve providing alternatives for the changes in the use of the land, as well as atmospheric pollution.

.....

Enrique La Marca VENEZUELA 126S

2-1-1

The inappropriate use of the land has caused the disappearance of large natural areas and the deterioration of many other aspects. In the Venezuelan and Andean region, the problem is significant, because a substantial quantity of the food resources for the country is produced there, and adequate attention has not been paid to the problem of the destruction and alteration of the natural habitat.

2-1-2

Without a doubt, education plays a very important role here in ensuring that the population has strong awareness of the problem. Equally, the correct application of the legal rules is important, although at present this is not being fulfilled.

2-2

Since one of the causes of the environmental problems we think about is climate change, we believe it is important to closely monitor the parameters of the climate in the region, while putting into action a larger (and better quality) number of meteorological stations in the Venezuelan Andean region. It is necessary to provide more information at the level of primary, secondary and university education so that a greater number of people have better knowledge of the problems and can create solutions to the problems mentioned above.

.....

Antonio Cantú Díaz Barriga MEXICO 128S

2-1-1

They are taking measures to reverse the excessive use of land for urban growth, deforestation, tourism development and agriculture and livestock. However, these steps are insufficient to stop the impact of the loss of habitat, and it is difficult to see how to achieve a balance between development and conservation.

2-1-2

In the area where I live, many actions are taken to reverse climate change in terms of payment for hydric environmental services and biodiversity such as reforestation, the management of soil and the provision of training to the shareholders of the land. The problem of climate change is not always produced in the place, and we are feeling the effects of the higher annual temperature, the increase in the period and intensity of the seasons of drought and hurricanes with more intensity than in previous decades. Controlling the use of fossil fuels, promoting clean energies for transport and urban use. Proposing changes in the policies of hyperconsumerism.

2-2

Excessive degradation of the coast by change of use of soil and speculative touristic development. Lack of vision of the local authority for evaluating the impact of the tourism with respect to the environmental deterioration. We are experiencing a critic availability of drinkable water from underground layer and golf courses are authorized everywhere, and the recycled water is not necessarily used, only in the area of Los Cabos, there are 11 golf courses, and there is big proposals of development for mineral extraction of metals in the open air with use of chemicals.

.....

COLOMBIA 130S

2-1-1

There is a tendency to use land that should be protected for agricultural, livestock and mining uses that affect biodiversity and their ecosystemic services, and the situation has been getting worse because there is neither integral nor economic evaluation showing the implications for the country and society.

2-1-2

Facilitating the processes of agencies or governance so that civil society has a greater awareness of the problem and the support processes of public resistance. It is necessary to work to promote the public value of biodiversity and its ecosystemic services.

2-2

In my opinion, the Colombian policy of biodiversity is clear in making a call for combined, concerted and coordinated actions among the State, civil society and the productive sectors. It is necessary to break the false dichotomy between sustainability and development and to work to seek combined solutions.

2-1-1

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2-1-2

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2-2

I do not think that there will be a solution if we do not rapidly promote global solidarity, and if we do not rapidly stop migration toward the cities, population growth, high consumption and energy waste.

2-1-1

Forests will be decimated, which can lead to climate change and the risk of desertification.

2-1-2

Regulate the cutting of wood

Intensify agriculture, rejecting slash-and-burn agriculture

Apply the techniques of reforestation and agro-forestry

Create jobs for unemployed people

Fight against poverty

Recommend the use of alternative and renewable energy

Develop and finance the AGRs

2-2

In the east of DR Congo, we repeatedly experienced wars, which caused the massive displacement of populations and the installation of camps for the displaced people near protected areas, constituting a serious threat to biodiversity with the destruction of the environment as a consequence. With the return of peace to this region, the displaced people are beginning to return to their original homes. The provision of financial support to some local organizations that are members of the platform FONCE CONGO is indispensable for regenerating the vegetation cover destroyed during the war period.

2-1-1

Progression of the disappearance of the few remaining forests; concurrently the progression of desertification.

2-1-2

Adoption of an agricultural policy and of Water and Forests resources exploitation. Implementation of an effective policy of adaptation to climate change.

2-2

Burkina Faso is in danger. The advanced degradation of its environment is one of the major problems that absolutely must be solved; at stake is the survival of the people who derive most of their income from it.

2-1-1

I will answer with an example. Algeria is a large country where 96% of the surface is desert, with an arid and dry climate. Especially in summer, the people living in the south of the country come en masse to the coastal area where the climate is milder, which results in overcrowding that sometimes causes conflicts. And it is in this 4% area that we find the best Algerian agricultural lands, which are unfortunately being gradually eroded by urbanization, and the clearing of the forests located there.

2-1-2

We need rational space management, and we must regulate agricultural and forest land management appropriately.

2-2

Environmental problems are limited in terms of neither time nor space, so we really need to think about them globally, but with a specific touch for the social, cultural and behavioral sector.

2-1-1

If no concrete measures are taken, there will be generalized degradation of forests and land, and of biodiversity; furthermore, the monopolization of land by the richest citizens to the detriment of the vulnerable and poor category of people. The efforts of GEF will be destroyed in our region, which is prone to poverty and socio-political disruptions.

2-1-2

Apply the good texts that have already been adopted in the national plan with justice. Apply the good agricultural production practices that are already available. Reinforce the technical management of agricultural producers. Improve ease of access to competitive funds that are available in the national plan, particularly for women's organizations and youth. In fact, development aid and the national budgets make efforts to increase production and favor transformation and commercialization, but that is not sufficient, and further clarity is needed in the distribution of aid funds to producers, with the basic objective remaining the fight against the extreme poverty of the population.

2-2

Environmental problems are relatively well known among all social classes who are well aware and equipped with efficient tools with which to respond. However, the social behavior of the actors is a function of the sociopolitical climate of the countries. The policies of these countries must reinforce their legitimacy and capacity at any time to adopt the appropriate regulative texts and measures that can strengthen the good global governance of the issues of the country (fight against corruption, fight against impunity, promotion of a good civic conscience, etc.) as is always proclaimed. Citizens should have confidence in their representatives.

2-1-1

The use of the land will change significantly, and the protected areas will become like islands, which will suffer major pressure in the long term.

2-1-2

The management of territory should be undertaken by focusing on conservation and sustainable development. If we can apply the principles of ecosystemic focus at all levels, we will be able to reduce the negative tendencies in the environmental indicators.

2-2

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2-1-1

Disappearance of a number of natural habitats due to urbanization and uncontrolled contamination
Genetic erosion
Desertification
Regression of coastal wetlands because of rising sea levels due to global warming.

2-1-2

Reinforce the actions for the protection and preservation of all the species of major biostrategic and ecological interests.

Make the implemented system of area protection efficient.

2-2

Coastal wetlands that are already weakened by the intense human activities of urbanization and pollution are extremely vulnerable to rising sea levels. Their vulnerability regarding climate change is amplified by their close proximity to the sea and their shallow depth.

2-1-1

The poor use of resources on agricultural and silvopastoral land, the climate process of erosion, and desertification in arid and semi-arid regions endanger all indispensable ecological and environmental systems for the

inhabitants' lives and their fixation on their region and country.

2-1-2

We need to raise awareness of and popularize new methods of soil work and construction among farmers in rural areas. We also need to raise the awareness of urban populations regarding the danger of the expansion of cities on surrounding fertile land with laws, legislation and good governance.

2-2

For all countries, and arid areas in particular, water and energy will remain major challenges to the success of their economy development plans to be overcome in the coming decades. The fact remains that sustainable development with all its components requires the support of neighboring countries and international solidarity.

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Esperanza OSA ECORO EQUATORIAL GUINEA 161S

2-1-1

Reducing traditional agriculture and the constant use of quarries that the big companies use, because they degrade the earth.

2-1-2

Humanity should be like a unified group for tackling environmental issues. Big countries defend their industrial interests, therefore they do not mind so much: I think we should reduce CO2 emissions.

2-2

According to my personal view, the environmental problem is extremely difficult. If all the countries in the world could go back 1,000 years, they would see it clearly with good eyes, and would fight for this environmental problem, but due to economic reasons and prosperity, they all keep their eyes closed to avoid talking about the environment.

.....

J. Eddy Terrazas Torrico BOLIVIA 162S

2-1-1

Mining and petroleum activities will contaminate water and land, poisoning all beings. The destruction of land, for whatever reasons, and that of its productive capacity or biodiversity conservation, will eliminate the quality of life of all beings more and more.

2-1-2

We need to be demanding among ourselves to avoid economic activities that contaminate and destroy the land, vegetal coverage and forests (understanding of the forest as the climax of interaction among the animal and vegetal kingdoms, and the maintenance of the environmental services that it provides). Developing and spreading technologies and regulations for sustainable use to avoid contamination and allow a worthy life for all humanity, improving territorial legislation to avoid socio-economic or industrial differences or a lack of forests, making them sustainable, with significant social benefits, without a negative impact on the environment.

2-2

All the problems mentioned in this questionnaire are important and should be considered for restoring and giving opportunities to life on the earth (so that our clock may tick longer). I think that at present, we find ourselves, as humanity, as a vulnerable generation of human beings with respect to the necessity of the earth. The human population is increasing, the selfishness of social classes and sectors and the weakness of the government (for example, in Bolivia, the current president should protect the environment and native people, but he does the opposite) rapidly define the failure of societies, with a greater presence of delinquency, environmental deterioration, hunger and poverty. If we add blind productive and financial systems, these only serve to satisfy the private appetite, and the result will be a disaster. We must hurry to save the efforts of different people and organizations who live in a harmonious manner with the environment, and define a global compromise to rescue a balanced sustainable ecological life that guarantees life for future generations.

.....

CHINA C080

2-1-1

The climate and environment would deteriorate until people would find it hard to live on earth.

2-1-2

Stop the exploitation of land, avoid cutting down trees, and plant trees after they are cut down.

2-2

Conduct effective control of the development of heavy industry.

.....
CHINA C173

2-1-1

Desertification would advance and urbanization would become more obvious. Housing availability would become more severe and housing would be more expensive. There would be no farmland for cultivation and less food.

2-1-2

Plant forest and develop the desert into green land. Control urbanization procedures, and make full use of farmland.

2-2

Enhance input into ecological protection.

.....

MALAYSIA E006

2-1-1

It will reach a point where it will affect the daily life of most citizens.

2-1-2

Proper planning at the central government level is utmost important.

2-2

Very little awareness in the non urban population, more talks but very little effective actions among the urban population.

.....

Attila Marton ROMANIA E019

2-1-1

The greatest concern for the moment is the intensive land use, and the shift in land use. 10 years from now we most probably will have almost no pastures with old woods, livestock levels will fall impacting the grassland biodiversity, it will be no need for pastures and they will be transformed in agricultural mono-cultures.

2-1-2

Legal regulation is required to aid farmers and animal owners to keep their livestock, but prevent overgrazing, wooded pastures should be recognized as a habitat type and large mono-cultures should be banned.

2-2

.....

ITALY E039

2-1-1

Local increase of floods, soil and water related problems and a global reduction of natural areas with consequent reduction of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Improve the landuse by set up better laws and verify that they are correctly applied.

2-2

.....

ZAMBIA E042

2-1-1

Serious habitat fragmentation, destruction of large forested landscapes, break of migration corridors

2-1-2

Better public governance by central government offices. clear policies and enforcement on conflict of interest issues. of people in government positions not being allowed to take advantage of their positions for personal gain. E.g. Someone that consults for a private company on Environmental Impact assessments cannot then sit in the government panel that makes the decision. This is a form of legalized corruption.

2-2

.....

2-1-1

Land change can be a big issue for many species, fragmenting & isolating population, while at the same time many/most countries are implementing laws against pollution on the other hand land changes like urban encroachment, changes in agricultural methods, development of wind power parks or other green energy production that need lots of land (and road networks to access them...) can and will reverse progress made elsewhere

2-1-2

Mainly an integrated planning of the land that takes in account "hidden" impacts (e.g. the roads needed for the wind power, and the bats/birds killed by these parks) that aren't always intuitive

2-2

Land use change is imho the biggest challenge for the next future

.....

2-1-1

Problems

2-1-2

Actions now

2-2

.....

2-1-1

Continued degradation. From 1-2 1: Predatory & destructive effects of industry (real estate, finance, fiscalization of land use, land management, industrial agriculture, urbanization, etc. Our human relationship to the land as our living matrix is being destroyed, and so shall humankind be destroyed, as well. 1-2 2: California is a biodiversity hot spot, but is under siege from same forces as above. Multiple strands of resistance from public, scientists, and more are striving . . . but seem to be losing . . . 1-2 3: Our global population is more than double the planet's carrying capacity, and is even worse in California. High consumption lifeways compound the problem.

2-1-2

Shift culture of land use and land management. Restore land tenure system to the New Commons, or a similar variant that recognizes the land (the earth) belongs to all. Change property law to greatly discourage predatory investment, and instead prioritize land ownership by local community residents. Then, support local control for responsible, regenerative land management practices that first provide for local needs, then for any exports or cash flow needs. Essentially, reestablish local control and local control. Ross Jackson's Occupy World Street goes into some detail on this. Also, see work of Elinor Ostrom. See work on the New Commons.

2-2

Thank you for your survey. Might you please send to me a copy of the results and final report? How more may I assist?

.....

2-1-1

Increasing in the level of desertification, extreme exploitation for agricultural and fertile land will be accompanying by limitation in crops needs and high reduction in flora and fauna biodiversity.

2-1-2

Sustainable use of fertile lands, reclamation of desert lands and establishment of new communities far from agricultural land and improve the modern methods of irrigation that save water resources.

2-2

.....

2-1-1

Several loss of Biodiversity on the Cerrado, Amazon, Auracaria and Atlantic Forests (already diminished by human activity in the last 100 years) and other small (poorly known) areas as the Pantanal of Araguaia (Northeast of Mato Grosso state) due to deforestation and the advance of agriculture and livestock frontiers over open areas.

2-1-2

Nowadays (at least in the last 10 years) people around the globe are trying to make it a better place to live. No. They're not. Although there is a comproved existence of green policies, mostly they do not work properly. They look like they're green, they act green, but they're not. Environmental education is being imbued in everyday matters, but in some places is far from getting real. There are great government programmes, good and applied in many small cities, fomenting small producers, making it work for real, and showing the possibilities that we can make it better, bigger and why not greener? Consuption has increased at alarming rates, in general life quality have seen to improve due to the exponential growth of the economy. But based on what? Ok, I do agree that economical development is an necessary evil, but I also belive that we can have economical growth associated to sustainable development. Am I dreaming ? Maybe. We have all around, these new green minds, that go on social networks, over the internet, go live on television programs, pragmatics about their vision of a greater place to live, and raise their kids. It seems beautiful, it seems nice, but not reliable. Most of them have a high pattern of wealth, and also abuse of eletronics, and all other facilities that rich people do, I'm not generalizing. There is this false moralism, people that go against bigger electricity dams, become vegetarian, save dogs and other animals from experiments and do not see the other side of it. That make them move, use their ipods and high technology devices, they do not think about it when their taking their hot shower or hot tube bath. Other example I see on a everyday basis, is people trying to be vegetarian just for modism, while acres of natural open areas are being deforested giving place to grains (soy beans, corn, beans). The amount of agrottoxics used are controlled in a false basis. Many cases of contamination pops up all the time all over the world. No radicalism here...I search for parcimonious ways of being greener. This is a slow process, but we have to keep on . I believe in a society with environmental education given in schools since the early ages, applied in a regular basis until college. We need to convince real investidors on the protection of forests, fomenting research in these areas, build new things, thinking green, and foment real environmental policies.

2-2

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC E1011

2-1-1

Expansion of cultivated land mass; destruction of forests due to erratic development; desertification caused by overgrazing; agriculture and land use without regard for the environment; urbanization

2-1-2

Develop and implement land use zoning plans taking in consideration climate change and ecosystem based development.

2-2

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David Allan SOUTH AFRICA E1023

2-1-1

A degraded and unsustainable environment Reduction in critical ecosystem services Reduction in species diversity Increased species extinctions Increased population reductions and fragmentation

2-1-2

Produce sound environmental regulation and rigidly enforce it (EIAs, etc.) Reduce human population levels. Balance out imbalances in wealth. Adjust lifestyles to more sustainable levels.

2-2

Rein in corporate capitalism due to its negative and unsustainable effect on the global environment

.....

Edwin Tambara KENYA E1028

2-1-1

Large scale conversion of forests areas for agriculture Drying up of rivers which have their headwaters in these forests Biodiversity loss, especially of species that depend on these rivers Increased soil erosion, possible

landslides in some areas

2-1-2

Protection of remaining forests Implementation of sustainable agricultural practices for communities
Reforestation of critical deforested areas Terracing in some agricultural areas

2-2

Both governments and NGOs are always playing catch-up to such environmental issues. Measures to protected natural areas that are critical for ecosystem services are always put in place after considerable damage has already been done. Some critical environmental decisions are made based on political decisions which are often not the correct ones.

.....

Apophia Atukunda UGANDA E1037

2-1-1

Very significant destruction affecting livelihoods, national and regional economy, health, etc.

2-1-2

Implement the policies without fear or favour. agree to be each other's keeper

2-2

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Ngouhou Poufoun Jonas CAMEROON E1054

2-1-1

From a survey I just did with 750 households in Estearn and Southern Cameroon, I found that 80% of the household look for a new land each year. the average size been 1 ha/year /household.If nothing is done, the dynamic of deforestation by small scale farmer will double the rate and the contribution of households to clinmate change will remain increasing.

2-1-2

The main actions are 1- environmental éducation of rural household 2- providing populations with sustainable techniques. (Agroforestry, agriculture intensifation 3- permanent monitoring of household activities

2-2

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Vivian PÁEZ COLOMBIA E1062

2-1-1

The vegetal coverage of the country is disappearing and the consequences on the soil, water and the biota are not being quantified. There are no protected areas where this status is respected, therefore, even in national parks, reservations, etc., the illicit farming, wood extraction and hunting are continuously happening. The urban development destroys all the forests around the cities, and in the fields, the degree of the transformation for stockbreeding and agriculture lacks control.

2-1-2

There should be a development plan about the land use that actually contemplates the urgency to protect vegetal coverage for the ecosystematic services and the biodiversity. The protected areas should really be protected and a larger percentage of natural areas should be established. The illicit farming should be controlled and an agriculture and stockbreeding should be promoted in a more friendly way to the environment. Mining is also a very serious problem in Colombia.

2-2

It is very difficult to select, among all these problems, one that may be of first importance in Colombia, because all the things have impacts that actually have not been evaluated at national level, therefore the opinions are based on other people's opinion rather than on data. The government and citizens do not see as a priority matter the environmental damages, because all that they promote is an accelerated economic development, without giving importance to the future consequence.

.....

Fred Koontz USA E107

2-1-1

Unless land use planning improves, we will see in the Pacific Northwest (USA), more degraded land (habitat),

less biodiversity, loss of ecological services, and poorer human health and well-being.

2-1-2

We need improved science-based, land use planning and adaptive management of natural resources at multiple geographic and political scales. For example, improved site location of new open space that creates wildlife corridors and connects protected land and water parcels. Ultimately, we need to create a system of regional, living landscapes - i.e. integrated mosaics of more human-use areas and more natural areas that provide the matrix for sustainable living.

2-2

Environmental protection must be clearly linked to human health and well-being. The urgency to act must be made more compelling to both key decision makers and the general public. We need to nurture the next generation of environmental leaders.

.....

Jorge Luis Martnez Ruiz PERU E1072

2-1-1

If the situation continues, we will see the colonization of new land principally by people seeking windfall gains. They develop even illicit activities such as the illegal cultivation of coca plants, land trafficking, illegal extraction of wood, indiscriminate hunting and fishing, and so on.

As a result of such things, forests are destroyed, the quality and quantity of water deteriorates, the productive capacity of the land is lost, conflict over resources and space increases, all of which will affect the social stability of the inhabitants.

2-1-2

To avoid this situation, they should become aware and strengthen the local capacity to think about their own communal vision, as well as the benefits of conservation, the sustainable use of natural resources and the impact of unsustainable activities on their territory and their quality of life. This will allow greater control over the territory that they occupy, organizing themselves to defend it from external threats. In addition, they should strengthen the local capacities of the population and authorities to develop and implement Strategic Planning (Plans for Quality of Life), which will allow them not only to prioritize economic, productive and management activities, etc., that lead to improvements in their quality of life, but also, especially, to initiate them, all of which will give them sustainability.

2-2

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NICARAGUA E1076

2-1-1

Grasslands have disappeared and agriculture will expand even more.. .but this is NOT my specialty field... I did not find categories for it... such as bycatch and overfishing... Also, the first few items in the list are problems and the last few seem to be solutions... or evolution towards solutions... I am not sure I did my best here...

2-1-2

The world should consume less soy, I guess

2-2

.....

Carla Natacha Marcolino Polaz BRAZIL E1082

2-1-1

The big forests (as Amazon forest) will increase their loss habitat rate.

2-1-2

We have to keep sustainable forests and make them productive for humanity purposes (social and economics) and for biodiversity issues.

2-2

.....

Ibrahim M. Hashim SUDAN E1087

2-1-1

Rapid extinction of species, accelerated desertification and drought accompanied with hunger

2-1-2

We need to plan for land use: agricultural production to be increased vertically, increase protected areas, improve livelihood for people and embark on public awareness

2-2

Land is cleared for agricultural production, resulting in biodiversity loss. Natural resources are not used sustainably with rapid deterioration of the environment. for example in Dinder National park, a species is lost every 10 years

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Lucila Nunes de Vargas BRAZIL E109

2-1-1

The end of Amazon Forest and the Cerrado.

2-1-2

Eat less meat, stop the oppening of new land to plant soy, corn, and cotton, use less or no chemicals and GMOs in agriculture

2-2

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Simon M. N. Iilonga NAMIBIA E1102

2-1-1

Land use, it is very important aspect for sustainable development. Namibia, in particular, Land use is limited considered being it in urba or rular areas. Trees are cut down without considering the impact after. Condition I will see is that there will be a suffering by any disasters, such as drought, flood that will cause food insecurity as a results of low agricultural production at a country level. people are settling illegally in town without conducting hazardRisk Assessment to ensure secure life from any external shock/ life threat.Flood may ocure in the area they are settling and it will deteriorating their livelihood. Trees are cut down, lands are cleared for commercial purposes and land is distributed unequaly. Land is not utilizer for national building but for private gains. In commercial areas, the elite, do own big land, while people at the northern part of the country forced to have limited hectors of land. Importantly, land in Namibia, will become a family benefit and should you find that your family does not own land today,new generation will suffer. Today, majority of youth in Namibia do have access to land but donot have ownship to land. Land right being mentioned in Namibia is not seen being practiced.

2-1-2

There is a need for Spatial planning and committed land use management . Develop, enforce and monitor land use legal/policy framwork. Build local capacity on land use Resettlement policy must be used to benefit the marginalised people, includig youth who never own land before.

2-2

Mushrooming of informal settlements Informal settlements mostly are occupied by people who are currently economical weak. As a results, majority ended up locate themselves where the land is not serviced and pullution become a first concern. When the heavy rain comes they are more likely to washed away because some do settle in the river valley. Their houses cannot with stand with floods and during dry season their houses are more likely to catch fire. Majority of this people are women with less or without monthly income. This usually make themself unable to recover from these external shock. Many of this people have shakes as houses.This type of houses does not provite room for privacy, neither being considered as asset by the commercial banks. when this types of houses being caught by fire or washed away by flood, owners usually do not qualify for any insurance to cover them. Majority have no land to grow food for them selves, and with Climate change, like 2013 Namibia experienced few rain drops so they were severly affected by food insecurity. Informal settlements increase crime late and gender based violence, spread of disease and poverty rate may increase also, since most of this people their monthly incomes are very low , morethan 80% is being spent on food.

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ARGENTINA E1104

2-1-1

In 10 years from now, land use patterns in Argentina will probably lead to a considerable loss of forests and other

natural ecosystems.

2-1-2

Zoning and the establishment of solid property rights for indigenous people and farmers, as well as new protected areas.

2-2

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Leandro Alcalde ARGENTINA E1107

2-1-1

The main affectations concerning this topic (understanding by land also the water courses) are the unregulated and irrational deforestation of many natural forests (a question related to droughts, drastic rain changes, loose of diversity, and affecting human local populations, familiar agricultors, etc), and the drainage and alteration of natural waterbodies and humedals.

2-1-2

We think it is necessary a real interest of the population and goverments for the inclusion of this topics in a priority list of question to be solved. But, the lacks of interest, the highly consumist lifestyle mainly based on the predation of resources, the absence of laws and alternatively, its presence combined with absence of control for their effectiveness, the problems grow.

2-2

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MAURITIUS E1113

2-1-1

Available agricultural land will be taken up for urbanisation and tourism-related infrastructure. In 10 years land will be even more scarce, prices will go up and there will be increased pollution and wastes. Increased pollution and wastes in ten years will definitely affect the country's environmental assets and the population's quality of life if nothing is done to improve these issues. Water resources are becoming more scarce because of regular drought periods and poor management. In 10 years, water resources will become even more scarce and access to water will be an increased problem for parts of the population in the main island and the island of Rodrigues.

2-1-2

Land resources: Available agricultural land should be released with a long-term vision for the use of land in an island with limited resources. Careful planning and transparent land transfer procedures are needed to avoid the above. State lands should also be released in a transparent way. Pollution: There are laws for pollution prevention and control but the enforcement of these laws should be improved. The environmental sustainability of economic initiatives and investments should be a priority instead of immediate profitability for the country. Water resources: Better water resources management and institutions are required in the main island of Mauritius and island of Rodrigues. Water leakage issues in the water pipes and water distribution system should be addressed. Better rain harvesting methods should be adopted.

2-2

Land use is the most urgent issue in Mauritius since agricultural land is being released after Mauritian decision-makers have decided to decrease the production of sugar (due to the decrease of sugar prices and end of preferential prices with the EU) and encourage investment in other sectors. Climate change is also an important issue and it is not easy to decide which issue is most important. They also tend to be interlinked. Climate change is one of the causes for the periods of droughts in turn causing scarcity of water resources, provoking more cyclones in the region and causing an increase of storm surges on the coastal areas thus causing damage to the population living in the coastal areas. The rise in sea level is another issue which affects mainly the island of Rodrigues as a low-lying coastal island and the main island of Mauritius to some extent. While decision-makers are aware of environmental problems in the country, they tend to make decisions which will favour their political career rather for the welfare of the population and environmental assets. While tourism has become one of the main industry in Mauritius, the local tourism-infrastructure is being stretched to an extent which is not sustainable. The target of the government is to reach 2 million tourists per year for a small island state with less than 1.3 million inhabitants.

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USA E1115

2-1-1

Suburbia extending into farming areas, wetlands and other habitats destroyed. Reduce consumption and use of numerous chemicals and fertilizers for farming.

2-1-2

Preservation of wetlands, creation of forests and parks and habitats for wildlife. Healthy life style involving lowered meat consumption.

2-2

Excessive consumption and waste is not good for sustainability.

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BRAZIL E1121

2-1-1

The condition is changing a lot considering the difference between regions in Brazil.

2-1-2

Change the public policy to have an efficient enforcement.

2-2

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Sushila C. Nepali NEPAL E1122

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented especially in the Himalayas and the low lands the Terai, it is likely that desertification can be seen, infertility of the land would increase and would be too late for effective landuse planning.

2-1-2

Environmental education, ecosystem based assessment, landscape management and political commitments are required. Awareness among every stakeholder is necessary, because due to environmental degradation and climate change most of the natural water sources are drying out and youth migrating for income has drained out the countries most productive group of labors having negative impact on the agriculture growth.

2-2

Speaking about my own country the landuse change is drastically happening due to rapid urbanization and unplanned development. People are not concerned with IEE or the EIA indicating the negative impacts if unplanned development starts happening. Political commitment is negligible to support the environmental issues and today its a challenge to carry out the ecosystem assessments and do landscape level conservation

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KENYA E113

2-1-1

If steps are not taken to address land degradation and increase plant cover, the effects of droughts and rainfall will be more severe (with no plant cover, droughts will be more intense and rains will cause flooding). Land degradation is loss of biodiversity - in soils, plants and flowing up to birds, mammals, etc. Competition between domestic livestock and wildlife will increase. Livelihoods and cultures will be threatened as pastoralists will no longer be able to support their livestock due to loss of grazing resources.

2-1-2

Land degradation (or biodiversity loss) is one of the main causes of global climate change as carbon bounces off bare soil and back into the atmosphere. There needs to be recognition that addressing land degradation in arid or semi-arid climate zones can play a major role in addressing climate change. By promoting covered soil in bare rangelands, we can harness carbon in the soil. Given that over 60% of the earth falls in arid or semi-arid climate zones, the global effect of ensuring carbon returns to the soil through re-establishing lost grasslands is significant. Not only would carbon be stored but the water cycle would be more effective as covered soil also captures water. This would also address concerns on water and biodiversity. Pastoralists should be recognised for their vital role in conservation and global climate regulation. They have a lot of animals that could be managed effectively to restore land health. There should be more investment in supporting pastoralism whilst ensuring that ownership is retained at the grass roots level and not imposed externally.

2-2

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Santiago Levy ECUADOR E1131

2-1-1

No Land Use planification will end up with many last unique forest loosing water resources and biodiversity.

2-1-2

We need to work towards laws to force upon great insdustry and mining interest and help small farmers work towards most efficient production and better markets.

2-2

We need to aproach other system upon conservation, giving the option to the people that lives in conservation areas to have a better quality of life.

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Sébastien Regnaut BURKINA FASO E1137

2-1-1

Increasing conflicts for land, food, resources. Potentially leading to societal collapse or massive conflicts and starvation and sanitation-related mortality

2-1-2

Fight corruption and rent based capitalism. Distribution wealth fairly. Establish and implement land use plan at local, national and regional level.

2-2

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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, W.I. E1149

2-1-1

Environmental degradation of pristine areas valuable for eco-tourism and endemic species. I foresee a decreasing appeal to high end tourists and ecotourism, and a decreased appeal to visitors due to worsening appearance of natural beauty.

2-1-2

Consulted approach to completing National Physical Development Plan with alternative residential/ non-sprawl building designs; alternative energy development, zoning laws for development, and local protection for unique plants, animals, and ecosystems.

2-2

Our major problem is a lack or foresight and educated decision-making on behalf of elected officials. The political will towards conservation is, in reality, very low. Conservation is viewed as an impediment to large-scale, capital investment development, which is seen as the only way for the country to make money -- since the most prosperous times have been riding waves of large-scale unsustainable capital investment. Conservation measures and funding has deteriorated and the situation has been exacerbated, not assisted, but the UK Government. Large segments of the population are disenfranchised systematically, denied any method of acquiring permanent status or citizenship, and so filial feelings toward the territory are affected.

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Sidi Imad Cherkaoui MOROCCO E1154

2-1-1

Habitat loss, fragmentation and modification increase leading to reduced natural spaces and corridors and consequently increase in extinction rates and Lack of environmental balances - - Non-friendly environmental materials increase significantly(increase chemicals and construction leftovers) - increase dependency of local economy to Non-friendly environmental energy resources like shale oil and gaz..

2-1-2

Protected areas Law enforcement and procursorion - increase the total area of Reserves and national parks from 0,7% to more than 7 % - Develop and enforce a coastal zone regulation law - EIA to be professional, high standardized and independent as well as mitigation measure implemented Create and endorse urgently a site sensitivity map for the country - Strengthen the advocacy groups to influence non - friendly environmental policies and decision and increase awareness at levels from politicians till the local communities and private promoters.

2-2

Population pressures have led to soil erosion and desertification as marginal lands are farmed and ground cover

is destroyed by overgrazing. There is also an absence sector-specific environmental policies. Lack of politicians wish and/or strategy to solve environmental issues. Political parties are slightly aware of Environmental issue. Moroccan Government is not considering Civil Society as equivalent part for decision-making.

.....

COLOMBIA E1161

2-1-1

Restricted potential habitats distribution and farmers precarious social-economic conditions, as a result of deep agricultural crisis in Colombia, which increases ecosystems threats and pressures, species and their ecological process.

2-1-2

Initiative that has been constructed with an active participation of local communities, in search of viable economic options, defense of territory, food sovereignty and protection of natural resources, invaluable to the survival of life as is water.

2-2

Current problems such as low economic resources for searching, short terms of financing, lack of legal frame for threatened species protection, etc. show a gray panorama to maintain the biological diversity and its ecological process.

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INDIA E1171

2-1-1

Extreme exploitation of natural resources resulting in depletion or ending many resources; the concept of inter or intra generational equity will not have any significance.

2-1-2

Need for stricter policies on land use and identifying most compatible land use for eco-systems considering its fragile nature and sustainable nature of development. Destructive and uncontrolled mining; filling of wetlands, destruction of sand dunes in the coastal areas and unsustainable linking of rivers etc needs to be checked immediately

2-2

The government follows an economic policy which is detrimental to the environment. The policy of pleasing the corporate sector without considering the survival of the local population and the ecosystems has to be revised.

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SPAIN E1175

2-1-1

If no regulation on use land is improved, protected areas and related biodiversity outcomes, might be reduced, especially in coastal areas.

2-1-2

Lobby against harmful political decisions; raise the voice; inform civil society

2-2

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Marcio Bolfarini BRAZIL E1176

2-1-1

Brazil, as a large country, has several different environments and therefore has different states of conservation for each of these environments. However, what we observe is a growing exploration activity of natural resources in all environments. Monocultures, mining and urban expansion are examples of this growth. The public policies that address this issue have only favored the expansion of these activities, eg, the recasting of the forest code, which today has enabled an increase in the percentage of production in each property. Another problem which is to come, it is the intention of some politicians to end the Conservation Units, this idea is being processed in our government. If Brazil does not change posture through the reformulation of public policy, the environmental scenario of the country will be a few preserved areas, and loss of dark biodiversity.

2-1-2

Measures of public policy under scientific research results and production rates. Where laws can be balanced

between exploration and preservation, without favoring any category. Among them, the requirement of prior studies of medium and long term for the installation of new ventures; the reshaping of agrarian reform and land distribution; and the creation of more protected areas of sustainable use.

2-2

Unfortunately, in recent years Brazil has been selling a false image of a preservationist and egalitarian country, but in fact we have another reality!

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ETHIOPIA E1178

2-1-1

In our country the natural forest or other natural land covers have been facing challenges of deterioration due to development activities besides small scale agricultural expansion activities. These land cover changes caused loss of different flora and fauna species in the country either through local extinction or migration. On the other hand, another ecological restoration activities have not been done in an organized way. Even some legally protected areas may also face threats in land cover change and loss of biodiversity due to uncontrolled fire. I have seen such problem in Alatish National Park among western part of Ethiopia. So, public moves and organized restoration activities should be done to restore the country forest cover and other diversity at least in unarable lands like mountains and nature reserve areas. However, unless such restoration measures can not be taken, we may lose much in our biodiversity and exposed to drought related to local climate change. In addition, our country may also lose its global contribution in carbon sink.

2-1-2

Indeed, loss of land cover due to expansion of development activities may not be totally solved. Since development activities are mostly in agricultural activities that need fertile land and water supply, agricultural activities may not be placed in some where that minimize land cover loss. Thus, I believe that the problem can be mitigated by strengthening the national forest conservation and wild life conservation actions and strategies through capacity building. All nature conservation bodies can contribute to realize efforts of reversing the problem by providing valuable scientific information, trainings for main actors in the area of conservation and financial support. As university member of the country, I have been doing to identify conservation challenges in Parks and give scientific information including mitigating mechanism for effective conservation management. I will also keep doing the same and prepare trainings for low career conservation workers and communities to work together with government for effective nature conservation. I believe all conservation specialists in the country should do the same. But unfortunately conservation sectors have not strong link with universities other than providing research permit. So, to realize dream of conservation, the two institutions should develop strong bond through collaborative works. In addition the global community should provide technological, training and financial supports.

2-2

On the other hand environmental problem in Ethiopia is related to economical problem. In most cases people become environmentally unfriendly, when their livelihood become unfriendly with agroforestry. This problem usually happen due to agricultural expansion in cereal producer farmers. In addition, fuel wood consumption for cooking also contribute for environmental problems significantly. So, development of electric power in the country can play role to solve problems related to power.

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UK E1180

2-1-1

Habitat destruction continues at an increasing rate as more forest is flattened for soy and more savannas are burned for cattle ranches. It's taking biodiversity and natural resources with it, including the introduction of pollution, deterioration of water sources and contamination from pesticides. Already landless people will have fewer places to exist as they are further marginalized by large land owners. Campesinos will have increasingly fewer places to gather food when they are hungry.

2-1-2

We need to alert the world to what's happening in Paraguay. Brazil and Argentina have had some success in gathering funds to protect habitats while conditions in Paraguay worsen and laws are made which favour agricultural development and are detrimental to conservation. The legislation must change and no pressure will be put on the government from inside the country. Money also needs to be invested in land purchase for reserves with established management plans. Few laws exist for conservation but those that do need to be better monitored so that changes are actually made. The first step at this late stage is to protect all that's left.

Campeños living close to reserves need to be given alternatives to logging and hunting, allowing them to feed themselves through another means. Providing families with solar ovens to reduce logging is a good option, but they also need sustainable housing. Providing micro-finance opportunities or community farming projects will relieve hunting pressure. In addition it's becoming apparent that environmental education has an effect on helping younger generations to comprehend the problems associated with changing land use. With more emphasis on education the situation may improve within the country.

2-2

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TAIWAN E1189

2-1-1

Hopefully new laws will be passed to change the current trend of over developing and the increase of income inequality.

2-1-2

Pass new laws that can be implemented.

2-2

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Daniel Suman USA E1191

2-1-1

Habitat loss, fragmentation, loss of biodiversity

2-1-2

Protect habitats and minimize sprawl

2-2

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Mourad AHMIM ALGERIA E1196

2-1-1

I answer with an example, Algeria is a big country where 96% of the surface is desert with an arid and dry climate. Especially in summer, the people living in the south of the country come en masse to the coast area where the climate is milder, which results in overcrowding which sometimes causes conflicts. And it is on this 4% area that we find the best Algerian agricultural lands which are unfortunately eroded gradually by urbanization, and clearing of forests which are there.

2-1-2

We need a rational space management and we must appropriately regulate agricultural and forest land management.

2-2

The environmental problems are limited neither in time nor in space, so we must really think about that globally, but with a specific touch for the social, cultural and behavioral sector.

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COLOMBIA E1197

2-1-1

Extensive and intensive land use for small number of agricultural products that are relevant for international trading, and intensive use for mining industry.

2-1-2

A change in our life styles where national products are consumed and where monetary value is less important than natural value. Is a big political and economic problem that is related to the interest of current government.

2-2

Lack of investment in education and research is a problem for having good data for monitoring biodiversity and understanding the causes of its degradation, is difficult to generate appropriate management responses with no clear evidence or ideas of what is happening.

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2-1-1

There are 2 problems. First lot of corruption about title deeds with the consequence that lan is not used properly. Secondly, local population are encroaching forests again and again. The government is not settling them correctly so they come back and destroy the forest. Another issue but I do not have full info. Large surface of land has been sold to different countries that are making extensive use and destroying the quality of land.

2-1-2

1. To support efforts of government to clarify the way authorities apply the land attribution law. 2. The campaign for resettlement of local population and planting trees to renew the forests 3. to resist to the pressure of multinationals using the land in a irresponsible way.

2-2

As the UNEP HQ are in the country, the attention of the government of Kenya about environmental issues is real. But more committed action is required for a better future. Unfortunately, influent people are more interested in politics and power than in working for preserving natural ressources international call has been done to stop poaching of elephants and rhinos. More coordination is required facing poachers better equipped and rushing because they know new regulation will come to oppose their market.

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KENYA E1209

2-1-1

Increased human-wildlife conflict

2-1-2

Advice on proper land use and implement policies affecting wildlife areas

2-2

Step up environment friendly procedures to cure adverse effects of pollution and erosion

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George Atisa USA E1214

2-1-1

Land use activities are many and people do not treat land as a finite resource. As economies continue to grow, land use intensity grows too bring about environmental degradation such as pollution, displacement of other living beings that call it home and clearing of forests. This is the source of many environmental and quality of life problems.

2-1-2

There is need to set aside protected lands as buffers that is available for all other living things. As it stands now, humans have assumed it is only theirs for use the way they want.

2-2

There are more structural problems that do not favor implementation of specific resources protection initiatives. These include low capacities, low incomes, high poverty levels and corruption. Protection of environmental resources should include programs that target these kind of issues.

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Fujiang Tang CHINA E1218

2-1-1

Any inche of land will be cultivated for agriculture, it is hard to find any natural wild food to eat and the living condition will be very bad.

2-1-2

Reduce the intensity of land use for agriculture and urbanization, strive to develop landscape for both rural and city.

2-2

High density urban construction in China should be stoped, and most poeple shoud migrate to the area where is not suitable to cultivate for agriculture.

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CAMBODIA E1222

2-1-1

The remaining forest will mostly be destroyed, number of landless poor people will significantly increase, gab

between the poor and rich will significantly increase, and finally social conflict will be inevitable and unresolvable.

2-1-2

1- Request the government to immediately and really stop providing economic land concession (ELC) and review the existing ELCs to respect the laws and human rights. 2- Request the government to take back some ELCs who seriously violate the agreements. 3- Request the government to take concrete action to stop deforestation in all kinds committed by the powerful people.

2-2

Environmental issue in Cambodia negatively impacts to all people in the world. Please help Cambodian people to protect our environment especially the forest and forestland.

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Darlington Munyikwa ZIMBABWE E1227

2-1-1

The following will occur deforestation, loss of habitats, erosion, loss of wetlands and siltation of water sources (rivers and dams)

2-1-2

Well planned and coordinated land use in rural, commercial and urban areas. The relevant authorities should exercise their mandate to ensure that there is compliance to the land use regulations

2-2

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ITALY E1228

2-1-1

I can foresee an improving loss of biodiversity due to continue loss of suitable habitat in terms of both quality and extension

2-1-2

To improve environmental policy to avoid bad land uses, and to protect most area as possible to preserve biodiversity

2-2

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COTE DIVOIRE E1244

2-1-1

The area of the Ivorian forest decreased considerably over the decades (from 30 million hectares in 1960, today it is estimated at 2 million hectares). The unsustainable use of land is the main cause of the damage: Situations ensue if nothing is done: loss of biodiversity, desert encroachment, lack of rain, famine, poverty

2-1-2

Several initiatives are taken to avoid this situation: Prevent any infiltration into protected areas by strengthening their legal status. Undertake awareness of the population promote an agriculture that respects the environment Increase reforestation support research

2-2

The economy of the environment is a solution for the consideration of environmental issues in international discussions. It will take courageous action. Convert into money the contribution of the environment as well as losses caused by the destruction of the environment for me is the key to a strong commitment of states to protect it.

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BOLIVIA E1254

2-1-1

Currently in my country it is prioritizing the extraction of non-renewable natural resources and the expansion of the agricultural frontier, as a suitable development model, but that mostly has to maximize immediate revenue, without taking into account the future consequences. It is clearly an extractive model which is prevailing.

2-1-2

Bolivia internationally has positioned the concept of Living Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, this is the right model for sustaining life on earth. Unfortunately, efforts to advance and consolidate this model in the

country are still insufficient, but this may be the right answer that everyone should support.

2-2

It is important to support countries that historically have greater responsibility for the damage to nature, to unconditionally support the efforts of developing countries make to preserve life and the environment. All in connection with the recognition of common but differentiated responsibilities.

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INDIA E1270

2-1-1

Habitat fragmentation, increase in man-animal conflicts, scarcity of water and food grains

2-1-2

Better planning, more investment on better technologies to reduce the impacts of development.

2-2

In a developing country which is densely populated, it becomes difficult not to harm the environment while trying to meet the needs of a developing world, especially if money spent on the projects is limited. Therefore, a balance needs to be brought in and more spending needs to be allocated to such projects so that impacts on environment are reduced or mitigated.

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SWITZERLAND E1272

2-1-1

Increasing desertification, land degradation and loss of soil fertility which negatively impact ecosystem services, interactions and functioning; which further impacts the benefits that local people have; furthermore impacts their food security such that they end up having pressing, immediate and long-term needs that need to be met; BUT they have no alternative options to solve the needs in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way. Lands will be more degraded, increasing poverty and affecting biological diversity, spp. richness, abundance and dynamics at local, national and global levels (such that trade-offs and balancing competing needs will lead to wars).

2-1-2

Provide support (i.e. financial, information, education, tools, equipment's, inputs, technologies) and locally adapted improved, better alternative LUPs, that will have a major impact on livelihoods such that the pressing needs for food and human amenities are taken care of now, while conservation efforts are being simultaneously addressed. In short, support interventions with multiple benefits (for social, environment and economic) using different types of measures (not only market-based, individuals-based, country-based). Work with those directly impacted most to find alternative solutions. Those who have caused much damage so far need to compensate in a fairly, just and equitable manner (developed countries and economies must and should support developing countries and economies so that they are compensated not to cause further damage, at the same time they do not put the burden on the poorest fractions of their societies to make up for existing damage. be it on climate change, biodiversity loss or degraded lands, developed economies should share the 'current crises' to avoid further damage and support efforts with multiple benefits to ensure that those who need support gets it, at the right time and in a relevant manner. The rural small scale farmers who depends directly on nature (without too much incomes or 'sale-able labour'; need to be compensate, in some form, to make up for their livelihoods needs and safeguard ecosystem services, functions and goods. Doing good in a responsible manner will address the land degradation problems, arising from inappropriate LUPs due to competing priorities and needs and pressures (including unavailability of arable and suitable land, insecure land rights, limited technical support to the adoption and adaptability of current LUP to improve agricultural production -increase yields so as to secure livelihoods and food production.

2-2

Carbon-based payment for ecosystem services need to be the focus to provide multiple benefits to local people, local environments, and thereby cumulatively increase global environmental preservation efforts. These should not be only CDM types of projects, but real, relevant, responsive type of schemes, without burdening and prolonging the food and livelihood insecurities of local people. All, i.e. public, private and academics have a role to play so that this is addressed timely. National (systems and accountability measures must be adopted to ensure that those who needs help most gets it), Regional (resources) and Global leaders need to also play their part.

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Miriam Hansbauer GERMANY E1275

2-1-1

Country I reside: natural areas important for biodiversity will decrease further due to land use changes (more infrastructure, more agricultural areas, less natural habitats). Global environment: especially more forest areas will be turned into agricultural areas / plantations etc.

2-1-2

We would need a change in thinking, a change of paradigms. No longer acceleration, increase more&more. We would need to practice a way of sufficiency. Awareness of what we really need and not what we think we (could) need.

2-2

Due to the increase of the human population and additionally the increase of resource use (energy, water etc) of the population (especially of the first world) space and resources become less. There is a competition for areas for food production and areas of natural habitats.

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SPAIN E1282

2-1-1

A decrease of biodiversity and ecosystem services, probably perceived at local scale.

2-1-2

Governments have to design and make implement real spatial planning according social, economic and ecological capacities, not only to global market needs or political conveniences.

2-2

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Lorena Cordova GUATEMALA E1283

2-1-1

Reducing water and its quality, biodiversity reduction related to food security and provision of goods and services for poor people, soil degradation. All these increase the vulnerability of peoples to climate change.

2-1-2

Increased government investment in environmental actions, search for alternatives that improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Increased investment into concrete actions on the ground and reducing unnecessary theoretical studies or general proposals from the desktop in an office.

2-2

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MADAGASCAR E1285

2-1-1

No more forests, degradation of soils even those that are used for cultivation.

2-1-2

Reafforestation.

2-2

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Chris Phillips USA E1291

2-1-1

In my region (Illinois:USA) I foresee increased loss of species diversity (increased extinction rates) if land use continues unchanged. We are facing increased pressure to develop natural habitats for 1) sand mining for fracking and 2) planting of biofuels.

2-1-2

We need to become more involved in shaping policy via contact with our elected officials.

2-2

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THAILAND E151

2-1-1

Land degradation, less fertile soil, lower agricultural production and food security, decreased biodiversity and resilience.

2-1-2

Strengthen policy and law enforcement at regional, national and local level.

2-2

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CANADA E154

2-1-1

Collapse of biodiversity (loss of species). Loss of resilience to environmental perturbations (e.g., soil erosion, susceptibility to flood/drought, ...). Loss of economic and social resilience (alternatives lost). Loss of economic and social opportunities.

2-1-2

Society must be much better educated with respect to environmental matters. We need a greater respect for our land and water, and awareness of the critical need not to squeeze the life out of everything for short term economic gain. In the same way, we need to have broad support for the idea that a healthy and diverse environment is humanity's only hope for survival over the long term. We need to get beyond the idea that preserving the environment means more than establishing new parks and reserves. We need to re-establish a place for healthy biodiversity conditions across the 'working landscape'. This means that intensive agriculture and intensive forestry are dangerous and unsustainable.

2-2

The increasing focus of corporate interests in minimizing the role of democratic governments in protecting the environment (and a host of other things that are in the interests of broader society) is the most dangerous political trend of recent years.

.....

GAMBIA E159

2-1-1

Complete destruction of the guinean forest in the contry.desertification

2-1-2

Forceful population control like in china.shoot to kill policy against poachers and tree luggers

2-2

The mesure to be taken are very dificult to choose in a democratie

.....

INDIA E165

2-1-1

Drastic and sudden changes in environment and loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Propoer management of biological, ecological and natural resources. Planned development with honest.

2-2

Impropoer management and corruption is major problem perticularly in india. These are main resions for loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degredation.

.....

SOUTH AFRICA E173

2-1-1

Protected areas will become more isolated over time and thus rendered less effective at conserving ecosystems and preventing species extinctions

2-1-2

Population growth needd to be halted and expansion into natural areas stopped, existing degarded habiat needs to be better utilised.

2-2

2-1-1

Decrease of ecosystem services, continued landscape fragmentation

2-1-2

Change incentives, increase awareness and policy mainstreaming of environmental issues

2-2

2-1-1

The natural ecosystems will be deteriorated and disturbed beyond their resilient levels. The Land use policies are not implemented and conveniently disregarded in development actions. Current rate/trend in exploitation of natural ecosystems/landscapes will lead to loss of critical ecosystem services provided by these natural ecosystems. This will lead to loss of livelihoods for local communities, increase resource conflicts and pollution.

2-1-2

In terms of Sri Lanka, National environmental policies and regulations need to be strictly implemented. The national land use policies has to be reviewed to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are adequately addressed. The EIA process should be strengthened. There are number of documents that has highlighted the critical environmental issues in Sri Lanka and how these can be addressed. These has to be implemented in a cohesive manner without any delays.

2-2

The awareness of general public need to be raised and government should realign its development trajectory to a sustainable low carbon pathway.

2-1-1

i) species and ecological communities occurring primarily outside protected area systems will be nearly lost or degraded to a point where restoration will be difficult, ii) many weakly protected areas such as forest reserves and wetlands will be lost to farming and settlement, or be severely degraded.

2-1-2

i) Support development of, and advocate for implementation of policies and guidelines on land use particularly as related to agriculture, settlement, and urban growth, ii) Review and strengthen implementation of existing sound policies on sustainable development.

2-2

-

2-1-1

A very small proportion of the country will be available for biodiversity. Many parts that are will be heavily disturbed. Populations will be small and highly fragmented which will increase their extinction risk.

2-1-2

Much better consideration of what urbanisation and lifestyles are needed for long term survival of biodiversity on the planet. At the momennt short term outlooks for humans take precedent in the decision making process.

2-2

2-1-1

The extent of the environment degradation is very alarming. While sectoral measures are taken to reverse the trend, however, it would be wiser to direct action to restore the environment to the establishment of villagers committees to manage natural resources. There is also a need to strengthen the resilience of local communities in national environmental policy documents. However, the current context of climate change marked by frequent

flooding in urban and rural areas is a major challenge. Thus, solutions are possible through the regulation of land uses at the local level (villagers committees).

2-1-2

Much effort has been undertaken, thus we need to improve in acting together in setting effective implementation of environmental policies. The search for new solutions and negotiated consensus between all actors in charge of the environment preservation is an important asset.

2-2

The important land uses change in the Sahel with the consequent of bare soil proliferation on the watersheds unavoidable factor of flooding in the Sahelian valleys. Formerly very sensitive to drought, the Sahel falls today in another natural hazard that floods. Through the important mechanisms and bodies made since 1974, drought is more controlled. However, recurrent floods revive another challenge based natural risks the Sahel must find urgent solutions.

.....

Peter HITCHCOCK AUSTRALIA E185

2-1-1

Further erosion of biodiversity and other attributes of protected areas. On-going deterioration in condition of rural environment (loss of agricultural land, deterioration in water resources (quality and quantity) Deterioration in political and community awareness and commitment to remedy environmental problems, leading to on-going deterioration of environment generally.

2-1-2

Public education to create an on-going sense of the need for everyone to commit to playing a part in addressing a broad spectrum of environmental and sustainability issues.

2-2

I have observed a distinct erosion of awareness and commitment in the community and in Government to making the effort to address environmental issues. Younger people, indeed some older people, feel rather disempowered to make any meaningful contribution to rehabilitation and maintenance of the environment; a feeling that Government is only focussed on the economy and facilitating takeover of many functions by big business and developers.

.....

ITALY E186

2-1-1

Progressive increase of alien species and loss of habitat of conservation concern

2-1-2

Developing policies supporting traditional agriculture, sustainable tourism and renewable energies.

2-2

.....

CAMEROON E188

2-1-1

Land use planning and management is the biggest issue in Africa and becomes more and more problematic. Mining and agro-business compagny are growing and implanting in an anarchic way, overlaping protected areas, destroying corridors. Other effects are pollution, habitat deterioration, biodiversity reduction etc. National and regional LUP should be done in concertation with the different ministers, stakeholders and specialists. Then agreed by presidents. Of course, African states should fight again corruption as well....

2-1-2

Push States to do their jobs. Donors should control better the funds they give and stop donation when funds don't go where it should. NGOs and international institutions should lobbying and communicate in Europe, US about the compagnies that don't respect international laws when working in Africa and push for penalties.

2-2

Many solutions are knowned to solve environmental problems but there is a lack of will from States through the world, manipulated by big compagnies that only think about immediate profits with little consideration to people or biodiversity. In Africa, it is mainly the absence of real democracy and transparency that kills the environnement and its resources, as well as the population. Laws, international convention etc. are not respected. Goods exemples/initiatives should be better knowed and supported by the international community and donors.

2-1-1

Deforestation (formal and informal land occupation) is widespread all over Latin America and it is at the origin of water, biodiversity and up to a large extent of climate changes issues. It is rapidly increasing especially in the Amazon (Brazil, Peru, Bolivia) In a 10 years horizon over 50% of the natural forests and other ecosystems of Latin America will be gone. Water will be very scarce in the west Andes and tremendous social problems will affect the desert coast of Peru and North Chile.

2-1-2

Make effective some economic alternatives to agricultural expansion that allow forests to be preserved (i.e. REDD+. Also demand planning (currently un-existing) of development in Latin American countries. Stop or seriously control the building of new roads in forest ecosystems.

2-2

2-1-1

land use has been and still is the main threat all over Italy. Flat agricultural areas have been sistematically exploited to buil urban areas, coasts are 80% urbanized. The ngative trend is still going on, despite the crisis. Foresee, at last for thenext few years, are that we'll see a further heavy land use

2-1-2

Stop building. Check and assess all empty houses-flats-shops-factories before build new facilities. Save few remining green/agricultural areas. Knok down empty buildings and repristinate agriculture land, forest, meadows, where possible.

2-2

2-1-1

Decrease in biodiversity (extinctions of species, habitats and landscapes) Decrease in quality and availabilty of water resources Decrease in economic productivitty of landuses Increase in social conflicts for different uses Increase in restoration demands

2-1-2

Landuse planning and systematic conservation Strenghtening of environmental agencies Environment as transversal concern across several government policy and intitutional fronts Better informed press cover Law enforcement

2-2

2-1-1

Conversion of forested land into managed urban land, reduction of forests to the most threatening level, increase in global warming at alarming rate, scarcity of food resources.

2-1-2

Check on urban expansion without deliberate consideration of environment safeguard. Intensive plantation drive in urban areas, keeping un-plastered grounds for letting rainwater percolate into soil. Strong control over highway expansion and vehicles. Legalizing minimum required space / person to permit the housing space. Maximum recycling and re-use of resources.

2-2

The less numbered high income class is most destructive to nature and natural resources that is threatening the life of larger low income classes. There should be ban and legal control over the land holding and land-use (excluding Agriculture) by every person irrespective of class and creed.

.....
Mike Jordan SOUTH AFRICA E221

2-1-1

A continuing loss and deterioration in quality of habitats and a resultant loss in biodiversity.

2-1-2

An awareness of the importance of environmental issues and a balancing of environmental concerns against those of economic development and social improvement.

2-2

The focus on social upliftment and increasing standard of living in a recently transformed South Africa is happening at the expense of environmental and species conservation issues.

.....
Willem Van de Ven PHILIPPINES E238

2-1-1

Loss of all primary forests (99%) and corresponding decreases in biodiversity. Deterioration in quality of remaining forest patches due to illegal activities (logging, hunting, encroachment and farming methods), encroachment (overpopulation and expanded commercial agriculture) and societies attitude towards conservation (pollution, abuse, corruption)

2-1-2

Education and awareness of the problems facing the country. Stop overpopulation and start family planning (problems regarding religious obstacles mainly, but also lack of education and lack of access to preventive measures). Active protection of remaining wildlife areas and especially enforcement of existing legislation (fighting corruption)

2-2

.....
Bandula Withanachchi SRI LANKA E249

2-1-1

Clearing forests and encroachment of protected areas will further degrade the remaining forest cover resulting in drying-up water resources more importantly and depletion of biodiversity. Forest degradation will severely degrade the river and tank catchments and deforestation will increase soil erosion and siltation of reservoirs and tanks impacting negatively on their carrying capacity. Haphazard development in environmentally sensitive areas such as forests, river banks and tank reservation will affect the environmental services rendered by those ecosystems impacting negatively on the humans who relies on those. Haphazard development in environmentally sensitive areas such as forests, river banks and tank reservation will affect the environmental services rendered by those ecosystems.

2-1-2

Enforcement of rules and regulations pertaining to Forests and protected areas should take precedence. Lackadaisical enforcement of environmental laws has been the main problem faced by our country today. Secondly, additional geographical areas should be brought under a special development plan where only plantations related businesses are encouraged i.e . teak, Gliricidia, tea or other commercial crops,. Laws that safeguard rivers banks and up to certain distance landwards should be enforced and protected with community participation. This way all rivers flowing from the central highlands into the sea will have uninterrupted jungle/forest corridors that will not only protect river banks from degrading but also help thriving biodiversity. I also suggest that environmental education and awareness for all especially the young generation will also play a big role in preventing environmental degradation on one hand and help living environmental consciously on the other.

2-2

If tress/forests/jungles are protected it will ensure that our water resources are protected. Well-conserved ecosystems ensure healthy biodiversity. To achieve this people of a country should be lead on that path firstly by the country's leaders and then it should cascade down from elders of the society to its young citizens.

.....
Errol VELA FRANCE E261

2-1-1

Irreversible consumption of natural spaces and disparition of associated environmental services.

2-1-2

Individually less consuming. Nationally do not search for economical growth.

2-2

Better governance in each country could easily ameliorate environmental global conditions. Unfortunately, ameliorate governance is not easy at all..

.....

IRAN E262

2-1-1

1- high decrease in fauna and flora biodiversity throughout Iran especially in north forest of Iran. 2- high pollution of Caspian sea ecosystem 3- degradation of wetland ecosystems in Iran and consequently decrease of migratory birds populations in Iran 4- high soil erosion especially in mountainous regions of Iran.

2-1-2

Law enforcement forbidding urban development in Iran (there are many laws in my country regarding environmental issues, however, the government priority for other issues put environment problems out of focus. moreover, the high profit regarding activities damaging environment has led to corruption of supervising offices.) I suggest that an International committee investigate the situation of Environment in Iran, then, based on the results the proper mitigating and preventing actions should be suggested with an International supervision.

2-2

As an Iranian and a person who loves the biodiversity of his country I ask the organizations funding conservation projects inside Iran to think of procedures to decrease the probability of false reports which may be prepared to attract more grants. I mean these organizations should have better supervision on these projects. Finally, I can not feel free more to say my opinions about the situation of environmental issues in my country. Please make sure that my comments remain anonymous.

.....

USA E265

2-1-1

Could very easily see my local region of central Florida become over populated

2-1-2

Bigger Tax breaks on larger pieces of land

2-2

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BRAZIL E267

2-1-1

Extinction of species changes in hydrological and climatic cycle habitat destruction loss of ecosystem services

2-1-2

Curbing deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado mainly. Suggest new systems of agricultural cultivation and livestock

2-2

.....

Marcy Summers INDONESIA E278

2-1-1

Conversion of land to human domination will continue at an increasing pace. Forests will continue to be lost, degraded, and fragmented, such that 10 years from now ever-smaller fragments will be left. Mining will destroy more areas. Oil palm and other agriculture will dominate others. Human settlements will expand. The overall effect will be smaller, degraded areas left for everything besides humans, with the concomitant loss in ecosystem function, biodiversity, ability to support sustainable harvests, etc.

2-1-2

CONTROL HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL INCREASING PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION Raise awareness--we desperately need a change in heart about the human relationship to the rest of nature.

2-2

Humanity is dying of hubris, and killing the rest of the planet along with us. In my view, nothing short of coming

to terms with this psycho-spiritual truth is going to save the planet at this point, and even if we all woke up and made radical societal and personal changes tomorrow, it's already too late to avoid severe damage to Earth's natural systems. That said, we still have the power to make an enormous difference if we do wake up!

.....

Diego A Zarrate-Charry COLOMBIA E286

2-1-1

The increase of deforestation and change of land cover will affect both environmental services and biodiversity in a huge way, transforming the Amazon and Llanos landscapes to production areas and leaving other transformed zones(Caribbean region) as a desert.

2-1-2

The first work has to e the research of the biological attributes that have to be managed differently to ensure the ecological integrity of the Colombian landscapes, followed by landscape planing supported in legislation that allows the use of the land by new conservation compatible production units and other productivity units. Also an agricultural technological process has to be created in a way that the farmers can adapt with new uses of the landscapes.

2-2

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BRAZIL E287

2-1-1

A massive displacement of natural ecosystems by agriculture and urban development.

2-1-2

Agricultural and urban developmental zoning, use control of agrochemicals, programs of revegetation of degraded areas, maintenance of conservation areas as part of agricultural landscapes and use of wildlife-friendly agricultural practices.

2-2

Human population control should be stimulated by education, water use should be controlled and monitored in agriculture and urban settlements, and fossil fuels should be progressively replaced by bioenergy and other renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind and others).

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USA E295

2-1-1

More native species will become rare. Some currently rare species will go extinct.

2-1-2

Stop/slow development or be more responsible about sustainable practices while developing. Generating profits should not win over rare species ecological needs.

2-2

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M. I. Zuberi ETHIOPIA E318

2-1-1

* Forests & biodiversity will disappear quickly * Expansion of land degradation and desertification * Water cycle and agricultural production system will break down * Ecosystem function & services will deteriorate * Provision of food and other needs not be sustainable

2-1-2

To slow down land use changes nad revert bacd land to sustainable management by modifying current approach of economic development: * we have to control population growth * modify our life style *conserve water and other natural resources * reduce green house gas emssion

2-2

We have to be holistic in our approach to development efforts *adopt ecosystem based and sustainability oriented mind set *consider life and living system including all species & the earth's future * take a real participatory approach including all stakeholders * we have to have faith and try equity as a principle for doing

the above * We really are living in one village..our Earth...and should behave.

.....

RUSSIA E323

2-1-1

Ecosystem stability will decrease

2-1-2

To change transformation processes and to reconstruct transformed landscapes, especially agricultural, pastoral, and urban

2-2

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Mauro Lucherini ARGENTINA E326

2-1-1

Extremely intense biodiversity loss; reduction in ecological services; Extensive local desertification

2-1-2

Advocate for a reduction in land conversion; educate people on the effect of their lifestyle decision; elect more environmental-friendly decision makers

2-2

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MALAYSIA E333

2-1-1

Malaysia had the worlds highest rate of deforestation from 2001-2012. This is continuing now and will continue further if no changes in policy and practice. The impacts are: 1) increased C emissions; 2) interrupted water cycle causing more droughts and floods; 3) loss of biodiversity; 4) loss of ecosystem services; 5) more forest and peat fires and smoke haze; 5) lost economic development opportunities; 4) social impacts on forest peoples.

2-1-2

Improve environmental governance in Malaysia through a wide range of means, especially empowering civil society, reducing corruption, exposing illegal and corrupt practices that impact the environment, introducing PES and other incentives for sustaining forest cover, expanding tourism in national parks and other natural areas, support the existing conservation NGOs, support projects that can positively influence policy reform.

2-2

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Pablo Stevenson COLOMBIA E351

2-1-1

I think that the situation would be worse than now. Natural habitats will be reduced and intensive crops (such as oil palm) will expand, as well as deterioration due to mining operations. I hope to see that the degradation in national parks will slow down.

2-1-2

Global plans to control human birth rates

2-2

National control plans will not succeed as a strategy, since in war contexts birth control programs would not be appropriate. Perhaps, we need a strong international party, ruling over national aims and specially over traditional religions (which seems to be a huge utopia, at least before some conflicts lead to convince human kind that our planet can not behave as an economic and cultural system, but as an ecological one).

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Luba Balyan ARMENIA E370

2-1-1

Armenia hosting a little over 7% of forest cover is suffering a rapid expansion of metals mining industry which usually evolve in forested areas. If such strategy continues by the state, Armenia will lose its forest cover eventually. This in turn will cause other severe environmental problems: drainage of rivers, landslides, human

migration, etc.

2-1-2

Enact proper Laws in Armenia (and other similar countries) which are being treated as Slave Economy by offshore investors

2-2

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Marina RUTOVSKAYA RUSSIA E378

2-1-1

Protected land will be a national parks where building will be allowed. In our country it will lead to uncontrolled development and use of unique natural complexes. Many species may disappear.

2-1-2

It is necessary to change the strategy of life and to rebuild a society of consumption. In our country in the nearest future this is not very likely

2-2

Special attention should be paid to training young people in love to the nature. The illiteracy of the people in power often leads to irreparable mistakes.

.....

Danielle Kreb INDONESIA E397

2-1-1

Serious land-erosion, increased river sedimentation and pollution of water sources, increased global and local warming effects such as increased droughts and uncontrollable rainfall that cannot be absorbed by the wetlands that have been converted into industrial plantations causing heavy flooding of extensive rural and urban areas. another prediction is clashes among society with regards to land-ownership

2-1-2

Stimulate the government to only support and accept investments in truly green economies and diversification of industrial plantations, connecting conservation (forest) areas with each other to prevent biodiversity from local extinctions. more strict ground-based environmental impacts analysis required, no further forest conversion and improvement of degraded forest, better law-enforcement of illegal fishing techniques, illegal land-use, halt illegal wildlife trade.

2-2

In my opinion, in Indonesia the major current environment problem is the extensification of oil palm mining, which impacts heavily on social injustice (less land available for people that depend on small scale farming), land erosion, pollution and is THE major cause for current biodiversity decline.

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German Areas Gutierrez NICARAGUA E404

2-1-1

First there will be negative impacts on the climate of the country or region. It will have significant consequences on crops and of course the food security of the people. Being in a tropical climate will bring consequences to the national economy, affecting the country's infrastructure, among others.

2-1-2

There are certain aspects that can not be changed now, simply are already done. With the theme of adaptation is to bring awareness to people about climate impacts on daily life and the measures to be taken. Also consider that climate change is made and we can do much to return to the original climate, but we must take protective measures and mitigation adaptation to survive these changes. While developing regional policy actions to progress management plans and mitigation at local and regionals levels.

2-2

In Nicaragua forest theme each day has increased pressure; irregularities are very difficult to change, reation in permits for felling timber mafia is behind all this. The authorities take little importance to the issue of our forests, the issue of indigenous groups, the issue of ownership. The forest has a greater impact on precious resources such as land, water. We need more international support to prevent the destruction of our forests that are home to all our biodiversity.

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2-1-1

With limited land for agriculture purposes, there will be severe food security issues in the near future. Further, the current land available for agricultural purposes are slowly converted into residential construction area.

2-1-2

We need stronger policies in place to refrain agricultural land conversion. The government should also allow fallow open area for agricultural purposes.

2-2

We need a stronger environmental policies which are realistic and most practical. While the world debates on the climate change issues, many of our people will suffer, mostly the poorer people will be the most vulnerable to this climate change impact.

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MADAGASCAR E423

2-1-1

Forest will be washed away more and more. Biodiversity will suffer and climate change will be accelerated.

2-1-2

Be an ecocitizen, Help those environmental society or NGO to improve environmental education in a remote place, Enhance the value of the biodiversity (promote ecotourism...,

2-2

Because of the climate change, the rain is not enough for agriculture, some people clear the forest to cultivate and to have something to eat. Culprits are usually released at the Court even after committing criminal acts against the forest or the biodiversity.

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Nishith Dharaiya INDIA E424

2-1-1

A serious change in land use will affect the local resources, biological wealth and loss of natural habitats.

2-1-2

Restriction on developmental activities like industrial development, mining, transportation (widening of road) on the coast of local environment. Regulate the tourism and forest dwellers. Rehabilitate the local forest dwellers. A significant law enforcement is deadly required.

2-2

Change in environmental clearance mechanism is required. Capacity building of local community with respect to environment and biodiversity is a challenge in this region. Laws are well defined but their proper implementation and enforcement is lacking. Research and monitoring of natural habitats and biodiversity should be encouraged.

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CANADA E452

2-1-1

There is likely to be increased proliferation of development and fragmentation of the landscape. This has implications for biodiversity, wildlife habitat, pollution, spread of invasive plant species, and conversion of prairie thereby releasing more carbon into the atmosphere.

2-1-2

Limits to development need to be exercised, with newer development enabled only after reclamation of previously created footprint. Some areas need to be exempt from development to act as landscape level offsets to the negative impacts of anthropogenic footprint.

2-2

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Jayant Sarnaik INDIA E461

2-1-1

With current scale and rate of land use change in favor of urbanization and agriculture in India , we envisage rapid decline in quality of ecosystem service functioning and delivery. Most prominent ecosystem services to get impacted by the present land use change process are - water, nutrient recycling and pollination. It will create stress conditions for many sensitive organisms such as flowering plants, birds , butterflies and host of other small

creatures which are very critical to the functioning of ecosystem e.g. snails, earthworms, pangolins, beetles etc. Collectively it will cause serious fall in food production and eventually induce migration of people to other areas. For country such as India with second highest population of human beings in the world, this is simply not affordable. In 10 years from now, about 80% of income will be spent on clean air , food and water and prevention of diseases.

2-1-2

It is extremely important and imperative to communicate the true indicators of quality of life. Moreover, it is also necessary to integrate the value of all the perceivable ecosystem services in the environmental footprint analysis of individuals, organizations and private sector. Finally, providing positive incentives for saving biodiversity and conserving ecosystem services should be done at massive scale.

2-2

Deforestation though known as one of the key drivers of climate change ,not enough is being done to arrest deforestation through incentives. It needs to be understood that critical ecosystems such as biodiversity hotspots across the world can't be recreated and that doing further research on these ecosystem can delay the action and result in further degradation of these ecosystems. Thus first and foremost priority should be to stop deforestation using direct incentives. The cost benefit analysis will surely indicate that it makes economic sense.

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Roxy Mathew Koll INDIA E478

2-1-1

More and more of the land is being used for industrial, residential and agricultural purposes, that the environmental quality, biodiversity, the air and water, the food, everything is getting contaminated. There are more instances of this affecting the human and other species. I foresee a degradation of quality of life, more health issues for all kind of life in my area.

2-1-2

Restrictions on land usage should be are there already in my region. These need to be executed strictly. The industrial waste, agricultural products, all needs to be checked for the contaminants and poison they carry.

2-2

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MALAYSIA E481

2-1-1

Continued loss of natural forest cover due to conversion for plantations and loss through other human disturbance.

2-1-2

Urgently requires change in land use policy and increased protection for existing forests.

2-2

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Gadiel David Moshi TANZANIA E489

2-1-1

Our catchment or watershed will be degraded completely contributing to environmental problems such as siltation, eutrophication of our water bodies and shortage of water for domestic use. Loss of our natural vegetation will be higher across the country and the significant impact of climate change will be realised since carbon sink source will not exist at all with increased natural hazards winds, erosions and flooding with longer dry periods

2-1-2

International agreement focusing on land use practice and should be binding to all countries – Awareness raising through public, forums and meeting on the impacts of improper land use – Carbon credit to local level to motivate them in engaging in protecting the natural environment.

2-2

Land use as a Key for Environmental problems This is the key approach in solving the increasing challenges of environmental issues since it is cross-cutting strategies in dealing with the problems. If handled and implemented effectively will reduce issues of pollution, climate change, global warming measures, biodiversity loss and water shortage since any community development will have less impacts to the environment.

2-1-1

The Manaus Metropolitan Area is expanding rapidly towards the Negro and Solimões rivers. This metropolitanization is increasing deforestation drastically, enhancing even more the local effects of climate change (such as floods and droughts). Also, the increasing population and the growing urban area has a direct impact on natural resources' market demand, which enhances even further the pressure over the biodiversity and ecosystem services. In ten years a major portion of the central amazon rainforest might be significantly degraded, creating a major deforestation and degradation driver in the heart of the amazon biome.

2-1-2

First, influence the Amazonas State development policy in order to shift a portion of the revenues from the Manaus Free Trade Zone towards environmental protection, research, and incentives to sustainable businesses. Second, influence State government to adopt better urban planing practices in order to improve public services within the city as well as avoid unnecessary degradation of pristine forest in the surrounding areas. Third, influence the Brazilian government to change, at least, its hydropower-based energy policy in the Amazon rainforest.

2-2

The Brazilian Amazon has historically suffered from outside top-down mega projects that failed, one after another. These projects left no legacy for the region or its people. However, no matter through what lens you look through, it is absolutely clear the huge potential the region has. In my modest opinion, Manaus should became the World's Sustainability Capital, I just can't glimpse any bit of political will to do so.

2-1-1

loss of forest habitat and wetlands, land turns into wasteland not longer usable

2-1-2

Improved agricultural techniques, land use planning - co management and local governance approach, setting up protected areas and corridors

2-2

2-1-1

The forest is disappearing rapidly: rare wood for house-cooking and drying fish, change in climate (more wind, drier conditions) -and the cities are growing too fast and without order: problems of waste treatments, drinkable water, accessibility and deforestation

2-1-2

Choose more effective methods for cooking and drying fish (solar) Adopt a politic of planting at least one tree for each cut tree (local species together with more rapid growing ones) Adopt a long term politic for land use in the cities

2-2

2-1-1

Increase of degradedated lands; desertification; deforestation.

2-1-2

Increase the value of the forest; combat illegal deforestation; foster degraded land's recuperation actions and programs.

2-2

Engage civil society (business) in mitigation programs; engage business in mitigations actions.

2-1-1

We will be living in a place with no tress left for the future generations and food security and climate issue will be a problem.

2-1-2

Proper planning for any land use development and opening, with possible trade offs if there are existing land to be traded offs. policy makers need to make a strong stand on the issue as this should not just be the agenda of the NGO to pressure the policy makers, it should be on top of the list for any government managing any country.

2-2

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INDIA E559

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity, ecotoxicology, drought, urban expansion, deforestation

2-1-2

Banning mining in protected areas, large scale education programs at the local level (i.e. not in English, in regional languages, with appropriate cultural understanding incorporated to best spread the message), stopping development of road networks into biodiversity sensitive areas, documentation of correlations between the above variables and Land use.

2-2

My personal experience has largely been related to herpetology, and land use change, I have a MSc in Geoinformatics. Models from programs are able to provide preliminary answers, that naturally need to be grout truthed, or vice versa. The simple output of flashy contours, graphs, etc unfortunately also seem to be made to convince parties of what is happening, without further validation of such models (soil erosion, impacts of river linking, sand mining, ad. libitum)

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Sunny SHAH INDIA E563

2-1-1

Extinction of all major flora and fauna, increased agriculture fields on protected areas, loss of forest resources that damage the nutrient and environmental cycles. Increased encroachment on forest land and continuous land use change increases threat to local wildlife.

2-1-2

Land use policy, sustainable forestry practices, improved policy advocacy for the protection of remaining forests and its fauna. adoption of energy efficient models, and promotion of sustainable livelihood in both urban and rural parts of nation.

2-2

Deteriorating of forest quality from native flora to foreign flora and invaders. And increasing demand of natural resources that pushes illegal hunting and removal of natural features from the protected area.

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AUSTRALIA E585

2-1-1

Continuing and increasing decline in environmental health on a national scale

2-1-2

Increased pressures on government and regulatory bodies to be held accountable for environmental destruction

2-2

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Dotan ROTEM ISRAEL E596

2-1-1

We will lose endemic species of certain ecosystem if not totaly the whole ecosystem. the mal condition of conectivity will get worst.

2-1-2

Halt rural development and rethinking of it. to concentrate in development inside built areas. invest in ecological under and over passes. invest in friendly agriculture.

2-2

.....

IRAN E605

2-1-1

If the pace of urbanization not level of there is no future environment which people can survive.

2-1-2

Increasing public knowledge about the environment is the most practical action that make significant change. At the same time law enforcement at top level can improve this condition.

2-2

.....

SINGAPORE E612

2-1-1

If growth and associated land use continue at current, or even accelerated, rates, I fear compounded environmental problems such as loss of habitat for critical species, water resource management associated with deforestation and nearshore marine health, and loss of open/wild space for humanity to breathe.

2-1-2

Put in more land preservation regulations. Especially regarding palm oil in SE Asia.

2-2

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES E618

2-1-1

Loss of habitat for endemic species and possible extinction for species for limited distribution due to development. Coastal areas are impacted the most. Decrease in usable freshwater.

2-1-2

Improved regulations to control land usage. Mitigation solutions for future development to decrease impact on local fauna and flora. Enforced regulations to better control the utilization of natural resources (water, fauna, flora and quarrying)

2-2

Quarrying of the mountains for rock material is rapidly destroying vulnerable habitat. Mountain areas in the region contains most of the endemic species which are only found in the rocky mountains. The mountains further provide the only freshwater on the surface, but these streams are also effected by development.

.....

PHILIPPINES E621

2-1-1

Ecosystems with life giving services will be lost. quality of life of communities dependent on these ecosystems will deteriorate and poverty will worsen. there will be increase in mortality among those most vulnerable members

2-1-2

Formulate a landuse plan that takes into consideration biodiversity as an important and legitimate classification.

2-2

Developing countries are powerless against the lure of economic development and often at the expense of the environment. until a currency for rich biodiversity and lush forests, among others is recognized, we will continue to lose precious natural ecosystems and biodiversity with its ecological services in the process.

.....

Paolo Martelli HONG KONG E632

2-1-1

Fragmented biodiversity, prohibitively costly measures if conservation actions are decided/needed. Human misery

2-1-2

Increase by 25% the land that is legally protected in the very long term from industrial or urban development. improve land reform and gazeting to get out of the situation (in many Asian countries) where the natural areas

are the most accessible areas for developers severely punish corrupt behaviors of government officials and beneficiary companies and their CEOs. Punish in country of origin of the companies and in the country of corruption. penalties to exceed gain. Greed is an innate human character that will not disappear but corruption is the process that allows it to express itself and that can be controlled.

2-2

Population growth is a problem and the economic growth a bigger problem as rich people consume and pollute a lot more than poor people. However one cannot have as a strategy to keep poor people poor. The only way out is a real improvement of social justice which will immediately improve wealth distribution and education. Rich children are less affordable than poor children so parents will breed less: a rich child goes to school, needs books, a handphone, holidays etc so rich parents cannot afford too many. On the contrary a poor child does not go to school and goes to work or is sold into slavery and costs nothing at all or makes money, so even miserable parents can afford to make more.

.....

DENMARK E635

2-1-1

The biodiversity will go down.

2-1-2

Land use is related to the growing population of Homo sapiens and therefore we have to stop the human population to continue to breed.

2-2

.....

Antofie Maria Mihaela ROMANIA E636

2-1-1

Increasing issues with Invasive alien species IAS, conflicts between human and animals, biodiversity loss, aridisation and desertification impacting climate change factors for decreasing the quality of life.

2-1-2

urban planning should take seriously into account nature especially for those local communities residing into protected areas or in the buffering zones.

2-2

Based on my experience we do need a more open-minded political class as the catalysts of the economical development. The environment is not a subject for a single one ministry. It is rather an issue for the Government as a whole involving all other ministries. The Environment should be the exchange coin in further developing our diplomacy. Only proving that we take care of our home we can build a real trust for the people.

.....

INDONESIA E643

2-1-1

Destruction of environment.

2-1-2

Law enforcement

2-2

.....

UK E645

2-1-1

Major soil degradation through further growth of intensive agricultural systems (livestock and crop) and through land acquisition for roads, railways, industry, mining and housing further ecological disruption and pressure on biodiversity with declines in all orders of animal and plant. Air pollution looks to get worse in the short term until electification of vehicles becomes a reality ?2030. Radiation waste a significant problem. Pressure to sustain political economy and market led capitalism will undermine all attempts to sustain environment.

2-1-2

Re-valuing of the social systems and providing incentives of a different nature to the current wealth and consumption target (shift from a growth to a sustainability index and reduce monetary motivations) and shift

from neo-liberalism to a more regulated market e.g. removing incentives for agriculture (cap agricultural production and increase diversity of food and production systems through increase in small holder and localised farming s - take business out of agri and treat food like air and water as a human right and not for profit, stop globalisation, rationalise transport infrastructures, increase integration of human ecologies with natural ecologies to increase connectivity (reduce trend to protect wildlife and rather increase opportunities for expansion into human landscapes. For climate change we have to cease fossil fuel burning - initiate urgently electrification of vehicles, reduce intensive industrial livestock systems, use renewables for energy. Reduce energy consumption pro rata. Human population will stabilise if we restrict food production to where it is and empower women to manage reproduction.

2-2

Urbanisation and desensitisation of children from the environment and biodiversity is a major threat. Exacerbated by use of virtual media and obsession with IT.

.....

Leonardo CONGIU ITALY E657

2-1-1

I don't have scientific bases to foresee the consequences of a careless environmental policy, conducted mainly on the basis of economical and political advantages. What I can state even if in the total lack of proper investigations is that if nothing is done environment can only worsen.

2-1-2

Unfortunately I think that practical actions can only have a low impact on the general trend. What is needed is a higher environmental consciousness which can be achieved if there is political will to inform both the ruling class and the public. Knowledge and information are at the base of any significant change and this is once more true in the case of the environmental conservation.

2-2

I sincerely think that one of the main obstacles to the possible recovery is the complete lack of communication between knowlege and management. People in charge of taking decision related to environment often totally ignore the long term ecological consequences of their actions and take into account only the political and economical advantages in the short run.

.....

Ho Dac Thai Hoang VIETNAM E661

2-1-1

Land use change, area of natural forest and mangrove forest are decreasing day by day

2-1-2

Forest protection and forest conservation. Forest restoration is should be done.

2-2

No forest, land use change may cause more income but higher risk

.....

BRAZIL E691

2-1-1

Continued loss of biodiversity. With the loss of environments will be high rate of species extinction. Possibly with the loss of habitat the water system recharge will be a problem due to input and output system will be unknow. Megacities will be in great problem with lack of food shortage due to lack of water. In addition the pesticides and agrochemicals contamination in the soil and plants is high concerned.

2-1-2

We keep the terrestrial and aquatic environments without much impact and contamination. We need to conserve the soils and create sustainable activities that encourage agroforestry, water cycle preservation, wildlife protection and sustainable uses of the forests. We need to act in terms of that the value of a standing tree is greater than deforestation. Technical solutions of low impact (low carbon use) should be immediately released to mitigate the impact of climate change. Must restrict the use of pesticides and contaminants in the environments for growing clean food.

2-2

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2-1-1

Complete destruction of native forests and cerrado areas, due to grazing and agriculture. This will lead to severe biodiversity losses

2-1-2

We need to create new natural reserves, and respect their boundaries.

2-2

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Tatyana Shulkina USA E711

2-1-1

I think that it will be many new settlements, and less pristine lands.

2-1-2

Use as less land for living as possible by building high rise apartments instead of private houses.

2-2

Try to stop population growth

.....

Gianluca Polgar BRUNEI E720

2-1-1

Further biodiversity losses, possibly matching the rates of the Big Five global extinctions, at least in some groups of organisms; as a consequence, further irreversible loss of natural heritage, especially in the tropics and in developing countries; simplification of ecosystem structures; deterioration of ecosystem services

2-1-2

1)improve political and economic conditions of developing countries, thus facilitating the arrest of the global human demographic growth with specific policies. 2)train economists in ecology, and estimate market values for ALL ecosystems' components and functions, including connectivity between subsystems. 3)develop the territory as a mosaic of interconnected units, both urbanised and non-urbanised, thus increasing ecological diversity and resilience of the non-urbanised subsystems.

2-2

In terrestrial systems, and especially in coastal systems, that are typically more densely populated by humans, the territory must be managed at the whole watershed level, starting with a sound water management plan, managing both surface and ground waters. Pure conservation of non-urbanised subsystems which are connected with urbanised or agricultural systems and are disconnected (water-mediated fluxes of matter and energy) from those subsystems with which they were originally connected, is completely ineffective in the long run. Indeed, the new fluxes between the non-urbanised system and the new systems will eventually and inevitably drive changes in its structure and functions (e.g., extinctions, changes in the succession dynamics, in hydrology and sediment dynamics, biological invasions, etc.). Each subsystem within the watershed (e.g. a mangrove forest) evolved through time being continuously connected with the other ones (e.g. peat swamps, heath forests, rivers, freshwater swamps), mainly through water flows. In fact, the same definition and delimitation of these subsystems (e.g. a river, a forest, a lake, etc.) is largely anthropomorphic. The same amount of urbanised area in a watershed can be (re)designed (e.g. in rehabilitation or restoration projects, or even at an earlier phase, during land conversion and urbanisation - this being still possible in some developing countries) following spatial patterns that establish and maintain connectivity between non-urbanised areas through water flows (e.g. hydrological corridors, bridges, fly-overs, tunnels, bunds), thus creating a highly interconnected mosaic of urbanised and more resilient non-urbanised subsystems.

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USA E724

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity will continue, soil and water conditions will worsen,

2-1-2

Work for change in agricultural lands. Encourage farmers to keep wild lands around fields. Eat less meat.

2-2

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THAILAND E731

2-1-1

Serious flooding and soil erosion in low land will be more frequently occurred.

2-1-2

Products especially agricultural must go under certification then non-environmental friendly agriculture will be hardly sold in markets. Many resorts encroaching land use can be controlled as well.

2-2

All sectors must take part in solving the problem, especially big company and industrial sectors should be involved to change behavior of those who practice non-environmental friendly land-use. Marketing approach should be used to control such the land use.

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USA E739

2-1-1

Increased invasive species and further suppression of native species, decreasing local agriculture and local sustainability.

2-1-2

Guam is a small island in the western Pacific with immigration from other island countries in the region. The economy is dependent on tourism and US military, there is no local tax base.

2-2

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GREECE E757

2-1-1

Continuous urban sprawl, leading to increased air pollution and biodiversity loss. Waste of resources (for networks etc.) thus also increasing pollution and not helping to combat poverty.

2-1-2

Better land use policies need to materialize in all places. Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems on one hand, and providing proper space for human activities to occur in a non-harmful way to the natural environment.

2-2

The importance of proper governance, rule of law and democracy is paramount if we wish to really make an impact in the protection of natural resources and long-term human well-being. Otherwise, it will be futile to expect sectoral environmental policies to have any short of meaningful impact in the long run.

.....
MICRONESIA E767

2-1-1

The loss of already meager biodiversity on the islands

2-1-2

A change in the attitudes of the local populace towards endangered and endemic species, especially in the attitudes of those that govern the islands. Land is a tight commodity on the islands and people want to share little with other species.

2-2

.....
TAIWAN E768

2-1-1

It will increase the destruction caused by climate change. Humans will lose our lives and properties unlimitedly.

2-1-2

To do the researches about the changes of our environment caused by climate change, and modify our land use following the research results.

2-2

Humans should decrease the consuming of natural source and the population size of human being.

.....

SLOVENIA E779

2-1-1

Deterioration of natural and seminatural habitats, nature conservation restricted to Natura 2000 areas only

2-1-2

Education at all levels

2-2

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Georgina Spyres GREECE E783

2-1-1

Urban development and Agricultural development, in my opinion, is directly connected to habitat destruction on several levels (water, forest, etc.) and thus should indirectly impact biodiversity, societal Health, economy, etc.

2-1-2

Education first of all, outreach and lobbying so that the government is forced to take appropriate measures (i.e, management of natural resources at large).

2-2

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Pierluca Gaglioppa ITALY E784

2-1-1

Its mainly problem for landscape and soil erosion. Urbanization and countryside edification is converting our landscape into peri - urban, especially close to the town.

2-1-2

Stod building in the countryside, use the old and ruins, rebuild where already have houses or manufactures.

2-2

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Thangamuthu Jayasingam SRI LANKA E785

2-1-1

There will be barran land, fertility lost; flash flood and drought enhanced. Crop failures; clogging of waterways by soils; removal of soil and gravel; increase the height of the roads which makes the entire landscape low

2-1-2

Facilitate a land use policy; restrict on alteration of landscape; restrict cultivation on slopes and sensitive areas. restriction on sand and soil mining; building of parapet walls to be banned; road construction by elevation should be stopped instead road should be dug and new paving to be done to avoid increase of 'mean road leave'

2-2

Advocacy and associated radicalism is esseential. More politicians need to be made aware of the real dangers of environmental shifts.

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THE NETHERLANDS E806

2-1-1

Habitat fragmentation will result in considerable biodivery losses

2-1-2

Creating of ecological corridors between nature reserves

2-2

.....

Fabiano Rodrigues de Melo BRAZIL E809

2-1-1

Habitat destruction, deforestation, fragmentation and biodiversity loss.

2-1-2

ONU and IUCN must come here to see ours laws that are changing every year to benefit industries and companies.

2-2

Education in all senses is the solution for our environmental problems.

.....

CAMBODIA E810

2-1-1

The temperature is higher, less forest, wildlife, agricultural problem with no enough water source.

2-1-2

Increase green cover by keeping the existing forest and plant more trees, keep atmosphere clean from pollution.

2-2

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BELGIUM E825

2-1-1

Degradation of ecosystems services

2-1-2

Integration of the concept of green infrastructure to take ecosystems services into account into all policy sectors.

2-2

.....

Andrej Sovinc SLOVENIA E853

2-1-1

Europe is heavily populated. Habitat destruction and fragmentation will result in negative trends in all other environmental issues. There will be very low potential for provision of essential ecosystem sevicees in 10 years.

2-1-2

Population growth planning, raising awareness, sustainable future based on sacrificing commodity, scientific and eco-ethical approach

2-2

Biodiversity protection will not be succesful unless set as high in the people's mind as climate change where dirsect consequences are measurable. Loss of ecosystem servicee will prevent the use of natural solutions to major environmental causes, but as from now humankind has no response to environmental problems apart from natural solutions.

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AUSTRALIA E860

2-1-1

1) Pristine tropical rain forest are being logged to make way for oil palm agriculture. 2) Illegal sale of customary land to companies is a major problem. 3)Even more concerning is that the Department of Environment & Conservation is not adequately supported by the government to monitor attractive industries such as logging and mining etc. The Government in Papua New Guinea places more emphasis on economic growth (placed number 1 on development priorities) whilst environment and natural resource is placed number eight (8). There are cases of protected areas in Papua New Guinea where logging and mining currently occur within the boundaries of protected areas. The high population growth rate further puts pressure on land resources. The traditional land ownership regime whilst has protected and provided the local people with tangible benefits (wild game, plant food) and land for subsistence agriculture is gradually being abused by corrupt deals by exploitative companies that leave traditional custodians worse off. The Government of Papua New Guinea owns just under 20 % of the land, whilst traditional custodians owns the rest. In most cases of corrupt land deals to logging companies, illiterate customary land owners enter into deals that leave them worse off than if they had kept their forests. The Department of Environment & Conservation has been underfunded by successive Governments that capacity to function effectively to monitor logging, mining, and even protected areas has been often been left neglected. Over the years previously declared protected areas/ parks have been taken over by human activities e.g

settlements, gardening etc..

2-1-2

1) Whilst Papua New Guinea is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the inadequate Government support has been evident. The Department of Environment & Conservation has still yet to submit its National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) which has passed the deadline in 2012. 2) Protected Areas and Parks are not managed well. The Department of Environment and Conservation should be provided adequate support to manage the protected areas, otherwise, International donor agencies should look into supporting partners, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), research institutions, and local community based organisations to conduct biological research and monitoring towards conservation in protected areas, and thereby providing indirect benefits to the traditional custodians of the forests. 3) there needs to be an increase in environmental education and awareness to the general public about the importance of land, forests, and more importantly the protection of traditional landownership rights that protect traditional land custodians. If awareness reaches straight to the grass roots level, well informed traditional custodians will hopefully benefit from transparent transactions that not only bring economic gain but that there is sustainability in retaining forests forests to maintain balance in the ecosystem in the long term. 4) An increased in well trained Papua New Guinea conservation biologists have the potential to influence national policies in the long term. This is also crucial for Papua New Guinea. Current NGOs supporting capacity building of national biologists and natural resource managers include the Papua New Guinea Institute of Biological Research, The New Guinea Bintang Research Centre, Ailan Awareness, Research & conservation Foundation, and The University of Papua New Guinea. These institutions receive very little to no government support at all. Yet, they play a crucial role in capacity building, research and environment and conservation.

2-2

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KISS CSABA HUNGARY E869

2-1-1

Loss of natural areas and of arable land to overexploitation and urban or infrastructure development will result in scarcity of fresh and natural food, combined with growing use of chemicals and loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Economic and regulatory incentives to favor local production, organic farming and brownfield developments to save land for natural areas, for green areas and for non-intensive agricultural cultivation.

2-2

Mass media should picture environmental problems as the gravest, and environmental activists as heroes of our times, instead of the opposite, i.e. relativizing environmental problems and blaming environmentalists for loss of income or lower GDP.

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Carolina Collaro ITALY E871

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity, loss of soil quality, shift in ecosystems

2-1-2

Measure of ecological compensation, legal measures for soils(we are discussing a law in Italy)

2-2

First think it is important to map ecosystems and give an evaluation of Natural Capital for policy implementation

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CHINA E878

2-1-1

Beijing Government invest much money to build up urban forest(70,000ha from 2012-2014 in its plain areas) to improve living conditions of its residents, it can be estimated that the environemnt will be improved considerably.

2-1-2

Mainatin or manage the existing forest as healthy and functioning as possible

2-2

Urban planning is most important, we should learn from many other maga cities who has long history, we should take measurement to replanning our city.

2-1-1

More release of GHGs through cultivation of peat soils or conversion of boreal forest to managed grassland

2-1-2

Pressure on policy makers /some more in-depth research - although information or facts are sufficiently available to support policy actions already now

2-2

2-1-1

Further loss of biodiversity as well as ongoing climate change

2-1-2

Stronger international co-operation. Development of land use strategies as well as consequent implementation of these strategies. Change of modern agriculture, reduced consume of meat in rich countries, development of nature-compatible agriculture. No further reduction of natural areas, re-naturation of land-areas in rich countries More consideration for the environment in planning processes for industry, mining, infrastructure, settlement. Saving and/or restauration of biodiversity networks. Consequent implementation of nature protection/management concepts.

2-2

After half a century of talking about international co-operation and implementation of international aims for the protection of environment/nature, of organizing big, bigger and biggest conferences without any actual result, it is of utmost importance actually doing something! Stop talking, start acting!

2-1-1

Irreversible loss of landscapes and ecosystems, increasing fragmentation of ecosystems, biodiversity trivialization

2-1-2

Maintain current planning legislation, increase natural parks, increase management teams of protected natural areas

2-2

The current economic crisis is being used to dismantle the structures of protection and management of natural areas and biodiversity. We are currently going back thirty years in this regard.

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented, overgrazed and agriculture patchy landscape will dominate. Erratic urbanization will add social pressure for natural resource use.

2-1-2

I think that urban planning with protected areas and land use management could be good measures to prevent future adverse conditions.

2-2

2-1-1

There will be many environmental refugees, extreme poverty increased and decreased quality of life of rural populations

2-1-2

Rationally use land according to their potential for use, care of water sources, preventing pollution

2-2

2-1-1

Competition acute between actors

2-1-2

Soutenable use of renouvelable ressources inside spaces.

2-2

2-1-1

Degradation of valuable arable and agricultural soils, severe soil erosion, both in New Zealand and the Pacific islands. This will compromise the ability to produce food.

2-1-2

Local and National governments need to think long term - for instance planting sustainable forests with rotation times in the hundreds instead of tens of years. Conversion of traditional sheep and beef farming land to intensive dairying must slow and retreat from unsuitable and sensitive areas.

2-2

2-1-1

Disappearance of natural-growth forests and riverine basins, with increased erosion areas and loss of human life. Lakes and rivers will be diverted for careless construction with the loss of biodiversity and more use for human recreation without proper legislation that includes PROFESSIONAL environmental impact studies and restrictions where indicated, even if they are not cost-effective!

2-1-2

Government needs to create a strong environmental ministry and regional offices with the aim to alert public awareness and especially prohibit illegal building and poor engineering construction of roads and other infrastructures. Needs serious environmental impact studies on future plans such as new railways, etc. Ensure REAL environmental impact studies for all old and new industry, as well as the building sector.

2-2

The Georgian government continues to give a back seat to the Environmental Ministry (which was phased out under former govt then re-instated with the present govt), which shows its lack of priority on issues--media needs more training on the issues--environmental issues should be seen as transboundary, including the Black Sea pollution problems that are growing, not diminishing.

2-1-1

Loss of natural environment Reduction of people happiness

2-1-2

Concerted Urban planning involving stakeholders in charge of environmental issues Increased and updated wastewater and solid waste treatment (research)

2-2

Support to integrated research on environment and health

2-1-1

Poor land use planning may result to conflict consequently affect livelihoods and the general environment

2-1-2

Formulating an appropriate land use policy and educating the public of the importance of this

2-2

Impact of biodiversity mainly through poaching and illegal harvesting has a great impact on many livelihoods especially those in the tourism industry and also minority hunter community groups

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC E980

2-1-1

Disappearance of complete ecosystems, desertification

2-1-2

Resolve land tenure issues, government needs to address and tackle the problem

2-2

There is still very little public concern to look for solutions to the environmental problems

.....

Justin Brady Ford BELIZE E989

2-1-1

Continued land conversion to agriculture catalyzes climate change, alters precipitation regimes, and results in biodiversity loss. If this continues unabated for over the following decade, Belize and Central America will join the ranks of other agro-intensive tropical countries.

2-1-2

Land use planning, implementation, and enforcement.

2-2

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Xavier Santos PORTUGAL E990

2-1-1

An increase of habitat destruction and degradation, with reduction and fragmentation of species distribution and finally extinction.

2-1-2

Changes in decision and spatial organization of land uses for economic and conservation purposes. This should be made by Public and Conservation Institution of all countries.

2-2

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Djah François Malan COTE D'IVOIRE E992

2-1-1

The loss of the major forest cover, and of course loss of biodiversity. Some plant or animal species are near extinction

2-1-2

Respect and severe application of laws.

2-2

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CUBA E997

2-1-1

land becomes arid, deforestation and forestation with exotic invasive plants decrease land quality

2-1-2

To adequately plan the uses of land to increase reforestation of land to reforestate with native plants

2-2

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TAIWAN T005

2-1-1

Poor soil and water conservation; overdevelopment; disasters occur frequently!

2-1-2

The government should set limits on developing areas, reduce inappropriate development, and enhance soil and water conservation and restoration.

2-2

When developing countries such as China, India, Brazil, the future Africa, etc. are pursuing economic development, they should control the development intensity and reduce carbon emissions, energy consumption, etc. so as to slow the increasingly serious climate oscillation and avoid the excessive melting of the polar ice cap, which may cause a more serious global climate catastrophe. Developed countries in Europe and the United States should also work together to export renewable energy technology to developing countries to slow global climate oscillation.

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TAIWAN T007

2-1-1

From the perspective of land use, in the next ten years, construction land will increase and agricultural and forest land will reduce, which will result in the spread of cities and food shortages. Changes in land use will directly affect the abovementioned eleven topics.

2-1-2

In order to protect the land, set limits on land use and reduce unnecessary change so as to reduce the impact on other areas.

2-2

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TAIWAN T011

2-1-1

Damage to urban areas and forests will increase, which will influence the living environment of many animals and plants and the environmental bearing capacity, and might result in the environment's becoming unsuitable for biological survival.

2-1-2

Restore the forest; set limits on urban sprawl; avoid the overconsumption of nature.

2-2

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TAIWAN T037

2-1-1

Farmland is constantly being reduced, changed to construction land, and overused. More coastal land is being misused, but the public power is unable to implement effective management. After ten years, because there will be less farmland and fallow fields, our agricultural products will depend more on imports. The coastline will diminish constantly, and the wetland ecology will be extinguished; ocean pollution will worsen, and the concentration of heavy metal in sea water will be higher.

2-1-2

1. The power of national land planning must be unified and supervised by the President. The National Development Council or Legislature are only allowed to be decision-makers.
2. The current legal system should be reformulated from a central government to local governments: regional, metro or non-metro.
3. Mountainous land and the coastline should be forbidden from improper development or utilization.
4. Urban and rural landscapes should be reconstructed.
5. The pipelines in urban roads should be transferred to the sidewalk.
6. The right to the buildings and sidewalks of commercial arcades should be returned to the citizens and pedestrians.

2-2

1. All countries' measures against global warming are not effective, and most are empty talk, so natural and man-made disasters will occur one after the other.

2. As for how to implement economic development and environmental protection and education, there must be effective international sanction mechanisms.

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TAIWAN T044

2-1-1

As the industry in Taiwan changes and a growing amount of farmland lies fallow, we begin to rely on imported food, and gradually lose the ability to be self-sufficient. In the meantime, more and more merchants build houses on farmland/hilly land, so the green land/farmland area decreases and the hard pavement area increases. Man embezzles the green land of the nature, but does not know how to coexist with nature. In my imagination, after ten years Taiwan will be more congested and overpopulated, and there will still be a lack of parking space and the road facilities will still be dominated by automobiles. Under the nature-disrespecting development, Taiwan's environment will be more fragile, and it will be hard to prevent the occurrence of natural disasters.

2-1-2

I think we should improve the imbalance between urban and rural development, land over-development and disrespect of environmental evaluation mechanisms. Additionally, we should change the automobile-dominated concept in cities, respect pedestrians' right of way, urban biodiversity and the per-capita green space area.

2-2

In terms of global warming, I feel helpless. I know that the CO2 emissions of airplanes are one of the primary causes, but Taiwan still allows the establishment of cheap aviation companies with lower airfares, so more people go sightseeing abroad by air, and more CO2 is emitted. While promoting economic development and cultural exchanges, how can we protect the earth and reduce our carbon footprint? When booking airline tickets, we are always in a dilemma, but our wish to enjoy ourselves always overcomes our sense of compassion. I believe that many people feel like me, but how can we alleviate global warming?

.....

TAIWAN T049

2-1-1

There will be severe air pollution and a high probability of natural disasters. Aside from animal migration, the human environment starts to transition with changes in the natural environment. As a result, new species may survive in nature and pollute the environment.

The sea level will rise, and the land where human beings live will be smaller.

2-1-2

At the individual level: we should start from daily life, such as conserving energy and reducing garbage.

At the intermediate level: we should use the waste produced by factories to make resources, and reuse general garbage.

At the state level: the government should formulate energy conservation regulations, which should be followed by the entire nation, such as the land reclamation scope, environmental assessment, and a limit on factories' carbon emissions.

2-2

Environmental issues such as pollution, air pollution, less food, biological diversity and climate change originate from the increased population, man-made environmental damage and man's lifestyle changes.

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TAIWAN T059

2-1-1

Our planet is running out of space as the global population grows, which makes it inevitable that people will seek to develop the outskirts. The problem is, land overdevelopment increases susceptibility to natural disasters.

2-1-2

It's important to classify controlled areas, issue clear laws and regulations, and avoid legal limbo.

2-2

The key is to develop and implement proper policies.

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【Comments from who select Pollution / Contamination as the #4 concern】

2-1-1

Globally millions will die from air and water pollution.

2-1-2

US is taking steps so that air and water pollution is not increasing greatly. Countries like China are already killing tens of thousands of people from air pollution, not to mention water pollution.

2-2

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Agustín Abarca R. CHILE 048S

2-1-1

Even though measures are being taken, the regulations are being improved, the industries apply mitigations, the contamination continues to increase and the health condition continues to deteriorate and or worsen. If there is no motivation to change the attitude of all the community, pollution will keep on increasing and the cost for controlling it will increase as well. The cost for restoring the environment will become more and more difficult to finance.

2-1-2

At a personal level we have to become more careful for the environment, assuring a positive tendency that obliges governments to improve the environmental management.

2-2

In Chile they have been making more efforts for recycling, but a significant improvement of the infrastructure is still necessary to facilitate this management and to create more concrete incentives. The determination of the quality of air in several cities of the country increased, showing the urgency to take control actions.

The lack of planning of the use of the soil, according to the conditions of each ecosystem, does not allow to obtain environmental improvement.

The environmental theme becomes more and more a social theme.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 087F

2-1-1

The risk of the aggravation of natural disasters is greater.

2-1-2

We must universalize environmental education in all schools all around the world

Systematically realize an ecological assessment of all the laws we adopt

Prioritize clean energies

Prioritize organic cultures

2-2

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Roberto Ruiz Díaz Labrano PARAGUAY 101S

2-1-1

Limited and insufficient measures are being taken, and the laws for avoiding pollution and contamination are not followed, or are distorted in their applications. If measures are not adopted, pollution and contamination will increase to a considerable degree in the following years in Paraguay and the sub-region.

2-1-2

It is vital to modify the public policies related to the environment and assign more resources to the prevention and control of pollution and contamination, as well as to the preservation of fundamental resources such as the Guarani aquifer. At a particular level, it is urgently necessary to have an awareness of it and modify consumption habits. The public policies should cause each person to feel responsible for the preservation and conservation of the environment.

2-2

People in general act as if the future of the planet were not their responsibility, and they use it, take advantage of it, and waste resources, the reversal of which will take a long time. The industries, other than some cases, do not take into account the fact that their production can contaminate or degrade the environment, nor do they undertake prevention for adequate mitigation. Agricultural production depends more and more on products

whose misuse causes contamination. Deforestation without reforestation is showing its effect with alarming climatic changes. It is necessary to produce a new type of human who is able to recognize the importance of environmental protection for himself and future generations.

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TUNISIA 115F

2-1-1

Problems with health, welfare, and quality of life

Environmental deterioration

Extinction of some species (maritime fauna, for example)

2-1-2

- Adequate monitoring and immediate intervention

-- International cooperation and solidarity to fight against the origins of the plague

- Effective and efficient societal responsibility of companies

2-2

Necessity to upgrade environmental policies at an international level, implementing restrictive measures as much as possible in the case of infringement or overtaking. National and international monitoring of the situation.

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Miguel Donoso CHILE 124S

2-1-1

The measures that have been adopted have not been fundamental, but merely environmental propaganda. For example, the fire that occurred in Valparaiso spread because of the lack of a policy for cleaning the ravines in the region.

2-1-2

Having strong participation in environmental policies.

2-2

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VENEZUELA 125S

2-1-1

If they do not take any measures with regard to the situation caused by the direct and indirect contamination (solid waste, water storage, air, soil), the survival of all beings, including human beings, will worsen.

2-1-2

There should be a guarantee that the government fulfills the established environmental policies at the national, regional and local level, and they should obey the environmental laws, penalizing the institutions or people who violate them. Additionally, among other things, they should strengthen the programs for the awareness of all the citizens, increase the budget that allows programs to manage and conserve the protected areas, and offer incentives to eco-efficient enterprises and institutions.

2-2

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URUGUAY 181S

2-1-1

Imbalance in biochemical cycles, changes in aquatic (aquatic contamination), diseases (human health) (air contamination)

2-1-2

Control of effluent, aquatic contamination, reduction of earth contamination

2-2

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Song Yuesheng CHINA C006

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would become more serious, and public awareness of the need to protect the environment would strengthen in some way.

2-1-2

The popularization of science will make more people realize the seriousness and perniciousness of the problem.

2-2

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CHINA C011

2-1-1

The environment would experience extreme deterioration, and most regions would be unsuitable for living.

2-1-2

Harshly punish industrial and mining enterprises that cause serious pollutions.

2-2

Increase investment in environmental protection.

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CHINA C014

2-1-1

The living environment would become very poor, seriously influencing daily life.

2-1-2

Governments should supervise, design and implement an effective market mechanism for environmental protection.

2-2

Allow non-governmental organizations to play a role in environmental protection.

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CHINA C019

2-1-1

We would become a garbage kingdom.

2-1-2

Put environmental protection on the agenda, and start from everybody.

2-2

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CHINA C022

2-1-1

Environmental disaster

2-1-2

Start from me.

2-2

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- CHINA C031

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would become increasingly serious, and more and more people would contract diseases.

2-1-2

People should attach importance to environmental protection, and everyone should start from small things in energy conservation and emissions reduction.

2-2

Develop efficient intelligent transportation.

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CHINA C034

2-1-1

Air pollution would deteriorate, pollution particles would increase, and serious water pollution would to water shortages.

2-1-2

Intensify the control of chemical enterprises and vehicle emissions, and strengthen promotion of the need to protect water resources.

2-2

Vigorously popularize environment protection technologies to achieve clean production.

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CHINA C035

2-1-1

A vicious circle could influence the survival of mankind

2-1-2

Improve the living environment of mankind.

2-2

Make protecting the environment the highest value of mankind.

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CHINA C037

2-1-1

It may influence the survival of the next generation.

2-1-2

Everyone should be aware of the need to protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C039

2-1-1

The human ecological environment would be destroyed, and food safety would be threatened.

2-1-2

Improve public environmental awareness, accelerate the introduction of legislation to protect the environment, and increase punishments for those who destroy the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C040

2-1-1

Garbage could be all over the place, with foul smells everywhere.

2-1-2

Conduct garbage classification to control environmental pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C044

2-1-1

The earth's environment would deteriorate dramatically, influencing the survival of the next generation.

2-1-2

Environmental protection starts from our own efforts, and from right now.

2-2

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2-1-1

Air pollution may become more serious, and the frequency and scope of haze would expand.

2-1-2

Intensify governance.

2-2

Greatly increase fuel oil tax.

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2-1-1

The environment would become increasingly severe, until it was not conducive to life and work.

2-1-2

Reduce the pollution, and develop green industry.

2-2

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2-1-1

Environmental pollution is serious, so people would easily get disease, with rising death rates and widespread infectious diseases.

2-1-2

Strengthen reduction of industrial emissions and pollution regulation.

2-2

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2-1-1

Environmental pollution and deterioration would lead to atrocious weather and more natural disasters.

2-1-2

Environmental protection and governance

2-2

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2-1-1

Environmental deterioration, decreasing living quality, increasing frequency of health crises

2-1-2

No random littering

2-2

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2-1-1

Without action, air quality would become worse and worse, so people would get more diseases.

2-1-2

Call for green environmental protection, conduct waste recovery, and achieve non-pollution.

2-2

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2-1-1

Environmental pollution would continue to deteriorate, and the ecological environment would be affected.

2-1-2

The government shall take the lead in governance, and make greater efforts to target people and things that destroy the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C066

2-1-1

People would not be able to go out.

2-1-2

Control pollutant sources to nip pollution in the bud.

2-2

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CHINA C068

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be very serious, there would be no clean air, water and soil, and humans would face the survival crisis.

2-1-2

Strengthen emissions control, strictly enforce the law, and restore the environmental elements being polluted.

2-2

The government should undertake comprehensive energy conservation and emissions reduction.

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CHINA C069

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would destroy the living environment, and human longevity, life and birth would be threatened. Everyone would feel in danger, and wouldn't trust others. The weak would be the prey of the strong.

2-1-2

We must protect the environment to make it suitable for living, and enable it to provide the necessities and a comfortable living space for people. All countries in the world should make joint efforts to create such an environment.

2-2

Promote the international cooperative mechanism, and control the risk of global climate change.

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CHINA C071

2-1-1

There would be no differences among the four seasons, and suddenly hot and cold weather would take place frequently.

2-1-2

Forest planting, emissions reduction, environmental protection, use of clean energy.

2-2

Strengthen desertification control.

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CHINA C072

2-1-1

If people fail to pay enough attention to deepening reform, environmental issues may threaten the sustainable development of society and the economy, and even the living conditions of the Chinese nation.

2-1-2

On the one hand, clearly recognize that the development and utilization of natural resources often causes pollution and destruction of the natural environment; On the other hand, turn this recognition into our own

practical action, actively take part in environmental protection activities with the attitude of \$Everybody is responsible for protecting the environment,\$ and consciously cultivate the morality of protecting the environment

2-2

Increase awareness of the environmental responsibility of enterprises.

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Sun Ye CHINA C073

2-1-1

Various natural disasters and diseases would take place frequently.

2-1-2

Intensify environmental protection, severely punish people and things that destroy the environment, and increase the cost of crime. Conduct an anti-corruption campaign.

2-2

Local government must give top priority to environmental protection.

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CHINA C074

2-1-1

There would be more diseases, people's health would be harmed, and there may be no living space or environment for people.

2-1-2

Protecting and improving the environment needs the participations of everyone, public promotion, and the supervision and guidance of the government.

2-2

Introduce a range of environmental protection technologies.

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CHINA C076

2-1-1

Environmental pollution results in ecological environment deterioration, and people live in darkness.

2-1-2

Control pollution sources, and reduce the production and emission of pollutants.

2-2

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CHINA C077

2-1-1

Humans would pay a great price for environmental damage, and they would have no safe food or water.

2-1-2

Protect nature and the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C085

2-1-1

People would not be able to breathe normally, and there would be more pulmonary diseases.

2-1-2

Air governance

2-2

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CHINA C086

2-1-1

The environment would further deteriorate, sandstorms and hazy weather would increase, and the probability of getting cancer would greatly increase.

2-1-2

Strengthen education on environmental protection, conduct energy saving and industrial upgrading, and develop new green energy technology.

2-2

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CHINA C087

2-1-1

The earth would become dark, global warming would quicken, there would be more garbage, until people could not live on the earth.

2-1-2

Actively call for environmental protection, enhance moral awareness, and carry out protective action according to the plan.

2-2

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CHINA C088

2-1-1

The natural environment would be further damaged, the disappearance of vegetation would lead to air pollution, and water resources in most rivers and lakes would be seriously polluted.

2-1-2

Strengthen lawmaking, and enlarge the control of the pollution problem.

2-2

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- CHINA C091

2-1-1

Air pollution would be quite serious, and people would have to wear anti-poison respirators before going out.

2-1-2

Reduce emissions of hazardous gases.

2-2

The emissions of industrial waste gas must be strictly governed.

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CHINA C094

2-1-1

People will be hit by epidemic disease , and everyone would need to wear a respirator to go out.

2-1-2

Enhance the publicity and consciousness of environmental protection, using environmental protection and energy saving products, and strictly control the index of pollution discharges from factories.

2-2

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CHINA C095

2-1-1

Deterioration would slow in some way.

2-1-2

Strict lawmaking and law enforcement

2-2

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- CHINA C096

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be serious, there would be a shortage of water resources, and there would be more diseases.

2-1-2

Reduce pollution sources.

2-2

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CHINA C097

2-1-1

The haze would be increasingly serious.

2-1-2

Reduce industrial pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C100

2-1-1

Disasters would take place more frequently.

2-1-2

The government should give careful attention, and everyone should protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C105

2-1-1

Average life spans would decrease.

2-1-2

The government should conduct monitoring and management.

2-2

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CHINA C106

2-1-1

There would be no good living environment.

2-1-2

Protect our earth as we would our family.

2-2

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Zhuang Xiaoxiao CHINA C108

2-1-1

Air quality will be bad, and the earth would be shrouded in haze.

2-1-2

Strictly prohibit emissions of various poisonous gases, and reduce dust.

2-2

Establish strict industrial emissions standards, and strictly enforce them.

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2-1-1

The environment would become worse and worse, and people would lose the basic elements of survival.

2-1-2

Improve the environment from the very beginning.

2-2

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2-1-1

The environment would become worse and worse.

2-1-2

We must reduce emissions of pollutants.

2-2

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2-1-1

The environment would worsen, and the planet may become unsuited to human habitation.

2-1-2

Protect the environment, conduct reasonable development and utilization of resources, and put an end to waste and over-exploitation.

2-2

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2-1-1

If the environment does not improve, people will be not able to survive and there will be an epidemic of respiratory diseases.

2-1-2

Reform and eliminate manufacturing enterprises that pollute the environment. The government should vigorously reform enterprises violating emissions standards.

2-2

The department of environmental protection should conduct vertical management.

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2-1-1

The environment would be seriously damaged, the living environment would deteriorate, and would become unfavorable for survival.

2-1-2

Pay attention to environmental protection, advocate low-carbon environmental protection, protect vegetation and energy, and give top priority to sustainable development

2-2

Establish a social reward mechanism for environmental protection.

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2-1-1

Environmental pollution is more and more serious. If no measure is taken, the earth's climate will be increasingly bad, natural disasters will be more likely to occur, and water resources will be exhausted, etc.

2-1-2

Improving environmental awareness should start from small things.

2-2

Conduct classification management of household garbage.

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CHINA C123

2-1-1

The environment would deteriorate, malignant diseases would increase, and there would be a huge challenge to human survival.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental protection, draft relevant laws, and put more effort in repairing the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C129

2-1-1

The environment would be further polluted, there would be more hazy weather, and water pollution would be more serious.

2-1-2

Increase tree planting, use clean energy and complete industrial adjustment.

2-2

Develop solar energy.

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Wang Hua CHINA C130

2-1-1

People would have to wear protective masks before going out.

2-1-2

Prepare the political environment, shut down all polluting enterprises.

2-2

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CHINA C131

2-1-1

In the future, people won't be able to live at ease, and will have great mental stress.

2-1-2

Everyone should start from minor things, and start with our own efforts to reduce environmental pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C132

2-1-1

It would be a great challenge for people's living environment, and it would be bad for survival.

2-1-2

Everyone should start from our own efforts to protect the earth and pay attention to environmental conservation.

2-2

Impose a carbon tax.

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CHINA C133

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be serious, air pollution would worsen, seriously influencing public health.

2-1-2

Control and reduce all kinds of influential pollutants.

2-2

Conduct scientific treatment of garbage.

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CHINA C134

2-1-1

The earth would gradually become unsuitable for human habitation.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental protection.

2-2

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CHINA C135

2-1-1

Domestic water pollution would be more and more serious, the availability of desirable drinking water would diminish, and the safety of drinking water would be threatened. Air pollution would become more serious, hazes would become more serious, and health would be more seriously threatened. The aggravation of all kinds of pollution would be a serious threat to the natural environment, and it would become less conducive to life.

2-1-2

Through strict lawmaking and law enforcement, conduct strict regulation and supervision for the emission of wastewater and exhaust gas from business and economic production, establish a mechanism for coordinated development of people and the environment. During economic development, highlight the ecological benefits of environmental protection, improve corresponding environmental protection subsidies for relevant industries and enterprises, give awards to businesspeople who make outstanding contributions to the construction of environmental protection, and establish an environmental protection mechanism.

2-2

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CHINA C136

2-1-1

Pollution would be aggravated, air quality would be poor, life and travel would be very difficult, and there would be a great influence on production and life.

2-1-2

Strengthen governance of the environment, adjust some industries, increase sanctions on enterprises that pollute the environment.

2-2

Strengthen community building to make it become the main force in environmental protection

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CHINA C137

2-1-1

Serious pollution would affect human health.

2-1-2

Global warming, glacier melting, rising of sea level, decrease of land area

2-2

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- CHINA C138

2-1-1

People would have to wear protective masks before going out to avoid inhaling too much haze.

2-1-2

Reduce emissions of pollution gas, reduce travel by private cars, and improve the management of the atmosphere.

2-2

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CHINA C140

2-1-1

People may get diseases due to the poor and polluted environment.

2-1-2

Ban some polluting enterprises. The government should help big polluters reform and upgrade.

2-2

Develop a green label for products.

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Lin Hongpeng CHINA C141

2-1-1

More and more people would get cancer, air pollution would be increasingly serious, and the quality of life would deteriorate.

2-1-2

Strengthen research and development and application of energy conservation and emissions reduction technology.

2-2

The government should increase the budget for environmental protection.

.....
Li Rongli CHINA C142

2-1-1

The haze would be more serious, the scope would further expand, and diseases brought by air would become more common.

2-1-2

If government doesn't control the scale of businesses that pollute the environment, and doesn't use environmental protection energy, the living environment will worsen.

2-2

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CHINA C143

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be very serious. The haze in recent years is dangerous.

2-1-2

Strictly control pollution sources, and call for green travel.

2-2

Promote high-efficiency energy technology.

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CHINA C145

2-1-1

Current environmental pollution in China would be very serious, and air quality would be very poor.

2-1-2

The government needs to legislate to strictly control the source and the vehicle.

2-2

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CHINA C148

2-1-1

The environment would be worse, and odor caused by household garbage would pervade everywhere.

2-1-2

Reduce household emissions, make rational use of natural resources, and implement government policy

2-2

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CHINA C149

2-1-1
Environmental degradation would be worse.

2-1-2
Protect the environment, because it is irreversible.

2-2
Promote energy-saving technology and environmental protection technology.

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CHINA C151

2-1-1
People would not be able to live on the earth anymore.

2-1-2
We must strengthen everyone's awareness of the need to protect the environment, and increase the severity of sanctions.

2-2
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CHINA C152

2-1-1
If the issue cannot be improved, people would have to live in a highly polluted environment.

2-1-2
Everyone should pay more attention to their own behaviors, and try to minimize or avoid polluting the environment. Give yourself and your descendants a piece of blue sky.

2-2
Hold local governments accountable for protecting the environment.

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CHINA C153

2-1-1
The speed of environmental pollution in our country is becoming faster and faster. There is an endless stream of vicious pollution incidents. If the situation keeps going, no uncontaminated places would remain.

2-1-2
The government really must implement laws and regulations, rather than be the pushing hand of environmental deterioration.

2-2
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CHINA C154

2-1-1
There might be a catastrophe. The living environment is getting more and more difficult and morbidity is increasingly high.

2-1-2
Protect and cherish the environment.

2-2
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CHINA C155

2-1-1
Environmental pollution is quite serious.

2-1-2

Conserve energy and reduce emissions; reduce pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C156

2-1-1

The quality of air is getting worse, and the haze is becoming more serious.

2-1-2

Take care of the environment and practice green travel. Both economic development and environmental protection are required.

2-2

Massively increase the fuel oil tax.

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CHINA C158

2-1-1

Environmental pollution is worsening. The quality of air is much poorer.

2-1-2

The government should control some of the polluting enterprises, and plant more greenery, so as to prevent excessive and uncontrolled land development.

2-2

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CHINA C161

2-1-1

Environmental pollution has affected all aspects. It endangers the life and development of human beings.

2-1-2

The government should generate a strategy and guarantee a clean environment.

2-2

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CHINA C162

2-1-1

Pollution would become more serious, the numbers and varieties of diseases would increase, and morbidity and death rate would increase as well.

2-1-2

Pay attention to environmental protection, pollution abatement and recycling.

2-2

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CHINA C164

2-1-1

The living environment would be affected.

2-1-2

Integrate prevention and treatment; use prevention as the principal and encourage technological innovation.

2-2

Govern environment conforming to laws and regulations. Local governments must be held accountable.

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CHINA C165

2-1-1

Issues would become more and more serious. People could face terrible consequences.

2-1-2

The key is that the government must do something, and cannot depend only on ordinary people.

2-2

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- CHINA C168

2-1-1

The environment would be extensively damaged, and it would be hard to recover.

2-1-2

We must strengthen everyone's awareness of environmental protection, from government and enterprises to individuals, everyone should be responsible.

2-2

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CHINA C169

2-1-1

There would be more haze days, and environmental deterioration would become more serious.

2-1-2

Control emissions of pollution from all kinds of manufacturers. Cherish the environment.

2-2

Strengthen municipal household garbage management.

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- CHINA C170

2-1-1

The environment would become much worse, and pollution would be more serious.

2-1-2

Cherish our environment. Everyone has responsibility and starts from small things.

2-2

Strengthen social environmental management, and implement standardized garbage disposal.

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CHINA C171

2-1-1

The availability of resources would diminish, leading to fewer and fewer resources that can be used.

2-1-2

Make rational use of resources and protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C172

2-1-1

It would be hard to live and breathe.

2-1-2

Energetically govern pollution resources, exhaust gas, and factory wastewater.

2-2

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CHINA C174

2-1-1

Although people would still live, there would be no safe food to eat.

2-1-2

Protect the environment and plant more trees and forests. Instill the right ideas from childhood.

2-2

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CHINA C175

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would affect all aspects of life, causing poisoning, deformities, etc.

2-1-2

Improve and regulate the environment appropriately.

2-2

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CHINA C176

2-1-1

The living environment would deteriorate rapidly in ten years, and conditions would become unlivable.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental protection.

2-2

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CHINA C177

2-1-1

Atrocious weather would increase.

2-1-2

Environmental protection

2-2

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CHINA C178

2-1-1

There would be more natural disasters.

2-1-2

The nation must find fundamental solutions.

2-2

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CHINA C182

2-1-1

The climate and water resources would be polluted, and morbidity from cancer would be high. There would also be a catastrophic climate, radioactive elements, etc.

2-1-2

Change lifestyles and put environmental protection first.

2-2

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- CHINA C184

2-1-1

Air quality would be poor. Icebergs would melt and water would be polluted. It would be hard for mankind to survive. Plants would be dead.

2-1-2

Regulate environmental issues in industrial production and impose vehicle restrictions. People also need to make their own improvements.

2-2

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CHINA C187

2-1-1

The living environment would deteriorate. Blue skies and white clouds would be unable to be seen throughout the year. Severe weather like the haze could be more serious, and shortages of all kinds of resources would be more severe.

2-1-2

Improve green living idea, and promote the green lifestyle. Advocate starting from little things and strengthen environmental supervision and enforcement. Change the way the government thinks.

2-2

The government must change its thinking on economic development.

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CHINA C189

2-1-1

Illnesses would occur place frequently, and the environment would not be suitable for living.

2-1-2

Formulate and fully implement effective policies and measures.

2-2

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Tian Lin CHINA C200

2-1-1

Rivers, lakes and oceans would have experienced eutrophication, and all would be covered in green alga and weed. A great deal of chemical pollutant load would be found, and all water resources would be polluted. Fish, prawns, and crab would die out, and people would no longer be able to use clean water resources. Moreover, atmospheric pollution would be serious. The sky would be covered by haze everyday, there would be no fresh air, diseases could be found everywhere, and lifespans would be shortening.

2-1-2

Industrial waste and domestic waste must be processed strictly before they become effluent. Enterprises and units must improve their awareness of environmental protection and realize the importance and urgency of protecting the environment. They must enhance awareness of waste disposal and purchasing effective waste disposal equipment. The process must be conducted based on strict national rules and regulations. As ordinary people, we must pay attention to the little things in our daily life. We must also insist on a low-carbon life, and spare no effort in protecting the environment. We also need to publicize the issue everywhere. For the government, punishment for harming the environment should be strengthened, and promotion of the need to protect the environment should be improved.

2-2

Implement a top-level design for environmental protection.

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CHINA C202

2-1-1

Environmental pollution could be more severe by that time, and people people might not be able to lead a normal life.

2-1-2

From now on, stick to strict management and insist on managing environmental pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C203

2-1-1
Have an impact on survival

2-1-2
Protect the environment.

2-2
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CHINA C204

2-1-1
A severe deterioration in the natural environment

2-1-2
Protect the environment.

2-2
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- CHINA C205

2-1-1
Fewer and fewer places would be hospitable for life, and diseases would be increasingly common.

2-1-2
Environmental protection starts from little things.

2-2
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CHINA C206

2-1-1
Health would be affected.

2-1-2
Protect the environment.

2-2
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CHINA C208

2-1-1
The environment would be polluted and the morbidity of human disease would be increasing. Moreover, the incidence of cancers would be increasingly rapidly.

2-1-2
Protect the environment and reduce human pollution, promote afforestation, and return land for farming to forestry.

2-2
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CHINA C210

2-1-1
Continuous atrocious weather

2-1-2
Improve the environment, enhance publicity and control pollution by law.

2-2
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CHINA C212

2-1-1

The morbidity of respiratory disease would increase.

2-1-2

Develop new energy and raise the standards for exhaust gas emission.

2-2

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CHINA C214

2-1-1

There would be pretty serious consequences.

2-1-2

The government should take practical action rather than just be perfunctory.

2-2

Have ordinary people monitor the environmental protection work.

.....
CHINA C215

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would cause the extinction of human life.

2-1-2

Prevent environmental pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C216

2-1-1

The living environment would be severe.

2-1-2

Protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C218

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be serious. More and more diseases would occur in daily life.

2-1-2

Protect the environment we live in, take good care of nature, and protect the ecological system.

2-2

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.....
Liu Xiaoxing CHINA C219

2-1-1

Environmental pollution. With the deterioration of the environment people live in, more diseases may occur and people's life spans may be shortened, ultimately bringing an end to the world. How can people survive?

2-1-2

It's necessary to increase people's awareness of environmental protection, enhance publicity and strengthen education, and reduce industrial pollution. The government should also step up investment to manage and control environmental pollution.

2-2

Consider adopting a price mechanism to protect the environment and save energy.

.....
CHINA C223

2-1-1

It would be more and more difficult for creatures in rivers and oceans to survive. Atmospheric pollution would be travel difficult. More and more unknown diseases would occur.

2-1-2

Close that harm the environment and factories that fail to reach standards. The country should strengthen supervision and punishment, apply heavy penalties and punishments, and increase investment in environmental protection.

2-2

The environment should occupy the most important position in city management.

.....
CHINA C225

2-1-1

I don't know where to begin.

2-1-2

I don't know where to begin.

2-2

There are so many things to do, and the key is the determination of government.

.....
CHINA C230

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would become more and more serious, making the living environment for humans more severe and greatly increasing morbidity.

2-1-2

From the international, to national, to individual levels, advocate participation in efforts to improve the global environment and strengthen the enforcement of legislation. Plant more trees and clamp down on factories that have serious repercussions for the environment.

2-2

Develop a recycling economy and reduce resource waste.

.....
CHINA C231

2-1-1

The environment in the coastal regions would be terrible, and there would be a shortage of marine resources.

2-1-2

The government should strengthen supervision.

2-2

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CHINA C232

2-1-1

There would be no clean rivers and lakes; creatures in rivers and lakes would become scarce.

2-1-2

Strengthen punishment and ban effluent into rivers and lakes.

2-2

Public supervision is a significant power, and we should make the best use of it.

.....
CHINA C233

2-1-1

Human life would die out sooner or later.

2-1-2

Improve environment pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C236

2-1-1

People may suffer many kinds of strange diseases. There would be more cancer patients, if the environment was not improved.

2-1-2

Control the discharge of industrial pollution, and handle toxic emissions properly.

2-2

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CHINA C239

2-1-1

There would be fewer and fewer habitats for animals and plants, and the environment would deteriorate.

2-1-2

Environment protection and afforestation. Forbid random sewage disposal and the incineration of garbage. Use clean energy.

2-2

The government should increase input and regulate strictly.

.....

CHINA C242

2-1-1

If environmental pollution is allowed to continue to increase, it is hard to image how bad the living environment for humans could be. The air and water resources people need to live would deteriorate to the point where they would not meet human needs. In this case, the survival of the human race will truly be in doubt.

2-1-2

1. Adopt effective measures to reduce environmental pollution; 2. Practical and effective governance for pollution problems; 3. Develop new energy technology; 4. Policy guidance; 5. National efforts.

2-2

Promote the environment to society, and have communities accept greater responsibility for environmental protection.

.....

CHINA C243

2-1-1

The pollution situation would become more and more severe, and we would not have clean water to drink. Neither food nor air would be safe.

2-1-2

Close the businesses that cause serious environmental pollution. Environmental improvement should start from little things around us.

2-2

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.....

Li Bo CHINA C244

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would be aggravated, and would be harmful to our life in some way.

2-1-2

Write and strengthen relevant laws and regulations. Enhance public awareness of the need to protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C246

2-1-1
Environmental pollution would lead to more and more incurable diseases.

2-1-2
Protect the earth and nature.

2-2
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.....
Huang Guozhong CHINA C248

2-1-1
We would lose the environmental conditions conducive to life.

2-1-2
Establish a global coping mechanism.

2-2
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.....
CHINA C250

2-1-1
The haze would become more serious, and people would not be able to lead a normal life. It would become more troublesome for work and travel.

2-1-2
The country should prepare policies to govern the environment and strengthen supervision and inspection of polluting enterprises.

2-2
Strengthen the work of energy conservation and emissions reduction.

.....
CHINA C251

2-1-1
There would be direct damage and an impact on ecosystems, influencing quality of life, health and production activity of human beings.

2-1-2
We have to make every step of environment pollution prevention work go well, holding on to the principle of prevention first combined with treatment, conducting comprehensive treatment so as to coordinate environmental protection and treatment with the sustainable development of economy and society.

2-2
The Environmental Protection Department must be independent.

.....
CHINA C253

2-1-1
If the deterioration continues, the environment would be unsuitable for life.

2-1-2
Protect the environment.

2-2
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.....
CHINA C254

2-1-1
The living environment would be seriously polluted, and people would be more likely to become sick or even die.

2-1-2

Wastewater, exhaust gas and effluent of industrial enterprises must be closely monitored, making sure it is being discharged in the right place only after reaching the standard.

2-2

Enhance supervision by the public.

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CHINA C255

2-1-1

Environmental pollution would become more severe, and the incidence and varieties of diseases may increase

2-1-2

Start from small details around us, and strengthen supervision, publicity and punishment.

2-2

Establish a comprehensive environmental governance system.

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CHINA C256

2-1-1

The haze would be extremely serious, which would affect the life and health of human beings.

2-1-2

Energy conservation and emissions reduction: reduce driving and using green travel.

2-2

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CHINA C259

2-1-1

People would be more likely to get sick.

2-1-2

Start from individuals.

2-2

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CHINA C260

2-1-1

There would be serious damage to humanity and geography.

2-1-2

Everybody does something, and everyone is responsible.

2-2

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.....

CHINA C262

2-1-1

People would be unable to live any more.

2-1-2

Timely disposal of exhaust gas, wastewater and other industrial waste.

2-2

Set limits on the development of big cities.

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CHINA C264

2-1-1

There would be no clear space.

2-1-2

Strengthen management and punishment.

2-2

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CHINA C266

2-1-1

The living environment would be harsh, and public health would be severely affected.

2-1-2

Improve environmental protection legislation and punish polluters severely.

2-2

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CHINA C269

2-1-1

Sky would be tarnished, and the atmosphere would get worse.

2-1-2

Control environmental pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C270

2-1-1

Everyone would have to wear a mask when going out.

2-1-2

Low-carbon lifestyle

2-2

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CHINA C272

2-1-1

If the situation continued to worsen, a range of diseases and extinctions would result, influencing the life of people more directly.

2-1-2

We must reduce and restrict emissions of harmful substances, and strengthen the supervision and disposal of emissions of harmful substances.

2-2

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CHINA C274

2-1-1

It would get worse, and health would be badly affected.

2-1-2

Protect the environment and enhance protection.

2-2

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CHINA C278

2-1-1

Nowadays, the haze has become one of the great killers that trouble our lives. This is an unprecedented issue. If definitive measures are not taken, there would be more haze weather in the future, and the morbidity of

respiratory disease would increase. Blue skies with white clouds, gentle breezes and green fields would be gone.

2-1-2

We need to take practical actions, such as green travel and a low-carbon lifestyle, and use renewable energy sources.

2-2

Enhance public environmental awareness.

.....

CHINA C280

2-1-1

We would be more susceptible to diseases, the living environment would deteriorate and we life would be hard.

2-1-2

The government must bear the responsibility and do its best to reform and improve, making the dream of blue sky, white cloud, green water and mountain come true.

2-2

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CHINA C281

2-1-1

The quality of air would be poor. There would be more haze days. Water pollution would be serious, affecting municipal water.

2-1-2

Establish a strict system of environmental monitoring for business to control the level of pollution sources (industry and heavy industry).

2-2

Change the economic development model.

.....

CHINA C282

2-1-1

Complications caused by environmental pollution would occur frequently; environmental illness would no longer be uncommon, even in local areas

2-1-2

Start from ourselves and reduce environmental pollution. The country should attach importance to it and improve it gradually.

2-2

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CHINA C285

2-1-1

Fewer and fewer places would be fit for human habitation. The quality of life would be greatly degraded.

2-1-2

Change the present production method and lifestyle. Promote green production and green living.

2-2

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CHINA C286

2-1-1

The environmental carrying capacity would not be sustained.

2-1-2

Upgrade the industrial structure.

2-2

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CHINA C288

2-1-1

There would be fewer resources for people to use.

2-1-2

Protect the environment and start from ourselves.

2-2

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CHINA C290

2-1-1

Rivers, lakes and seas would become heavily polluted, aquatic life would lose their habitats, and domestic water for people would be greatly affected as well.

2-1-2

Strict punishments should be implemented for industrial pollution. Improvements in the aspect of industry can only be obtained via a rigid punishment system.

2-2

Manage the environment in accordance with laws.

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CHINA C297

2-1-1

There would be no place to rest.

2-1-2

Stop pollution. Achieve a harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

2-2

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.....
Zev Labinger ISRAEL E073

2-1-1

loss of biodiversity, increased human health issues, increased costs of health care

2-1-2

Very simply to enforce existing laws! Second to strengthen the allowable rates of contamination.

2-2

Very difficult to answer such a simplified survey. My choices were also based on what I feel will have the most immediate impact on this country, even some of the other problems may in the longterm be much more severe. There was no place to indicate this type of choice in your survey.

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DENMARK E081

2-1-1

I see clearly that with the growing population around lakes and rivers, that the pollution grow.

2-1-2

Information

2-2

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MALAYSIA E091

2-1-1

Pollution in surface water, seas/marine environment will worsen, contamination on potable waters, degradation of aquatic habitats affecting biodiversity and fish/aquatic living resources (decline in recruitment/production - also related to over fishing/harvesting).

2-1-2

1. Need to enforce existing legislation (there are sufficient legislation.... Lack of political to enforcement). 2. Need more transparency & public participation in implementing development projects, etc. (abuse of power by political figures, corruption). 3. Need integration & strong fundamental on sustainable policies to be in place - society wellbeing should be higher priority than individual/corporation.

2-2

The biggest threat to the environment is greed & abuse of power by those in ruling party, or those who have links to person of authority (government) or those with great influential power within the group. Most enforcement officers know their job & duties, but cannot proceed either "not allowed: to do so OR they have been corrupted. It is actually integrity issue.

.....

COSTA RICA E1004

2-1-1

Contamination of underwater layers, rivers, and oceans Pollution will threaten water ecosystems including oceans Water and Marine life will die out of ingestion of litter and toxic substances Severe Sanitary Problems

2-1-2

Regulation of packaging Reception by factories of equipment replaced Degradable or reuse packaging recycling materials with economic value Organic material is treated for composting Water of factories and sewer will be treated Cleaning efforts in rivers and oceans

2-2

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MARTINIQUE E1014

2-1-1

Fertilizers use since the 50's even though dangerous products have been forbidden elsewhere. They accumulated in the environment posing a threat to wildlife and their habitat, human health, and induced large economic losses at farmers levels (social issues).

2-1-2

Keep in mind mistakes from the past. Change the economic models that are ruling our world, into something closer to what happened in the past: coming back to nationalisation, develop cooperativism, instead of globalization favor local control of the economy, promote sustainable development (stop immediate large profit), destroy the Friedmanian neoliberalism which is not viable to support 98% of the world population, and the protection of biodiversity and environment. Every single problem we experience in our societies are linked directly or not to the +/- recent implementation of the deadly economic models promoted by Milton Friedman and his followers, including environmental problems (and I would say specifically those).

2-2

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FRENCH GUIANA E1055

2-1-1

Higher mercury pollution due to illegal mining.

2-1-2

Better enforcement of PA. Real cooperation with neighboring countries to enforce boundaries.

2-2

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CHILE E1056

2-1-1

Loss of biodiversity will be evident and several ecosystems will be lost or modified to such an extent that restoration or conservation measures won't be possible to implement.

2-1-2

Evidence is solid in terms of the effects that anthropogenic impacts are causing at the multi-level and scale. We need to move away from overconsumption, conservation measures must be ground-truthed and enforced thoroughly, new technologies must be developed in order to harvest renewable sources, marine protected areas

must increase in size and number and research should be focused into maintaining biodiversity and ecological connections under a climate change scenario.

2-2

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NIGERIA E1057

2-1-1

Continued pollution / Contamination will progressively destroy the ecosystems, creating unhealthy environment for all living resources.

2-1-2

Well planned integrated waste management, including the issues of waste minimization, recycle, re-use etc.

2-2

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CHIKHAOUI, Leila TUNISIA E106

2-1-1

If measures are not taken to end the pollution and the increase of waste, there is a great risk of the aggravation of diseases or even of the return of diseases which we think we have eradicated.

2-1-2

Solid and liquid waste management strategy should be activated in the country and the relevant regulation should be applied. Recycling channels should be also encouraged and galvanized (plastic, aluminum, glass). Regulating the informal sector of salvage would contribute not only to reduce the pollution but also to resolve a part of the employment problem.

2-2

The mentalities have to develop so that each one takes into account the environment, not just governmental and local agencies. I wish the exploitation of shale gas was prohibited all over the world (and especially in Tunisia) to protect water tables. I also hope that the solar energy can constitute a viable alternative to the fossil energy.

.....

COLOMBIA E1074

2-1-1

In Colombia, legislation and a lack of monitoring and vigilance have allowed the level of environmental contamination to continue increasing, and this in the long term will have a strong impact on the health of people and ecosystems, as well as on the population of fauna and flora.

2-1-2

Serious governmental policies on the control and monitoring of the emission of contaminants to the environment, mainly by companies, and of materials that are heavily consumed, as well as programs for environmental sanitation.

2-2

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Carolina Garcia COLOMBIA E1089

2-1-1

Major lakes, coastal areas and rivers continue to receive all kinds of contaminants, which affect the resilience of important ecosystems and affects aquatic and marine biodiversity in general. Dead zones will continue to spread, affecting not only biodiversity, but also fresh water sources for human populations and farmed animals, as well as recreational opportunities.

2-1-2

Unfortunately this issue depends on strong government regulation (particularly for black water treatment) and voluntary measures by polluting industries and coastal communities. Citizen action is limited to exercising pressure to force necessary changes, and minor lifestyle changes to reduce the amount of pollutants and garbage generation. Small communities need to engage in proper garbage disposal and black/gray water treatment.

2-2

Ranking was thinking about Colombia, but the most important issue globally is the economic drive to overfish, and in general, extract more resources than necessary. This is caused not only by an increasing global population, but particularly by the consumerist lifestyle associated with capitalism, which rewards waste production and poor quality products. This is the major cause behind excess extraction and increased pollution. It is time to attack the real problems behind our unsustainable society, instead of tackling their effects. The economic system and ideology has to change globally, before we can actually see anything improve at all. Polluters (including us, city dwellers) should bear the costs of environmental degradation, rather than poor communities in another part of the world.

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Napoleón Jáuregui Nongrados PERU E1092

2-1-1

This situation is due to the lack of normative enforcement and higher demand from existing environmental regulations. Even if we have a ministry of the environment, it does not fulfill its governing role. Besides, there rarely exists information of environmental evaluation that has been done, all of this preventing from taking the best measures of amendment.

2-1-2

Fulfilling the regulation by those who represent the state, as well as people in general, equally, implementing studies about contamination and projects for environmental improvement.

2-2

There is the bay of Callao, totally contaminated by urban and industrial residual water, which is common in all the Peruvian littoral coast, being the most serious area in the bay, El Ferrol de Chimbote, dedicated fundamentally to the production of fish flour. With regard to the atmospheric contamination, this becomes even more damaging, therefore, Lima, the capital of Peru, is considered as one of the most contaminated cities in Latin America. About the solid residue, it is mostly poured into garbage dumps or in the basin of rivers, or in the ocean, which is a practice at national level which does not follow the law of solid residue demanding sanitary fillings.

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CHILE E1111

2-1-1

Worsen environmental conditions consequently resulting in a higher rate of respiratory diseases and other problems associated with pollution

2-1-2

Create and implement more restrictive laws that reduce the emission of pollutants into the environment
Education to the people with real data about the consequences of the contamination on the health

2-2

The overuse of natural resources with non adequate scientific evaluation of the consequences is a potential irreversible damage of the human over the environments

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Svetlana Zunic SERBIA E1129

2-1-1

The maintenance of increasing radiotoxic exposures at the level of global natural resources - increase in the frequency of climate changes & extremes, including seismic activity - landslides after heavy rains and flooding - increase of frequency of forest fires - all consequences induced by biosphere maladaptation to unpredictable and life-threatening natural phenomena

2-1-2

Rigorous monitoring and decontamination in order to decrease radiotoxic effect as well as removal of unexploded armaments that may reappear in regions with intense floods and landslides - to control the release of industrial gasses and pollution of water and soil

2-2

1) It is imperative to launch an initiative on a global level to ensure the preservation of natural resources and biosphere-atmosphere-ionosphere-lithosphere homeostasis 2) It is necessary to build both the national and regional road nets and alternative solutions, eg. drainage channels and optionally for transportation purposes 3) It is urgent paradigm's shift in the level of WHO and International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the consideration of the causes of modern diseases and their monitoring and control

2-1-1

In the past years, China has achieved impressive economic development, which however, is accompanied by environmental pollution and severe water crisis. Acceleration in the pace of urbanization and increase of urban population has brought about pressures for urban and environmental management. China is the country with the largest overall national greenhouse gas emissions and its aggregate CO2 emissions growth is greater than that of any other nation. One in seven people lack access to drinking water that meets national standards. For example, the capital city, Beijing, has a total urban population of 20 million, and it has witness great challenges of air pollution and water shortage. Although various and great efforts have been made, local citizens still suffer from smog and insecure and insufficient water supply. Water and other natural resources are increasingly jeopardized by climate change, human activities, and misuse. Forests, which are essential to regulation and improvement of air and water quality, have been severely damaged due to increased local demand for energy and lack of sustainable sound science management; in addition, environmental awareness of the citizens are to be enhanced. If no measurements are implemented, the pollution will continue to deteriorate. For example, air condition in China will be a big challenge, which will be a big threat to people's health. The damage the pollution brings about will balance out the economic increases.

2-1-2

The scale of the challenges that we are facing today requires creative solutions that go beyond conventional approaches, through innovation in policy, business, and program design at global, regional, national and local level. Environments and climate change are global issues, and information sharing and experience exchanging between people, especially young people from different countries are of vital important for us. Young people are full of energy and innovative ideas, recognizing our unique role of engaging in the efforts to address climate change and critical environmental issues. Youth's involvement will also promote more effective and efficient developing of more potential frameworks for sustainable environment conservancy and also for securing a better future for human beings.

2-2

The government should take a leading role in develop a strategic plan to prevent the environment from deteriorating. Multiple stakeholders, such as the government and NGOs should make concerted efforts to increase people's environmental awareness.

2-1-1

People will suffer for poor air, water, landscape and food quality. More people might get sick with cancer.

2-1-2

Choice proper product to use, recycle, reduce need

2-2

2-1-1

Pollution affecting the underground reserve of freshwater in the Yucatán Peninsula is not being addressed in the proper way, is not being addressed at all. Sincé it is a non-visible resource, the problem is growing without any attention or concern. Hence, when it becomes notorious, it could be quite large, much more harder to handle and fix.

2-1-2

1. To provide more informaation to the public; to be aware that the singularity of the karst soils require very special ways to the disposal of used waters (sewage) from urban, industrial, farms. 2. To develop región-specific measures at regional level to regulate the use of water and disposal of used wáter (sewage also). The domestic usage of soaps, shampoo and cleaning substances (acids, chloride) for laundry and wc also must be more regulated. It can not be treated the same way as in other regions of Mexico.

2-2

Freshwater, air, and biodiversity is given for granted for the people and stakeholders. These resources are viewed as free commodities for the several industries like the tourism, farms, and urban áreas. Sincé these resources are free, they are treated as expendable items. I think we need more information on the value of those resources,

and the public and users must be aware those resources are no free, nor cheap.

.....

INDIA E1238

2-1-1

The entire nature ecosystem will be depleted/ utilized for agriculture or Industrial purpose. all the forest resources will be destroyed in the immediate future. All the three natural resources (Air, water and soil) will be polluted by the usage of harmful pollutants

2-1-2

International monitoring team may be appointed with powerful act. Alternative resources can be identified and recommended. Research works may be supported by providing financial support to identify the problems with solution.

2-2

In India, land usage and forest destruction are the serious problems. Vast areas of forest occupied with plantations and tourist towns. this problems alternatively reduce the forest extension and reduce the wildlife population. If the problems continues, considerable percentage of biodiversity will be eradicated from the Country.

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Pamela Towela Sambo-Chilubanama ZAMBIA E1240

2-1-1

I forsee a totally contaminated environment mainly from mining and related activities.

2-1-2

We need to increase awareness of environmental well being amongst the locals so that environmental sustainability becomes each and every person's concern in the developing world.

2-2

I re emphasise the need for awareness levels to be increased amongst the local communities so that environmental concerns are seen as important.

.....

VIETNAM E1263

2-1-1

Human populations will live in polluted environments, worldwide!

2-1-2

- Implement strong laws and regulations to protect environments; - Raise public awareness regarding environmental protection.

2-2

Almost all environments in mainland and freshwater are now pollted by human actions.

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SPAIN E1266

2-1-1

Healthy problems and problems inside the UE because of non agreements.

2-1-2

Fees, taxes, fines, and improve our technologoes

2-2

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Abubakar Musajo NIGERIA E137

2-1-1

Imminent damage to the environment which will cause health problems.

2-1-2

High level campaign to promote awareness and intervention by governments to provide good infrastructure.

2-2

There is little or no concern to environmental pollution in most developing countries. Globally much need to be done on Education for Sustainable Development.

2-1-1

Emergence of new diseases, loss of biodiversity, unstable habitats

2-1-2

Reduction of garbage generation. It isn't enough anymore that we reuse and recycle. We also need to avoid use of chemicals that cannot be biodegraded to basic harmless compounds. All these end up in the sea, contaminating our marine wildlife including the fish that we eat. It would be a good idea if we go back to basics.

2-2

2-1-1

My greatest concern is the Plastic marine pollution which showed to be much more significant than assumed when the authorities in Asia were searching for the missing Malaysian plane.

2-1-2

A world Marchal Plan needs to be established to prevent biological damage in the complete food chain

2-2

2-1-1

Governmental agencies have been trying to control the massive economy development only around big cities by moving large factories from urban areas to more 'remote' areas. However, in doing so, most of the river sources will be further contaminated because there are less watch dogs in remote areas on pollution issues but mainly for job creation and money generation for relatively poor population in rural area.

2-1-2

Governmental offices have to take full responsibility to monitor the situations seriously, other than only considering the GDP growth rate.

2-2

It is obviously costing much more to improve environmental problems once they became worse because people and industry have been established and concentrated around big cities. Developed countries have to be responsible for not moving their pollution industry into developing countries.

2-1-1

The condition will improve. but in 10 years the contamination level would still be high.

2-1-2

The government need to strengthen the implementation of environmental rules and regulation to better prevent pollution from industries.

2-2

2-1-1

The (eg gold) mining, permitted by the government throughout the country, has resulted in the contamination of water bodies affecting fish stocks and local economies. Meanwhile local communities have health problems related to pollution and eventually are moved to large cities

2-1-2

Countries should migrate their policies to green economies. A robust system to valorate environmental costs associated to the degradation of natural capital is required to avoid the real damage infrastructure, agriculture, housing and mining.

2-2

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SPAIN E380

2-1-1

Negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.

2-1-2

Reduce the use of chemicals (pesticides, products made of plastics, etc)

2-2

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ITALY E392

2-1-1

Worsen.

2-1-2

Should be improved.

2-2

.....
Cilian Roden IRELAND E414

2-1-1

Complete or nearly complete loss of clean aquatic habitats and eutrophication due to nitrogen on all land surfaces. This will result in the extinction of many specialist aquatic species and the severe reduction in biodiversity amongst terrestrial taxa. This crisis may then be followed by falling food supplies due to shortage of mined phosphorus and energy intensive nitrogen production.

2-1-2

On a technical level increase efficiency of fertiliser use, recycle waste nitrogen and phosphorus. In more general terms educate population about over dependence of agriculture on oil based fertiliser and mined phosphorus. Promote agriculture that is not over reliant on imported inputs of oil, phosphorus and nitrogen.

2-2

.....
RUSSIA E455

2-1-1

Environmental deterioration will, most probably, continue at a higher rate than now.

2-1-2

Technological improvements, increase of ecological education and awareness

2-2

.....
Paul Vare UK E472

2-1-1

Damage to human health and impacts on biodiversity

2-1-2

Stricter legislation; internalisation of environmental costs in economic models; increased awareness and political leadership

2-2

In the longer term, our formal education systems need to better reflect the systemic nature of our environmental/economic/social issues. Systemic thinking should be as basic a part of schooling as literacy and numeracy.

.....
PAKISTAN E484

2-1-1

Soil and water contamination will severely affect the biodiversity, degrading the ecosystem functioning and thereby adversely affecting its services to human beings. Also affected will be the human health.

2-1-2

In my country and may the region, poverty and unawareness are the root causes for environmental degradation. Improving livelihoods of the people and Education level can help, along with strict law enforcement in this regard.

2-2

I think in my country, laws exist in every sector and those are nearly comprehensive but law breaching is very common practice mostly done by so called highups / influential people, whcih needs to be stopped by someone. The desire of grasping more and more resources illegally is an unfortunate habit of most of the people in this part of the world.

.....

DEVENDRA SWAROOP BHARGAVA INDIA E525

2-1-1

Not a drop of water worth drinking

2-1-2

Immediate attention and remedies by real environmental engineers and totally keeping out the environmental-pseudos

2-2

Green revolution advocated by MS Swaminathan required addition of fertilizers and insecticides/pesticides into the crop-farms to supplement nutrients and to prevent crops from damage by insects/pests etc. These chemicals had to be added in calculated and controlled amounts. The most Indian farmers are illiterates and unaware of scientific measure implications apart from being greedy like any other business-person. Thus the farmers in India indiscriminately started adding much higher than needed amounts of these chemicals in the hope of bumper crops with zero damage by the insects and pests. Unlike humans, the animals and plants never consume food more than the needed amount irrespective of anything and the insects/pests would not consume more amounts of these killer chemicals than necessary. As a result, these unconsumed left-over chemical fertilizers and insecticides/pesticides enter with rain water or irrigation run-offs into the various water-ways like lakes, rivers, underground aquifers. The entry of chemical fertilizers into the lakes in the presence of carbon-dioxide and sunlight encourages heavy growth of algae which gives out oxygen during the photosynthesis process. This released oxygen is consumed by the aerobes while destabilizing the organic matter only to give out carbon-dioxide needed by the algae manifesting a bio-algal-symbiosis. The severe algal blooms soon deplete all the nutrients resulting in algal deaths. The dead algae, unable to float, settle to reach the lake-bottom where it starts getting stabilized first aerobically and soon thereafter anaerobically to release nutrients and some foul-smelling gases apart from leaving some inert-fibrous material as residual leftover. These nutrients get diffused to reach the lake-top to again start algal synthesis due to the availability of carbon-dioxide and sunlight. This cycle keeps repeating and the once started process described as eutrophication would never end such that the leftover inert fibrous material keeps building up in the lake bottom which phenomenon was detected some 5 decades ago in famous Dal lake in Jammu and Kaashmeer state of India when a foreign tourist took his last dive into the lake from his house-boat (a kind of mini-hotel on the lake) only to be entangled into the said heavily accumulated inert fibrous material. In due course of time, the lake gets converted into a marsh-land only to be reclaimed as land thus causing the death of the lake. Almost all Indian lakes have already become victims of this eutrophication to a lesser or greater extent. The stated entry of insecticides/pesticides in the various water resources have caused their concentration beyond their permissible levels only to render such waters unsuitable for drinking supporting the famous quote water-water everywhere but not a drop to drink. The green-revolution, in Indian context, alone is responsible for this biggest environmental disaster on the earth and on top of this, the Indian government is seriously considering to implement a super green-revolution in India perhaps another befooling by the pseudo-environmentalist(s). Another scientist of India (whose organization shared a Nobel-prize) admitted to some mistakes in global-warming assessments. India's ministry of environment, the decision making national body/authority is full of pseudo-environmentalists and considers the real environmental engineers as virus and out-castes which fact is well manifested by the failure of environmental projects including the various Ganga-action-plans.

.....

CHINA E540

2-1-1

It will do great harm to the health of the citizen.

2-1-2

We need to balance the development between the economy and the environment protection.

2-2

Heavy pollution in the industry section

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CHINA E541

2-1-1

The social wealth will be greatly damaged

2-1-2

Pollution control

2-2

.....

Shen You CHINA E550

2-1-1

There will be more people sick or died because of pollution Air, water, land will be more detrimental to human survival and development Human living space more narrow Quality of human life will continue to decline

2-1-2

Improved industrial processes Elimination of polluting enterprises Reduce emissions Try to avoid the use of pesticides Garbage Development of green agriculture

2-2

Only the human desire to control, simple life and be conducive to environmental protection and sustainable development of human society

.....

CHINA E551

2-1-1

Polluted air and water

2-1-2

Laws constitution and implementation

2-2

Human population

.....

SRI LANKA E566

2-1-1

Economic development activities result in environmental pollution

2-1-2

Implementation of Community-based environmental management strategies through empowerment of communities and affected people.

2-2

Need for political will.

.....

CHINA E569

2-1-1

It will be a mess for the country. It will bring economic slowdown. The country will get serious sick, not just human.

2-1-2

Determination and regulation. The governments must play the most important roles.

2-2

.....
Mir Mohamad MANSOOR INDIA E572

2-1-1

Contaminated and biotically disturbed natural places Unhealthy ecosystems Drastically decreased forest cover Deterioration of human and animal health

2-1-2

Awareness campaigns Strict implementation of existing environment related laws and regulations Further strengthening of environmental laws, Wherever required. Strict regulation of human activities in nature areas

2-2

Corrupt practices in the environmental sector includes typical causes attributed to any other sectors: insufficient legislation, lack of respect for the rule of law, weak democracy, wide authority given to public officials, minimal accountability and transparency, poor enforcement, low levels of professionalism, and perverse incentives. But in addition to above said practices, corruption in the environmental sector is also triggered by conflicts between private interests in revenue that can be gained from environmental resources and public interests in a healthy environment. The areas most vulnerable to corruption include environmental and natural resources policy and regulatory development; utilization of environmental resources; permitting and certification processes; and environmental enforcement (Inspections and policing). Strategies to address corruption in the environmental and natural resources sector may include:

- reforms to improve transparency and accountability,
- legislation to reduce loopholes and bureaucratic discretion,
- reasonable environmental standards and requirements,
- reduced bureaucratic red tape by simplifying and streamlining administrative processes,
- citizen participation and oversight through establishment of citizen watchdog groups and public-private

.....
Manish Chandi INDIA E576

2-1-1

Increased incidence of deterioration in human health and exacerbated effects from environmental catastrophes, decreased opportunities for biological diversity to sustain and evolve.

2-1-2

Clean up, legislate, enforce and rethink our developmental goals. There are lots to learn from the past and bring back toward sustainable lifestyles from the past especially in India - we had sustainable lifestyles about a century ago- we do not now!

2-2

.....
ITALY E589

2-1-1

In the country where I reside, food will be more contaminated by pollutants. Agriculture will suffer substantially. The fame of Italian food will be highly degraded. Considering the importance of food export for Italy, this will worsen the country's economic crisis.

2-1-2

The Italian society and politicians are at best unaware and at worst corrupted, so we as a country ignore the problem or increase it knowingly for the direct short-term economic interest of few individuals. We need awareness and legality.

2-2

.....
Georgia Shoshilou CYPRUS E644

2-1-1

In 10 years from now, if no measures are implemented, the soil will be enough contaminated to fail in use in agriculture. Furthermore, the land near waste disposal will not be able to be used for any human or plant/animal to live. The allergies will be fluent in more people due to the bad air quality. Many species and habitat types will disappear and there will be biodiversity loss.

2-1-2

The control of the permit terms given to developmental projects from EIA procedure should increase either by the

state or NGOs (if they are allowed and have the right by the law). The environment should become one of the major factors of the society to improve and be higher in the political agenda. There should be collaboration among the businesses and environmental NGOs in order to achieve higher standards for the environmental protection and damage prevention.

2-2

The preservation of the natural environment and agricultural environment should become priority in politics through the voice of the citizens. When it comes to restoration of environmental damage, we need to be efficient and effective. Human societies are visitors in this planet and the least they can do is preserve it as they found it or at least, leave it at the best possible condition for all other organisms to live today and in the future, either humans, animals, plants or fungi.

.....

CHINA E653

2-1-1

Completely destroyed.

2-1-2

2-2

The limitation of natural resources.

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ITALY E654

2-1-1

Worsening as funding to such issue is very limited

2-1-2

Awareness

2-2

.....

ZHU Chunquan CHINA E655

2-1-1

Significantly affect the health and survival of people and other species and damage/reduce the ecosystem services

2-1-2

Transformation of the industrial production, lifestyle and utilization of natural resources; restricted implementing the environmental standards; fair and equality allocation the benefit of using nature resources.

2-2

To establish a systematic mandatory/conventional accounting systems for economic, social and environmental for all countries and economies in the world.

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UK E662

2-1-1

Food and environment will be increasingly contaminated, which will have long term health impacts on human and animal populations.

2-1-2

Much stronger measures legislated and enforces to reduce current pollution, and greater efforts to clean up existing/known areas of contamination. Greater efforts by individuals and businesses to actually reduce their contributions to pollution. Greater public awareness created of what they are doing to contribute, and what they can change to reduce this. More care and accountability at an individual and institutional level for reducing contributions to pollution (both by wantonly wasting resources which are provided for by processes which increase pollution, and by selecting and using/consuming products which generate pollution either through their production and/or their disposal. Greater awareness and commitment at institutional level/government level to enact and enforce policies to reduce/minimize waste/pollution, and to commit to activities which would reduce current levels.

2-2

There needs to be a greater commitment to reduce resource use, to reduce generation of waste, and to reduce

pollution of the environment. Individuals and organisations continue to operate as though they are either ignorant of, or indifferent to, the long term environmental effects that their choices and actions have. This must change if we are to reduce the damage done to our environment, let alone try to address what has already been done.

.....

Pier Giorgio Bianco ITALY E671

2-1-1

Getting wrong year by year. I cannot imagine the scenario in 10 years. Pollution of the land due to discharge of any wastes in lands and in the seas, including nuclear ones. Undergrounding, especially in Southern Italy, of all kinds of toxic substances in agricultural areas and consequent poisoning of crops. Very little has been done until now. Policy interventions are weak and the situation remains stable despite the constant promises of interventions solvers because the economic interests far surpass those seemingly unproductive for the conservation of the land and of the biodiversity which in Italy is collapsing

2-1-2

Difficult to modify. Conservationists are always taken in little considerations and their suggestions rarely are followed. Several recommendations went from European Union, but nothing happened. The Italian Government prefers to pay fine than try to resolve problems connected with environmental and human health conservation.

2-2

We have in Italy big problem for the conservation of biodiversity. Target animals are mostly those living in other countries as lion, tiger, panda etc. Regardless few vertebrates, as caretta, wolf, several birds (also domestic as pigeon), few other animals are known to be protected. Conservationists are blind for instance, regarding the freshwater fish fauna, of which I am a specialist. In this category there are about 12 critical endangered species, and for about 8 of them nothing is done for their preservation. Eclatant is the case of a cyprinid, the Italian rudd, *Scardinius scardafra*, which now survived among its whole range, only in a single locality: the Lake Scanno. But in recent time massive stocking has been done of cyprinids coming from central and northern Italy in this lake. Result of this, as *S. scardafra* was eliminated from its native range by introduction of alien cyprinids, will be surely the extinction of this species.

.....

Maria Cunha Lignon BRAZIL E676

2-1-1

Polluted and degraded wetlands, thirsty and sick population.

2-1-2

Conserved wetlands, healthy human communities. Water is the most important resource on planet. We have to consume appropriately this resource.

2-2

Degradation and fragmentation of wetlands (coastal, marine and continental) and loss of ecosystem services have increased significantly over years. People need to understand that conserving ecosystems, we will conserve our lives.

.....

Tetiana Gardashuk UKRAINE E700

2-1-1

Degradation of life-support systems? climate change, degradation of the quality of life.

2-1-2

To change life-style, value system and consumption scheme. Introduction of Happy Planet Index in the system political decision making.

2-2

Pollution, land use and biodiversity conservation and closely interrelated issues which are linked with other global environmental problems like climate change and others/

.....

Gadzhibek Dzhamirzoev RUSSIA E719

2-1-1

Catastrophic pollution of solid and liquid wastes and toxic substances of soil and water bodies (rivers, lakes and the Caspian Sea). Water from rivers and reservoirs become undrinkable

2-1-2

An urgent need to create polygons for solid waste recycling plants and build sewage treatment plants. Need to toughen the penalties for pollution of soil and water pollution

2-2

Great importance for solving the problem is environmental education, including local leaders

.....

NEW ZEALAND E758

2-1-1

Water quality deterioration and requirement to treat human drinking water, loss of recreation opportunity in freshwater and loss of freshwater ecosystems (& spp loss)

2-1-2

Greater Government regulation of abstraction, greater regulation of use of contaminants including fertiliser. Less intensive farming practices, reduction in intensive dairy farming in drylands.

2-2

.....

USA E791

2-1-1

Spiraling degradation, ever widening gap between haves and have-nots, increasing pressure on limited resources

2-1-2

Awareness: we need to understand the issues and stakes Pragmatism: recognizing that change is a social phenomenon and that change will be fairly slow Communication: taking opportunities to articulate issues and consequences and promote options. Focus on finding mid-to-long term solutions rather than short term gains

2-2

.....

CHINA E814

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented to counter pollution, haze weather will become a daily one right here in large part of China. People are forced to wear the mask to avoid breathing poisonous air. The water pollution will be very serious, many people drink contaminated water every day and have contaminated food. The polluted environment even leads to biodiversity declining at a fast rate. These consequences bring lots of disasters, come to a lot of inconvenience to the people.

2-1-2

Market-oriented management model of pollution control should be established lately, it could support the normal operation of pollution control facilities and make discharging pollutants reach the standards. Strengthening the legal system, establishing incentive policy, strengthening supervision of operation organizations and establishing win-win mechanism to realize marketization of environmental pollution treatment facilities management.

2-2

A widely range of hazy weather and the seriously overweight of PM 2.5 had aroused public worrying about the air quality and the environmental problem, also exposed the existing problems of China's current environmental monitoring system. It showed the necessity and measures that socialization and capacity building of China's environmental monitoring were strengthened.

.....

PHILIPPINES E819

2-1-1

The quality of life will deteriorate significantly. Health problems will be on the rise and this will affect the economy. Food production will also be affected will less catch and the ability of the environment to sustain the agriculture, similarly affected. Its impacts on biodiversity and the climate are also significant.

2-1-2

Aside from many lifestyle changes that individuals have to take, it is industry that has to play a major role. The environmental capacity to assimilate the pollution that industry is churning out has been exceeded. Rivers in

many cities are practically dead, products that continue to pollute (e.g. packaging) are filling up the landfills. Industry has to internalize the cost of pollution clean-up.

2-2
Many environmental problems are interrelated and highlighting one does not diminish the relevance and intensity of the others. It is also important to identify which of these environmental problems affect the more vulnerable sectors the most.

.....

UKRAINE E834

2-1-1
The biggest source of pollution in my country was Chernobyl nuclear accident. Apart from that,not environmentally freindly economics, often based on old equipment, aggravate the situation. I hope for positive changes in the next decade due to modernization of agriculture and industry.

2-1-2
Developing modern industrial technologies; minimizing risks and providing nuclear safety in future; reducing human pressure on natural ecosystems

2-2
Under current conditions, international cooperation is very important to stop ecological deterioration within the country and gradually to improve problematic environmental issues in the near future

.....

CHINA E862

2-1-1
It is a big threat to food safety, to damage human-nature relationship and to threaten the natural environment we live and to the sustainable develepment of the society.

2-1-2
For economic development, we need to consider sustainability. We need more scientific tools to manange natural resource and to understanding nature principles and apply them into our dialy life.

2-2
policy making is very important.

.....

Tirthankar Banerjee INDIA E866

2-1-1
Environmental resources will be contaminated at certain level that earth will lose its carrying capacity. Valuable resources like air and water will be extremely polluted and will be responsible for many life threatening diseases.

2-1-2
Create social awareness and act responsibly. It should start from nursery classes so that the future generation develop habit regarding environment. Policy implementation is also important.

2-2
If we change behavior, 80% of global environmental problem may solved. So should create mass awareness regarding environmental resources, habits that create env. problems, energy saving and use of least resources.

.....

CHINA E873

2-1-1
No cleaned air, water,and nearly all resources...

2-1-2

2-2

.....

Jesus FERNANDEZ-MORAN SPAIN E911

2-1-1
I foresee the situation collapsing in the big cities as the impact for the healh will overlap the impact on Nature and ecosystems. I forsee major effects on agriculture and ecosystems.

2-1-2

More traffic control for people moving in the big cities; legal obligations for residents and companies to drastically reduce the emissions.

2-2

.....

Lammel Annamaria FRANCE E912

2-1-1

Pollution combined with hit waves constitutes an extremely important danger for the survival of the local population

2-1-2

It needs local and global actions, air pollution in France is becoming a real problem, not only in big cities but also in the country side. Long term measures has to be taken to avoid critical situations.

2-2

It is important to understand environmental problems in local and global context and see the interaction between different components of the environment.

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Wesley Hill USA E937

2-1-1

The pollution and contamination in the water and food supply is worse.

2-1-2

2-2

.....

Hum Gurung NEPAL E974

2-1-1

It will be highly polluted and will suffer the urban populations from a wide range of diseases.

2-1-2

Enforcement of laws and introduce new technologies such as clean energy.

2-2

Population growth and unsustainable development are the key factors. Need to introduce green economy and environmentally sustainable development.

.....

ITALY E993

2-1-1

The effects caused by pollution will severely affect animal species at the population level

2-1-2

Limit the use of contaminants, decrease use of plastic, manage wastes in a better way.

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA K025

2-1-1

Environment-related disease such as respiratory disease and allergy will become more serious. Especially the weak and the elderly who are susceptible to these diseases are more damaged. Social cost consumption for atmosphere cleaning system and medical fee will increase.

2-1-2

2-2

2-1-1

If no measure taken, air, ocean and land pollution would be aggravated. Also, nuclear power plant has high probability of the accident.

2-1-2

- 1. Establish a national policy regarding the environment
- 2. Take a safety measure to protect environment by the enterprise
- 3. Shut down nuclear power plants and related facilities

2-2

Recently there are many accidents related toxic substance such as boric acid spill and oil spill. Also, nuclear power plants showed signs of anxiety during its operation. If the accident happens, every citizen is exposed to radioactivity. Air pollution from ultrafine particles is also one of the major problems in our lives. We are now surrounded by environmental problems and this is the reason why we do not ignore it anymore.

2-1-1

- 1. Death increase of patients at early stage of the disease
- 2. Frequent disease occurrence such as respiratory disease and cancer

2-1-2

- 1. Improve air pollution level
- 2. Strengthen international cooperation for air pollution solution

2-2

2-1-1

People will suffer from various environmental diseases.

2-1-2

Environmental problems should be separated from a logic of economic and politics and be discussed based on sustainability. A long-term effort is a key point.

Also, not only the government or enterprises but also the public should acknowledge the importance of environment and take an action for it.

2-2

2-1-1

In a society, anxiety on pollution and desire for a better environment will increase. Social conflicts including legal action will cause anxiety, distrust and riots in local communities and a nation. I expect a very unstable situation at various levels of society and politics.

2-1-2

Economic system can be connected to environmental issues. People cannot change the present lifestyle at once even though it pollutes the environment. Instead, levying taxes on specific activities and giving profit on environment-friendly economic trade can be helpful for environmental improvement.

2-2

Population growth and lifestyle change, urbanization caused environmental problems. These issues are closely connected with the present and next generations' happiness. Based on change of social structure and system, an individual lifestyle can change.

2-1-1

Foods will be polluted and there will be a reduction in what we can eat.

2-1-2

CO2 emission reduction and energy saving; environmental protection; pollution reduction.

2-2

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TAIWAN T008

2-1-1

There will be no clean water, air, food or land.

2-1-2

Strengthen checks and reports on pollution; build a green-cost system based on the polluter-pays principle; increase penalties for illegal pollution discharge.

2-2

Implement the review system of environmental impact assessment; reduce unnecessary development; advocate CO2 emission reduction and energy saving; develop renewable energy.

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TAIWAN T010

2-1-1

We will not be able to live on the earth.

2-1-2

Political problems cannot be solved.

2-2

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TAIWAN T014

2-1-1

Rivers will be severely polluted. The mud-rock flow will be severe and will occur frequently. We will not be able to drink the water or eat water creatures. Traffic disruption will occur frequently due to collapses and damaged roads and dikes. There will be flooding because of levee failure.

2-1-2

Many factories in the Taiwan industrial zone discharge sewage illegally into rivers. It is necessary to reduce the number of industrial zones, formulate strict standards and ban the illegal discharge of sewage. In addition, we should strictly control land development, because the overdevelopment in Taiwan has seriously destroyed the environment.

2-2

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TAIWAN T018

2-1-1

Life and health will be severely impacted.

2-1-2

The government should actively enhance public awareness and education on the related laws and regulations for the ecological environment, raise awareness of the sustainable development of society as soon as possible, and continue to strengthen the legislation.

2-2

The harm of environmental pollution is huge, since it involves different aspects and is difficult to control. We must do a good job to prevent environmental pollution, and insist on the following principles: prevention first, integrated prevention and treatment, and comprehensive treatment. We should ensure the coordination of social sustainable development and environmental protection and management.

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TAIWAN T019

2-1-1

Environmental pollution is one of the main problems currently troubling all countries. Pollution levels are increasing. Pollution has caused irreparable damage to the air, water and soil, etc. It harms human lives, bodies

and property.

2-1-2

The topic of the environment relates to us. We can start with CO2 emissions reduction and energy saving in our daily lives. We can turn off the lights when we leave a room, use renewable energy, use fewer of the earth's natural resources, recycle materials, and avoid using disposable products to reduce the waste of resources.

2-2

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TAIWAN T022

2-1-1

Many places will be so polluted that people will be forbidden from entering, and then the pollution will spread to other areas. It is a chain reaction.

2-1-2

In addition to national reserves, the government should also protect the rest of the natural environment. The government should explicitly stipulate that industries that may cause pollution should carry out related equipment inspection, impose substantial penalties, and plan to carry out a review within in a short period of time.

2-2

Compared with the past, some countries should strengthen the measures for protecting the planet. But for the moment, it is not known whether there has been any improvement. If more countries would accept the idea of sustainable environmental protection, the situation would be better.

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TAIWAN T023

2-1-1

River improvement is slow. Existing cities expand and new cities emerge. Excessive development will destroy the forests.

Food resources on the land or in the sea will reduce due to the suspended particles in the air or chemical pollution. Resource consumption will increase.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental awareness; make stricter laws and regulations; strengthen checks on using natural resources.

2-2

Save resources and avoid the waste of resources; strengthen the implementation of basic education; strengthen people's awareness that we have only one earth.

.....

TAIWAN T025

2-1-1

The continuous environmental deterioration will lead to a decrease in natural ecological regions. It also has a negative effect on the carbon cycle. The dense population in Taiwan is a significant burden on the environment.

2-1-2

Strictly control the emission of waste gas and waste water; establish standards and enhance penalties; the media continues to follow those enterprises that do not pay attention to environmental issues so as to help the public gain a better understanding of the environmental issues and thus care about the environment.

2-2

If humans continue to excessively develop nature resources, they will speed up the steps of extinction. There should be a balance between economic development and environmental conservation. We should make full use of the limited development. It should be the local residents rather than the developed area that decide whether or not to develop a region.

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TAIWAN T028

2-1-1

Sink to the ocean floor.

2-1-2

Reduce CO2 emissions; slow global warminig.

2-2

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TAIWAN T030

2-1-1

Urban green areas will gradually decrease; the air quality will worsen; sediment deposits in rivers and lakes will increase and water pollution will increase; cities will become less suitable and less comfortable for living.

2-1-2

The environmental pollution problem should be dealt with from a macro perspective. That is, the government should formulate and perfect the law system for environmental improvement and protection, and make sure that there are laws to abide by on all environmental issues such as environmental protection, management and penalties. Strengthen supervision and implementation, and ensure that the laws are strictly observed. The enforcement of the law must be strict; make sure that those who pollute the environment receive appropriate and reasonable penalties so as to warn those who have not polluted the environment. Finally, we should publicize the importance of protecting the environment and the disadvantages of polluting the environment from the perspective of education. Through methods such as education and media, strengthen people's environmental protection consciousness. When dealing with environmental issues, we should emphasize prevention and combine prevention and treatment.

2-2

For those cities under construction, greening is always a problem that is difficult to solve, as there is no long-time stable development environment. The original greening may also be affected by a new round of construction.

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TAIWAN T031

2-1-1

Environmental pollution will be increasingly severe, and severe air pollution such as haze and sandstorms will affect the quality of our daily lives, etc...

2-1-2

We should prevent the occurence of air pollution.

2-2

Environmental issues on the earth are not issues of a single country or region, but are cross-field and cross-border. Thus, the air pollution and ocean pollution of the neighboring country will expand to other regions with atmospheric circulation flow and ocean current, and cause global hazards. This is also true of climate change.

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TAIWAN T032

2-1-1

Land with heavy metal residues will not be tillable, or will cause severe food pollution and further expand and pollute water sources.

Aggravated air pollution and severe haze hazards will endanger our living environment and national health.

As a consequence of air pollution, more solar radiant heat will be absorbed and the urban heat island effect will be produced, so there will be more waste heat in the environment.

2-1-2

Production: we should plan urban construction reasonably, and transform polluting industries.

Schools: we should intensify environment education, realizing synchronous education by schools and families.

Individuals: we should reduce our carbon footprint from cradle to grave.

2-2

Most human beings' longevity is too great, and their burning desires further affect the social supply, which results in overcutting, forest deterioration and loss of biological diversity. Developed and developing countries transfer dangerous waste to other countries, but they will meet the transferred waste again because the earth is round. So, never impose upon others what you dislike yourself.

2-1-1

Man will suffer from more and more physiological and psychological maladies.

2-1-2

We must strengthen the control of environment-polluting behaviors, implement strict management, and improve the general public's quality of life.

2-2

Man has been acting in a way favorable to himself, and only cares about his immediate interests. However, there is only one earth, and the resources are limited, so the weather will become worse and worse if we continue acting in this way and ignoring the consequences, and do not conserve or rehabilitate the earth's environment.

2-1-1

Food and drinking water will deteriorate.

2-1-2

1. Increase penalties
2. Increase auditing
3. Intensify government control

2-2

Economic development and the environment are closely related and reversed. Fish and bear paws cannot be obtained at the same time.

2-1-1

There will be a lack of drinking water, and the crisis of a year-round water shortage will be prominent in Taiwan. Inshore fishing will vanish.

The sandstorm issue will be severe, and more people will end up in hospital due to irritation as a consequence of the air issues.

2-1-2

We should reduce the use of petrochemical industrial products.

We should seek alternative energy.

We should reduce the use of disposable products.

The proportion of heavy industry and plastic factories should be reduced year by year.

The emission of waste water and air should be treated first.

The government should formulate laws and regulations that are clear and executable.

2-2

Due to the environmental pollution caused by mankind's scientific and technological development in industry and agriculture, many environmental issues cannot be resolved immediately. However, if we want to resolve these complex environmental issues, we must provide ourselves with some challenges and changes.

2-1-1

Environmental pollution will be increasingly severe, and people's quality of life will be increasingly poor.

2-1-2

We should take good care of our environment and protect the earth.

2-2

We should classify garbage, and reduce garbage.

2-1-1

It would lead to a scarcity of arable land and drinking water, threatening human health.

2-1-2

We need to join hands with the wise government and capable scholars.

2-2

Most environmental problems are anthropogenic.
The key is to develop and implement proper policies.

【Comments from who select Water Resources as the #5 concern】

Diane Wiesner AUSTRALIA 005

2-1-1

More efficient use of scarce resources and less waste. More investment in technologies to boost available resource.
Education of community to conserve

2-1-2

More education and understanding of importance and scarcity of fresh, clean water. Education to limit waste and pollution of resource.

2-2

Too many people competing for scarce resources with little awareness of impacts from waste and pollution of water sources.

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Muhammad Jamil Dogar PAKISTAN 073

2-1-1

There shall be serious threat to human and animals life.

2-1-2

Implementation of conservation measures and early resolution of issues among the neighbouring countries.

2-2

Awareness of common masses need to be enhanced significantly to improve the overall environment.

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CHILE 018 S

2-1-1

The lack of water because of the inadequate use in the industry (mining, cellulose, forestry) and in the urban sectors will bring serious problems in the agriculture, the biodiversity (wetland, sclerophyllus forest among others) and in the human necessity of drinkable water.

2-1-2

Recycling water in the industrial use. Changing the type of watering on the surface for dripping to avoid the waste of water. Concentrating water in artificial reservoirs in dry and semi-dry areas for the period of summer and drought, and rational use this in urban zones.

2-2

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PANAMA 052S

2-1-1

Massive deforestation, decrease of water production, waste in the use of existing water and contamination of springs and watercourses.

2-1-2

1. Educating society with the use of massive social communication measures. Creating public television. 2. State investment in the application of laws and supervision. 3. Energetic action with technology to manage waste.

2-2

Need for more education. Promotion and clarification of social consciousness on aspects such as interdependence among all the elements that constitute life as a way of changing the idea that life is individual, and that the only important thing is what happens during one's personal life.

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2-1-1

I consider that there will not be sufficient water for the survival of the population that is expected to inhabit the earth in 10 years.

2-1-2

Boosting an effective campaign that will lead to awareness of the importance to preserve this resource, not only at the population level, but also at the industrial level. Efforts should be made to take measures that prevent contamination from continuing and that limit any type of water storage that is already contaminated. In addition, emphasis should be placed on efforts to develop technologies for the desalinization of the ocean and for the efficient decontamination of deposits in any type of water storage.

2-2

I consider that we have come to an irreversible point, because the roots of the problem are the prevailing economic and social model. In this model, there is an immoderate consumption of energy, and the consumption systems that we currently have will be untenable in the short term and are causing all kinds of environmental problems from which we are currently suffering. If we do not change it, the destructive tendency will continue.

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GUATEMALA 058S

2-1-1

It is currently believed that 90% of the water storage on the surface is contaminated, and that the underground reserves are running out. None of the development plans for the next 10 years project extreme measures to tackle the problem of the supply of hydric resources for multipurpose uses.

2-1-2

Water is a vital resource. We need more than campaigns to save water. The laws and policies related to the regulations on access to resources and the use of the same should be a priority for the countries. This legal and strategic framework should lead to the implementation of actions for improving the integrated management of the river system.

2-2

It is clear that we are in a situation of crisis of civilization. All the things we do to maintain the lifestyles of developed countries, which people have a tendency to imitate, have a major impact on the ecosystems. If this does not change on a global level, the small developing countries will continue having environmental problems whose impact will increase with climate change.

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MADAGASCAR 062F

2-1-1

If no measure is taken, there will be no doubt that serious negative impact on agriculture and livestock farming will be produced, even though these are the bases of the survival of humanity. All the farmers will move to cities, or they can look for other rapid ways to survive (all kinds of thefts).

2-1-2

Initiatives to adopt in order to avoid the realization of such situations: effective aid from regions for drilling or other water sources.

2-2

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SAHEB Menouar ALGERIA 066F

2-1-1

Drought, lack of food, destruction of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

2-1-2

Total cessation of sources of all pollution, rational use of water.

2-2

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José Miguel Pueyo Soler SPAIN 120S

2-1-1

The aquifer is being strongly exploited and rainfall has reduced, which means that we are advancing toward desertification.

2-1-2

Using water in a rational manner, not allowing new irrigation, and limiting urban growth in the zones where the water supply is insufficient, or where there is particular value at an environmental and landscape level.

2-2

My country (Spain) has suffered in the recent years of excessive urban growth, especially in the coastal areas and in the tourist interior zones, which has had a major impact at the environmental level, and also in terms of biodiversity and landscape. In parallel with this urban growth, the infrastructures have increased (highways, freeways, railways, golf courses), which has exacerbated the problem. Equally, for many years, the agricultural surface of irrigated land has increased, and in these locations, the water reserves are reducing and the quality of the water is being affected.

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Alvaro Aguilar Díaz COSTA RICA 140S

2-1-1

The availability of water resources is fundamental for the subsistence of humanity. If we do not take any measures, the pressure on these resources will reach a point where fewer people will have access to them, affecting all the functions for supporting life.

2-1-2

Adequately evaluating the true availability of resources and their condition, and the development of public policies that guarantee availability and quality. Measures for the protection of the aquifer recharge zones. Equal distribution of this resource among others.

2-2

A topic that is related to all the environmental problems is that in general, we do not have sufficient information about them to provide us with a clear view of the causes and effects. In this way, it is essential to significantly improve the management of the environmental information and its availability for decision making.

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Andriantsiùanarilafy Rodlis Raphali MADAGASCAR 142F

2-1-1

Drought will affect most of the country and agricultural production will decrease, which will lead to the general famine of the country.

2-1-2

Environmental preservation actions tied to rural development actions are necessary.

2-2

For Madagascar, environmental problems remain difficult to solve because the villagers depend to a large extent on natural products for living, so they have to exploit them for survival. In addition, traffickers take advantage of the poverty of the villagers for illegal exploitation.

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PANAMA 182S

2-1-1

They are providing concessions for water sources to produce electricity without considering the capacity of the aquifers to maintain their ecosystems and the environmental benefits and services that they provide to us. There are cumulative impacts that are unknown, and on the other hand, we have lost the wealth of water for human consumption and for producing energy, since it is apparently in deficit because its transmission has not improved, as a considerable percentage of energy is being lost, and in many cases, its consumption is being undertaken irresponsibly.

2-1-2

Reducing the consumption of energy.

Improving the systems for the storage and distribution of energy.

Including the individual production of energy in each home for personal consumption, feeding additional energy generated back into the grid (lowering the cost of energy consumption and producing clean energy such as solar energy, with economic incentives for those producing extra energy).

More responsible consumption of water.

Improving the process of strategic environmental evaluation applied to the generation of energy and the consumption of water and other natural resources.

2-2

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CHINA C007

2-1-1

Crisis of quality and living environments

2-1-2

Establish a proper price mechanism, and conduct effective government supervision.

2-2

Strengthen management of energy production enterprises.

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Zhou Dan CHINA C008

2-1-1

There would be no guarantee of water safety, so health would be threatened, impacting society.

2-1-2

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2-2

Protect forest grass resources and biological diversity.

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CHINA C012

2-1-1

Water resource pollution and depletion

2-1-2

Conduct thorough interdisciplinary analysis and planning, and increase public awareness.

2-2

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CHINA C021

2-1-1

We might return to our previous life overnight.

2-1-2

First, the government has to change the development model.

2-2

Enhance the whole nation's environmental awareness.

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CHINA C023

2-1-1

There would be fewer fresh water resources, some regions would have no drinking water, and humans would confront a huge disaster.

2-1-2

We must save water, and during economic development, strengthen protection for water resource, enhance people's awareness of the need to save water to protect water resources, and introduce a policy of fining enterprises that pollute water resources. Everyone shall develop an understanding of the need to save water in daily life.

2-2

Vigorously develop the cause of environmental protection.

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CHINA C027

2-1-1

Humans would find it hard to survive.

2-1-2

Protect and cherish resources, and make people around you to do the same.

2-2

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CHINA C042

2-1-1

Water resources would diminish, and domestic water would be strictly controlled.

2-1-2

Step up promotion of the need to save water, and use water resources only during limited times if necessary.

2-2

Vigorously develop water saving agriculture, and promote water saving technology in the industry.

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CHINA C059

2-1-1

There would be no water resources, exhausting gradually.

2-1-2

Save water, and protect fresh water resources

2-2

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CHINA C083

2-1-1

People would get more and more diseases, so the animal and human population would decrease sharply.

2-1-2

The government must strengthen management of enterprises polluting water resources, and the public must enhance its awareness of water protection and water saving.

2-2

Protect water sources, and strictly prevent and control water pollution.

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CHINA C092

2-1-1

Fresh water would decrease, and the impact of drought would be greater. More regions would lack water, having a bad affect on people's lives.

2-1-2

Increase the management and supervision of rivers and lakes, manage pollution, and strengthen punishment for enterprises and individuals polluting the environment to stop people breaking the law.

2-2

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CHINA C099

2-1-1

If water pollution becomes more and more serious, drinking water would be scarcer than oil.

2-1-2

Put an end to water pollution and save water.

2-2

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CHINA C190

2-1-1

Water pollution would be serious. Hence water would be more expensive than fuel. Loss of people.

2-1-2

Protect the environment and water resources, and save water.

2-2

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CHINA C196

2-1-1

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2-1-2

Save water, and do not waste it.

2-2

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CHINA C198

2-1-1

I hope it is getting better and better.

2-1-2

Protect the environment.

2-2

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CHINA C229

2-1-1

There might be riots due to hydropenia.

2-1-2

The government shall unveil policies as soon as possible.

2-2

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CHINA C240

2-1-1

Water is fundamental to human life, so water pollution would cause a series of diseases.

2-1-2

Clean up waterways and clean up businesses with uncontrolled emissions.

2-2

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CHINA C275

2-1-1

The land would dry up, and people would run out of water. Water resources would be very precious.

2-1-2

Cherish every drop of water, and make it go as far as possible. Do not waste water that can be recycled.

2-2

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KENYA E003

2-1-1

Health problems.

2-1-2

Population, employment and environmental security.

2-2

Eco-systems management.

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KHAN, Nasrullah PAKISTAN E026

2-1-1

The life of all living things will not be possible and they have to migrate, land desertification is already taking place, biodiversity will be no longer exist, and livelihood especially the agriculture and livestock will be complete destroyed

2-1-2

The rain water conservation is the major action needed in the area along with policy advocacy to not allow the people of the area to occupy the catchment areas of recharge of water table, and stickily enforcement of tube well regulation, wise use of water and campaign for community awareness to adopt the climate change techniques and crops in the area.

2-2

Baluchistan province of pakistan is semi dried region where the natural resources are at the risk, water table depletion, decrease in rain and deforestation are the major issues, unplanned use of land, growing high delta crops are with flood irrigation are the major trends in the area that contribute to environmental degradation, the climate change further excel irate the situation

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TURKEY E043

2-1-1

The intensity of the threat is remarkable. Turkey had 720 dams and HEPP's constructed. Then turkish government released 1000 licences for HEPP's over a night. HEPP's are constructed with so few EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) enforcement. 99% of the investment projects has been approved in Turkey. Turkey's a very rich country, this will result in extinction of lots of restricted range plant species (Around 3300 out of 10.000 plant taxa found in Turkey, is restricted to Turkey), modification of aquatic environment and extinction of fresh water fauna (Turkey has a high endemizm ratio with 34% of fresh water fish found only in Turkey.)The contruction often results in translocation of the local people, who has the indegenous knowlegde and has been modificating the landscape for ages. Removal of local people will result in landuse changes, that have been co evolved with the landscape.

2-1-2

Stop the international finance mechanisms promoting the construction of Dams and HEPP's. Stop promoting hydropower as "green".

2-2

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USA E053

2-1-1

Food and water shortages, increase in destabilized countries and terrorism.

2-1-2

Recognize the scope of the problems first, to promote actions that are commensurate with the problems.

2-2

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Wenceslas Gatarabirwa UGANDA E056

2-1-1

The situation will continue to worsen as the focus remains on economic growth and not sustainable development.

2-1-2

To think and plan carefully how we access the resources to ensure that we don't overuse, overharvest and pollute the very resources that are producing good and services we're enjoying today.

2-2

We need integrated policies within countries and across the borders. We need to move on from the empty rhetoric to the reality of action on the ground. That's where the masses of us live.

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Ma Jian CHINA E065

2-1-1

Lack of clean water

2-1-2

Freshwater conservation

2-2

Awareness of biodiversity conservation, actions on energy use and reform

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Kerryn Morrison SOUTH AFRICA E075

2-1-1

The water quality is decreasing largely through inadequate sewage management and acid mine drainage from mining operations. Quantity is also reduced as demand exceeds supply. Considering these, in 10 years, the water will no longer be drinkable or suitable for use in most households, and we will have serious permanent water restrictions

2-1-2

Government needs to consider seriously any applications that they receive for future water use that is not of national priority. They need to take supply and demand into consideration. The reserve - or minimum requirements for environmental factors need to be given consideration to ensure that ecosystem services function optimally - providing a free service to the country! Water quality issues have to be addressed both at municipal level and resulting from industry. In general improved enforcement is required and objective consideration given for new projects

2-2

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Anwar Elhalah JORDAN E079

2-1-1

Depleting the ground water resources by bumping over the safe yield this will significantly affect the quality of the water and then make the resources unusable

2-1-2

It is very important to take action to collect the rain water (water harvesting) since a huge amount of rain water evaporate without any use. also we need to take actions to increase the water recharge for the basins used for domestic water and decrease the the pollutants that used above these basins

2-2

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Nadeem Mirbahar PAKISTAN E090

2-1-1

This will harm the regional countries as well as global repercussion

2-1-2

Forestation Cut off in emissions Pollution control on earth and sea Lifestyle change Conserve energy BRTs or Trains for mass travelling Conservation of species and biodiversity Land management Environment friendly architecture and living

2-2

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S. Hofmeyr SOUTH AFRICA E092

2-1-1

I think that the availability of water for households, agriculture and industry will decrease, and water shortages

will increasingly become a problem.

2-1-2

Many measures must be put in place to conserve water resources and use water more efficiently. Wastage needs to be minimised and water needs to be used more wisely. Furthermore, fracking and other destructive processes that require large quantities of water, or put water resources at serious risk, should not be given the go-ahead.

2-2

Although I think water resources are currently probably the most urgent problem facing us in South and southern Africa, I think that lifestyles and biodiversity loss are both also very important and they are also underlying causes for the water resource problem. Climate change is also likely to have serious effects on southern Africa, and will exacerbate biodiversity loss.

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Faiz Mohammad Lkakar PAKISTAN E095

2-1-1

Country will be captured in worst condition of food insecurity, lack of fresh and drinking water, poverty will be boosted up and population will go up to 70% below poverty line. Economy will collapsed. Productivity will reduced and law and order condition will be worsen

2-1-2

1. Storage of fresh water for at least 1000 days should be ensured through construction of water infrastructure 2. Productivity must be increased by improved seed, latest irrigation technologies and modern technologies 3. Rational use and reuse of water should be addressed at war footing 4. Trans-boundary water issues must be resolved with all neighboring countries

2-2

All of our three environmental problems are interrelated and cross cutting. We have to combat all three environmental issues at equal footing. Water shortage and Climate Changes are main two issues to be addressed with priority for uplifting the measurable condition of lives of our society

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USA E097

2-1-1

There will eventually be the need for moving population centers to where the water is and the legal structure concerning water rights will have to be totally revamped. Much of the agricultural lands of the Central Plains will have to convert to less water intensive agriculture and many food crops will be both less abundant and much more costly.

2-1-2

Revamp the water rights laws recognizing the connection between surface water and groundwater. Educate people to accept that they must be more frugal in their water use and we must greatly improve our ability to treat water before returning it to environmental surface or groundwater. Too many of our pollutants are both toxic and cannot be easily removed once introduced into the environment and these classes of pollutants need to be regulated so that they never or rarely enter the natural environment.

2-2

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SOUTH AFRICA E100

2-1-1

No water for humans and agriculture

2-1-2

More awareness about water conservation and conservation of water sources

2-2

Polution due to plastic waste is big s well as deforestation

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KUWAIT E1016

2-1-1

Kuwait will face a problem in the fresh water resources in 10 years , dryness ,the shortage of fresh water and the total dependence on seawater for desalination plus the high consumption of fresh water.

2-1-2

Kuwait needs new desalination plants to accommodate the huge consumption of fresh water due to the increase of population growth. the country attracts expats and ultimately the consumption of fresh water will be increased and the existed plants do not bear such burden consumption.

2-2

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Sanket Kumar Saxena INDIA E102

2-1-1

Inland sources of water resources may go deteriorated in actual which may have not been foresee 10 years ago.

2-1-2

The soil bad should be maintained.

2-2

Waste & such polluted product should not be collected for a period of longer time in a region.

.....

Umar Kawu NIGERIA E1026

2-1-1

People will take responsibility to access whter on their own, leading to serious environmental degradation by affecting water beds (many people indiscriminately digging boreholes). It may also lead to conflicts and internal displacement of a large percentage of teh population.

2-1-2

Government, NGOs(local and international) and Business community should work together to provide affordable, portable public water supplies on a mass scale.

2-2

Desertification in the north of my country, a lot needs to be done in: 1. Educating the populace on dangers of indiscriminate felling of trees and need to use cleaner; alternative source of energy. 2. Governement should ensure ready availability of cleaner alternative sources of energy. 3. Urgenty remediation strategy-green belts, should be sustained.

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Parmananda RAGEN MAURITIUS E1027

2-1-1

There will be more and more potable water cut

2-1-2

We need to catch and store more water in reservoirs and also to build more of them. Also tree felling should be stopped along and near watersheds and there is need to consolidate these water sheds by planting more endemic trees

2-2

People should be made more aware about environmental issues and should be committed to tackle environmental problems.

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SOUTH AFRICA E1029

2-1-1

South Africa is a water-scarce country with many people depending on natural water resources for survival. If degradation of the water resources is not managed carefully, it is likely that a great many of the most vulnerable sectors of society will suffer through increased disease and mortality. Government is pushing destructive activities such as fracking in water scarce areas, which is likely to further degrade the already scarce resource base and reduce future opportunities for use of the area

2-1-2

Government, private sector and civil society must act to protect, use and manage the remaining resources sustainably

2-2

2-1-1

Ground water supplies will decrease dramatically

2-1-2

Use alternatives (solar/wind energy) to desalinate sea water

2-2

2-1-1

Depletion of Natural water resources is a measure of concern specially in Himalayan region as more than 90% of the population depends on water glaciers. if concrete steps shouldn't take not only the people in montane system will affect but peoples living in gangatic plans will be effected worsely.

2-1-2

Awareness regarding integrated resources management and policies should be frame to cope up with the situation.

2-2

India is very diverse country and it is estimated that morethan 40% of the fauna and flora waiting to be discovered from Western Ghats and Himalayan region but most of the species are on the verge of extinction and many of them extinct so far. There is no integrated approach between the scientists and between scientist and people living in these areas. Population influx leads to the depletion of natural resources and biodiversity and conservation scientists laying more emphasis on preservation of biodiversity in labs rather than conservation in natural habitat.

2-1-1

Water crisis, shortage of drinking water and for household

2-1-2

Social, ecological and economic efficiency of water use; environmentally safe and economically optimal level of water use and protection of water resources; water-saving activities

2-2

Currently Kazakhstan starts to experience water shortages. Water shortage exists in 2 of the 8 water management basins of Kazakhstan - the Aral-Syrdarya and Nura-Sarysu, and by 2030 it will take place in 6 water management basins. Problems of water security, climate changes and land use in condition of the limitation and vulnerability of the natural resources in Kazakhstan as a component of national security are considered.

2-1-1

Lack of drinking water - Lack of water for irrigation - land degradation - Intensive migration of populations

2-1-2

Better management of water resources

2-2

The northern region of Africa is a fragile area. it undergoes a very push-degradation of natural resources. Water is used in a manner irrationalle.

2-1-1

There will be a loss of water and water quality in drainage lines and this will result in loss of diversity as well as loss of ecosystem services

2-1-2

Better water catchment management, less pollution and greater water use efficiency

2-2

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Julian Monge-Najera COSTA RICA E1064

2-1-1

Economic and social deterioration because of reduced availability of clean water

2-1-2

Public education, reduction of pollution sources, investment in cleaning systems

2-2

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PERU E1067

2-1-1

In Peru climate change is rapidly melting the Andean ice caps reducing water supply to the large population living on the desert coast where no rainfall occurs. In the highlands, overgrazing and desertification is worsening and the already poor agricultural productivity is falling. In 10 years time, water resources will further decrease, reducing food security/production, increasing desertification in the highlands and threatening both the large urban centers and the main agricultural productivity of the coastal desert. Another major problem affecting the Peruvian Amazon is loss of biodiversity and environmental contamination produced by illegal timber harvesting and illegal mining activities. Social unrest caused by all of the above processes will continue to increase.

2-1-2

Continue work to stop climate change produced by global warming. Raise awareness of the need to conserve water resources.

2-2

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COLOMBIA E1073

2-1-1

Access to clean water will be limited for many people in the Andean countries as a consequence of climate change but also due to deforestation and deficient implementation on protecting ecosystems that regulate the water cycle. This in turn will put more pressure on such ecosystems, on food security and on the already evident inequity in the region. It could lead to greater internal conflict and more poverty. Coastal areas will be phasing the same problems as most of the water comes from the Andes or aquifers that are likely contaminated or have undergone salt intrusion.

2-1-2

Political will from national governments is a must. However we as professionals working on development need to make sure that we are transmitting the messages accordingly to all stakeholders involved. All these topics need to come out from the environmental discussions and networks and be strong enough to move to national planning entities. The environmental institutions are still very weak and governments do not see them as allies but as stopping development, we should work together so we all understand that investing on the environment on, and protecting it, will benefit everyone.

2-2

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Jefferson Mecham ECUADOR E1086

2-1-1

Deforestation and destruction of headwater and aquifer recharge areas and associated biodiversity; drying and pollution of rivers and lakes; more extreme weather events and damage from landslides, droughts, etc.; contamination and reduced availability of water for local communities, towns, cities; less irrigation water for crops and animals and more conflicts over declining available water, resulting in harm to local livelihoods and economies; pollution from heavy metals, chemicals, and particulates suspended in the atmosphere; greater incidence of health problems from contamination of air, water, food, etc.

2-1-2

Truly protect and expand protected areas, mountain headwaters and cloud forests, and critical watershed and biodiversity areas by prohibiting mining, oil, gas, and other extractive/destructive activities in these areas. Institute a rapid direct transition to renewable energy (solar, wind, wave, tides, etc.) and total recycling of minerals/materials to leave most remaining fossil fuel and mineral deposits in the ground, preventing their release into the atmosphere-biosphere where they would only accelerate catastrophic climate change and species extinction.

2-2

Eliminate all subsidies, incentives, and special protection to obsolete industries (e.g., coal, oil, gas, nuclear), requiring them to compete on the same level playing field, to freely determine what are the best alternatives for meeting the needs of human civilization while protecting and regenerating the planet upon which we all depend.

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Nixon ELACHI KENYA E1094

2-1-1

There few remaining water sources will shrink or even dry off

2-1-2

Do reforestation and protect the water catchment areas from settlement of people

2-2

The poor management of water resources has caused desertification which is fast spreading from the Northern parts of Kenya to the other parts of the country.

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KENYA E1105

2-1-1

Reduced water resources availability and increased pollution levels

2-1-2

There is need to enhance catchment approach to environmental management. We need also to enhance SLM approaches

2-2

More support required to support communities in their initiatives. A lot of money is lost through intermediary agencies

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GHANA E1106

2-1-1

The water resources are polluted through illegal mining and illegal miners mostly come from outside the country. The important waters such as Pra Rivers and Bia are polluted with dust and mud from rivers.

2-1-2

The District Assemblies need to have a task force to protect our water bodies. Buffer zones should be created for no activity to get close to the water bodies.

2-2

There is pollution of the air through smoke from vehicle exhaust and use of lorry tyres to prepare animals to be sold in the market. Burning of illegal electronic waste is very dangerous and should be banned

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GERMANY E1109

2-1-1

The risk of conflicts over the use of freshwater resources will increase at all levels - local, national, international.

2-1-2

Raise awareness and do all we can in our respective disciplines to develop new tool to effectively address the challenge.

2-2

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COLOMBIA E114

2-1-1

Social problems of accessibility to water resource. Water is not provided as a fundamental right must pay for it. Problems of rural economies and to generate the principal crops for food. Loss of high mountain ecosystems that provide water service

2-1-2

Integrating natural capital in making social and economic policy decisions. Creating Environmental accounts of ecosystem services to measure the cost of loss biodiversity and water resource and the impact in human-wellbeing. Increase efforts at economic modernization and technologies focus in farmers and communities where the natural capital is concentrated. Integrating natural capital in territorial planning.

2-2

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COLOMBIA E1141

2-1-1

Extreme pollution of fresh water resources and floods and loss of human populations

2-1-2

I think that there is failure in the application of laws, and a lot of corruption of political entities that provide permission to access certain resources. I think that the main problem is that the government gave the environmental responsibilities to regional entities that are very but very corrupts. We need to improve actions to prevent illegal actions on environmental issues affecting Colombia.

2-2

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TURKEY E1142

2-1-1

We'll have a shortage of drinking water.

2-1-2

We shouldn't sell our water resources because local people take the control over these resources.

2-2

One particular think besides population increase is bad urbanization.

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USA E1158

2-1-1

People and nature will be without potable, uncontaminated water soon.

2-1-2

Slow use of water by industry.

2-2

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Eric Bosire KENYA E1177

2-1-1

If we do not begin to use our water resources sustainably I foresee a situation where water resources are depleted possibly by between 30 and 40 per cent globally in the next 15 years. Within the next 20 years or sooner we could witness the worlds first ever world war over water resources. In addition depleted water resources are most likely to interfere with the attainment of some of the MDGs especially access to clean and safe drinking water. Less rainfall and less water for irrigation will impact on food security and affect productivity and increase desertification due to drought. Water resources are also likely to cause more human-human and human wildlife conflict if the current trends are not reversed. Fresh water biodiversity is certain to be affected in that animals on land and in fresh water lakes and reservoirs need to survive. Drops in rainfall levels have a direct correlation with water levels in lakes and on land all of which are critical in supporting biodiversity.

2-1-2

We need to seriously start to conserve our water towers and catchment areas and provide incentives to communities to conserve them for example introduce a levy on end water consumers and power generation companies that use dams that can be paid by them to conserve water towers and key catchment areas. We also

need to have serious and candid debate on the worlds population and the effect it will have on our natural resources going forward. By the year 2050 the earth is projected to have a total of 12.5 billion people who will inevitably put immense pressure on the earths finite natural resources including land and water. If nothing is done to check the earth population, this is a recipe for chaos, conflict and increased poverty.

2-2

The world's population is continuing to grow significantly. It is often assumed that despite this spike in the population, the earths resources are infinite and will be able to accommodate even significant changes in the worlds population. Unfortunately this is false. Land fertility is projected to decrease by at least 2% every year due to over-farming, depletion of natural resources and effects of climate change. The worlds water resources (on ground and underground) are projected to decrease by 3-5% every year. Incidents of drought and extreme climate variation will become ever more frequent. Food insecurity will become the rule rather than the exception going forward. The worlds most vulnerable namely children and women in poorer parts of the globe will increasingly face more poverty, food insecurity and scarcer water resources. Governments, development organizations and even the private sector cannot afford to wish these issues away as they are a recipe for conflict, social imbalance and economic disaster. Imagine a Coca-cola company that does not have water to produce the soft drink an Ikea without trees to turn into furniture or a Monsanto whose seed will not germinate. Imagine two countries fighting over land and water resources or communities warring over a watering hole for their animals. Imagine humans and wildlife in conflict over water resources. Imagine an urban population that has no water in their taps, toilets or showers. Imagine a community that faces year after year of failed planted crop because the soils are no longer fertile or a community that has to invest more capital in fertilizer thus eating into their crop yield margin. While some of these issues currently seem like they are out of a book of fiction, if we as mankind do nothing, they will soon be real problems with real consequences. Indeed we have practical examples of some of them even today. We cannot afford to take them for granted or as cross cutting issues any longer. These are real issues - dare I say they are the core issues.

.....

Jitendra Pandey INDIA E1185

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented to counter the issue, degradation of water resources will lead shortage of potable water and enhance water associated health problems.

2-1-2

Strong commitments of both, the Govt sector/water resource managers and the users.

2-2

.....

MADAGASCAR E1193

2-1-1

We have many measures but that is a directive of international community not Madagascar's decisions.

2-1-2

Protect the habitat and create an opportunity for a local people

2-2

The community must be understand and appropriated the conservation

.....

Sarah Boxell USA E1207

2-1-1

More forest fires, flash floods yet water shortages. Fracking is taking a toll. The Colorado River doesn't even flow all the way to the ocean anymore.

2-1-2

We need a global family planning and reproductive health program that is compassionate. We need to empower women globally and get all girls to school that want to be in school. We need to face our human population problem and stop caving to special interest groups. Water is just one of the problems, people and other animals are already suffering from overpopulation and climate change, change is needed, education is needed and truth and justice.

2-2

We have to address the human population problem. It is inhumane and cruel to Earth's children and almost

every other creature that lives with us on Earth. We can be a better species, if we can muster the willpower.

.....

CHILE E1211

2-1-1

Water resources conditions, including scarcity will be worsening. A huge problem on access to water resources for different users will also be increasing.

2-1-2

Re nationalization of waters rights

2-2

.....

Khosrow Rajabizadeh IRAN E1219

2-1-1

The first result will be continuation in drainage of the lakes (e.g. Urmia lake) and reduction of subsurface water. The lake, swamp and marsh of Iran host a valuable biodiversity and losing this ecosystem causes damage to the biodiversity of Iran. Reduction of subsurface water supplies can force some human populations in the central and eastern Iran to migrate toward mountainous parts of the country that have other sources of water.

2-1-2

To inform/ask/advise/force the government of Iran for water management

2-2

The second issue that I noted here, pollution/contamination, mainly refers to air pollution resulting from dust particles and fossil fuel. Dust particles mainly originate from southern Iraq. Fossil fuel is used as a result of sanctions against Iran (because of nuclear issues), so the government of Iran can't import good quality petrol and the produced fuel inside Iran is very contaminant, unfortunately.

.....

JORDAN E122

2-1-1

Lack of water for many uses: drinking, for agriculture, effect all sectors

2-1-2

Adapt with shortage and use renewable energy to make desalination of water

2-2

.....

CHILE E1233

2-1-1

We are going to have severe droughts and with lack of water and energy issues as well

2-1-2

Keep the water resources as clean as possible and out of private company hands.

2-2

.....

Vera TARBAEVA RUSSIA E1236

2-1-1

Now the price of anti-ecological development of Russia, including pollution and loss of resources, is above GDP growth: if economy growth makes in recent years about 2-3%, annual economic damage, according to Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, makes about 4-6% of gross domestic product. And in 10 years?

2-1-2

If executive authorities of Russia (federal, regional and municipal) don't eliminate in the closest 5 years 5 reasons of problems arising (non-compliance with requirements of the nature protection legislation, Imperfection of the legislation, Absence or a lack of professional knowledge, Inadequate nature protection supervision or its absence, Low technical capabilities), there will be an accident.

2-2

Public monitoring of environmental problems developed by me in 2012 on a condition of water objects of the basin of the Baltic Sea includes: complex assessment of problems, sources and the reasons of their arising, given to the territory; formation of decisions together with experts and carrying out actions for their implementation, directed on growth of management efficiency of federal and regional authorities and improvement of quality of life. Five groups of the reasons of problems were revealed: inadequate execution or non-execution, imperfection of the legislation, absence of professional knowledge, weak technical solutions or their absence, inadequate supervision or its absence. For maintaining OMP materials of annual state reports on a condition of OS of Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, Rosvodresursy and BVU were sources; territorial subjects of the Russian Federation; municipal areas and educations; materials and databases 2TP-vodkhoz, the conclusions of the state and public environmental assessments (GEE and OEE), nature protection prosecutor's offices of regions, jurisprudence, the constant commissions on ecology LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation, scientific and technical and public councils at federal and regional departments and governors, resolutions of various ecological actions of municipal, regional, federal and international level; data of ecological public organizations, and also numerous addresses of citizens and periodic information to mass media and on Internet sites. Within carried-out OMP VOOP cooperates with all listed above organizations on development and realization of joint actions.

.....

USA E124

2-1-1

Increased conflict, decrease in food production, increase in disease

2-1-2

Reduce population growth, increase efficiency in use, stop growing crops needing substantial water in arid areas, decrease meat consumption

2-2

Climate change is the biggest long-term issue facing the planet, but water issues are more urgent.

.....

Virginia Phiri ZIMBABWE E1247

2-1-1

12 if no action is taken urgently people will lose their lives and the populations will be unhealthy ones

2-1-2

12 Petitions should be signed by everyone in respective countries

2-2

Mining companies should also contribute to cleaning of the environments especially in rural set ups where their activities take place.

.....

TUNISIA E1251

2-1-1

Issues relating to water are crucial in Tunisia either in terms of quantity or quality. With less 500m3/hab/an Tunisia is in a critical state and if no action is taken; in less than 10 years the country will face a water shortage and must make painful choices in terms of allocation of these resources. Moreover, since 2011, attacks on water quality are much more numerous, thus affecting the available quantity of water of good quality. If nothing is done, the risks to environment and human health will increase. Already, some water-related diseases have reappeared with increasing frequency. In ten years time, the health conditions of some parts of the country could become deplorable with perhaps the development of epidemics.

2-1-2

At individual or collective level it is necessary to promote and develop the implementation of technical and behavioral ways to reduce consumption and water pollution In Tunisia, many efforts have been made since a long time (implementation of water mobilization and distribution strategies , sanitation programs, water conservation strategies,pollution control,) in addition to the establishment of a well developed legal arsenal. However, since 2011, the conjunctural weakness of the public institutions explains that these laws are not or poorly enforced. We can only hope that this situation remains limited in time. Globally and in the medium term, it is necessary to help countries like Tunisia to face water challenges, especially in the context of climate change which these countries are not responsible for, implementing integrated and cohesive cooperation policies ti

support national institutions but also local authorities and users communities in improving water resources management(access to drinking water but also water collection and treatment, water resources optimization, environmental awareness,)

2-2

.....

Subir K Ghosh INDIA E1261

2-1-1

Fresh water biota will be in danger with the change in water quality/ water resources; few species may face extinction as in case of *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*. Salinity has been increased in Aila affected regions as in Sundarban areas. This will results in change in land use pattern as well as declining of freshwater biodiversity. Fall in water level in urbanized areas will face contamination of Arsenic specially in the eastern India.

2-1-2

Specific country level and state level policies are required. Proper implementation of these policies through mass awareness programme is urgently needed.

2-2

In India there is no steady practically applicable wetland policy in the country. Commercial pisciculture practice in almost all the freshwater waterbodies has results in change in physicochemical parameter of the water bodies. Major threat is declining in species composition, species association. Shifting of species is quite common in the eastern India. Pisciculture practice with acceptable limit of aquatic and wetland species through proper management plan may enrich biodiversity, productivity as well as sustainability of the system. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers and use of organochlorine pesticide should be banned immediately with proper rules/laws. Violation of rules / laws must be met with punishment. I am ready to offer myself in restoration of wetland species of the Indian subcontinent with assistance from government or any other restoration agencies. In India it has hardly been attempted.

.....

Aliyu Kawu NIGERIA E1264

2-1-1

Likelihood of disease epidemic due to water shortage, non-availability in many places, and unsafe water sources in virtually everywhere. In many towns and regions, there is no master plan to provide this resource or protect the environment on sustainable basis.

2-1-2

Increase and consistent pressure from international organizations calling on local and regional leaders and governments to be more responsible to the welfare and healthy living conditions of their citizens and the environment.

2-2

1. Poverty and inconsistent policies where they exist. 2. Lack of international pressure on local environmental issues. Terrorism issues are more focused than degraded environment or unfriendly socio-economic policies. 3. People should come together and see the world as one. Environmental matters might be local but, the repercussions of environment-induced migration or pollution are certainly regional if not global.

.....

ADRIAN MALLIA MALTA E1267

2-1-1

Water resources (especially groundwater) will continue to diminish (mostly due to over-pumping but also due to decrease in rainfall or lack of interception of run-off water during floods) and the quality deteriorate through salinization (over-pumping) and increase in nitrates (application of fertilisers etc)

2-1-2

Reduce water use and losses. Maintain systems and infrastructure and adopt water saving and recycling measures. At governmental level, consider re-use of Treated Sewage Effluent.

2-2

.....

Jianjian Lu CHINA E148

2-1-1

No one will be able to alive at 60% of China.

2-1-2

Create a rule to save the environment.

2-2

.....

Satya Prakash Mehra INDIA E162

2-1-1

Water crises would lead to water politics and will result into water wars.

2-1-2

Sustainable solutions for resolving the water problems from local to regional to global with the cumulative efforts

2-2

Materialistic approach and consumerism had increased the environmental problems to manifold. The conditions further worsened due to dishonour and low respect to the traditional and indigenous eco-friendly approach of cultural traits for every community on the global level. Eco-centric concept is inbuilt characteristic of every culture which is result of long back experiences of the ancestors. These are now-a-days broken or overlooked in the blind race of development leading to deterioration of local environment and natural heritage.

.....

AUSTRALIA E171

2-1-1

Australia might well face a severe water crisis.

2-1-2

Reduce greenhouse emissions, reduce waste, change our attitudes, review our political systems. Big business might require some regulation.

2-2

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES E179

2-1-1

Groundwater levels are declining rpadidly and within 10 years some intensively irrigated areas will be running out of fresh and brackish (usable) groundwater. This will affect the agriculture sector the most. If agricultural production is to be maintained at the current level alternative water, either desalinated or recycled will need to be used. Both of these sources are energy intensive, use resources and create discharges to the marine environment, air or land and impact on climate change.

2-1-2

We need to change the agricultural policies and practices, to scale down and maximise the food produced with every drop of water. Generally in society we all need to become much more water aware and water efficient.

2-2

I see the increasing global population and being one of the key drivers increasing the pressure on the environment. Although scientist produce predictions about future populations politicians seem to avoid the subject.

.....

Clinton Carbutt SOUTH AFRICA E182

2-1-1

Conflicts over access to potable water; land invasions into protected areas to access fresh water resources; disease and poor quality of life.

2-1-2

Better catchment management to ensure watershed services are not compromised; education about earth stewardship at the local landowner level; improve and upgrade waste water treatments works; clearing of alien vegetation in riparian areas; heavy penalties to industries that contaminate water resources.

2-2

.....
JORDAN E189

2-1-1

More social anger of the government as water is the first human needs to survive. Less water will be available for food production which will adversely affect poor people. Less water will increase the risk of desertification of agricultural areas. Immigration of grass root areas to Urban areas and cities will be accelerated. All of the above factors will negatively impact the stability of the country on the long run and it will contribute at the end to the increased violence in the middle east which in turn will hurt the world

2-1-2

Serious work on enhancing and conserving of the water resources in the country, which required multidisciplinary team (hydrologists, ecologist, etc.,). More financial resources (international aid)should be allocated to water management; real water management on the ground and avoid worthless projects and useless activities

2-2

International aid to the country should target the real problems through the verified researcher and scientist. In the last decades in Jordan, many NGO's were established with personal interests (e.g. hidden profits), and some of these NGO are established by the help of high rank people in the society. Thereby, most of the international aid are allocated with the project budget toward the benefit of these NGOs itself and very tiny portion goes to local people.

.....
Khaled Abulaila JORDAN E193

2-1-1

More areas affected by drought and more desertification

2-1-2

Must set measures to combat desertification and use water harvesting techniques wherever applicable

2-2

Much efforts must be extended toward conservation of various natural resources

.....
USA E203

2-1-1

Very difficult economic and political choices regarding the allocation (and possible rationing) of water

2-1-2

Pricing water rationally.

2-2

This comment is actually on the doomsday clock. I don't think this is an effective or accurate way to measure the severity of these problems, and my choice of times was completely arbitrary.

.....
USA E206

2-1-1

Agriculture and populations in the arid SW of the USA will suffer or the aquifer will be depleted, leading to other problems.

2-1-2

Serious conservation, freeze on population growth, change in agriculture crops raised.

2-2

Things are not getting better.

.....
Nguyen Duc Tu VIETNAM E223

2-1-1

Most of aspect of the nation's economy will be adversely impacted (productivities reduced and production became unstable), biodiversity will be degraded. Water tension will be increase, leading to conflicts (competitions) between nations and regions.

2-1-2

Intergrated planning proceeses will be needed. More open and fair water dialogues between different users should be facilitated to help finding win-win solutions. More transparent in water governance.

2-2

In recent years, international community and most of goverments are over emphasising the impacts of climate change. While those impacts, to date, remain many uncertainties, CC became a good excuse for the goverments when they did something bad. So, I believe that it will be better if we balance between the efforts for combating CC, with other specific and more certain issues, especially, water governance, lost of biodiversity, polution, and bad land-use planning etc.

.....

Edith Alusa-Bosire KENYA E225

2-1-1

1. Political unrest due to competition for resources. 2. Loss of biodiversity. 3. Inadequate food production / death of humans and animals.

2-1-2

1. Develop site specific sustainable use of water resources. 2. Promote and prioritize the teaching of the reality and likely impacts of loss of water resources. 3. STOP the madness of donor projects that create more confusion than results as most 'experts' don't understand the realities and needs on the ground. NOT ALL RESULTS ARE REPLICABLE in other areas.

2-2

All issues related to environmental issues has its heart in the management of peoples resource access, their expectations, their awareness levels and the institutions that manage these processes.

.....

Ian Swingland UK E230

2-1-1

Access to potable and irrigation water is now the biggest source of conflict replacing religion. Social unrest and health will deteriorate.

2-1-2

Price water and control it's use. Prosecute discharge polluters.

2-2

Land rights, water and market approaches (rather than donation/aid) to climate change are uppermost. But the core problem is Government corruption worldwide which is destroying people's lives especially in less developed countries. International aid fuels this greed and has the opposite effect intended. Only market approaches, owned by the people that have a vested interest in their environment, will succeed otherwise the Tragedy of the Commons will persist. This relies on land rights which many Governments deny their people.

.....

BULGARIA E233

2-1-1

Lack of fresh water for urban and rural settlements in the northern regions in Bulgaria. Degradation of the forests and a following degradation of the environment and specifically of the soil.

2-1-2

Development of campaigns for water saving, technical improvement of the factories, technical improvident of the water infrastructural (in Bulgaria in some towns the lost of the water in the urban water supply network could reach 70 %)

2-2

In Bulgaria we have problems also with an illegal deforestation and the reaction is erosion of the land.

.....

IRAN E248

2-1-1

Until 2018 could not see any significant change but after that the country can find good way to deal with these problems

2-1-2

For govermen, 1.land use planing,2. use especislist 3. listen to them and ACTION, . for public and goverment, 1. 3r(reduce,re use and recycle) for publice, be as a real iranian people and muslem, I mean come back to their

rich culture about nature

2-2

We (in Iran) have built our home in our rich agriculture land, then go to desert to change it to productive farm land. it is clear it does not work and make us weaker

.....

Allan Williams TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO E259

2-1-1

A deterioration in attractiveness for investments: A reduction in agricultural production and food security an increase in the cost of water An increase in out-migration of population especially among the young and well-resources (wealthier)

2-1-2

Water conservation Much more use of recycled water

2-2

We need a population that is both better informed about environmental issues and at the same time more prepared to take responsible action on an individual basis and demand responsible action on a Policy and Governance basis

.....

NEPAL E263

2-1-1

The biodiversity will be significantly reduced and in some cases will be lost. War will break out in between people, villages, states, and countries. Earth will start drying up and shrinking.

2-1-2

Use resources sparingly. Do not be hypocritical and really implement your habits in a way that helps minimise use of resources and your actions lead towards restoration of the resources.

2-2

We often to out in the poor settlements and talk of climate change. To reach there we use air-conditioned 4-wheel drives. This is like cutting somebody's throat and watching the person bleed to death. And also say sorry at the same time!

.....

Nélida Barajas-Acosta MEXICO E285

2-1-1

Water overallocation will compromise either access to environment and human kind. Lost of ecosystem services. Transbase water to supply water to cities, compromising water to food production. Less access to maginal communities.

2-1-2

* Rise awareness about the water sources and availability. This though goes beyond outreach campaigns about water but, where do your water comes from, and as a result a corresponsability between users (urban areas, industries and agricultural fields) with their water sources. Payment of ecosystems services associated to effective conservation and restoration field activities. *Avoid water overallocation, do not compromise the water needed for ecosystems *Trasversal planing, water resources has to be included (in much better way) in national plans, programs and policies

2-2

.....

Anchana Prathep THAILAND E311

2-1-1

No freshwater enough to run the city.

2-1-2

We do have to be at the minimal and very conscious about the environment and how to conserve them all.

2-2

I would suggest that we do need to work harder to help conserving the environments. There are many problems happen nowadays, shortage of water where I live. However, we do not really know that everything links to one another, overpopulated, no planning, cut down the tree, CO2 from car....all these are leading to what we are facing

newsday with the environment issue.

.....

INDIA E317

2-1-1

In country like India due to lack of regulations on use of ground water. More and more urban population is relying on this resource. Use inefficient RO technology, has led to its over-exploitation.

2-1-2

Use of ground water resource should be made judicious by formulating and implementing effective policies, based on strong scientific understanding of the resource.

2-2

India is a mega biodiversity country, but we have not given much importance to it. This may leads loss of this precious resource.

.....

Miquel Rafa SPAIN E329

2-1-1

Diminishing agriculture; costs of food production raised; deteriorating forests, habitats and biodiversity; large fires increase; use for human consumption is being limited and thus deteriorating the quality of life

2-1-2

Apply better technologies and planning to agricultural lands, with less use of water; manage forests and habitats to increase resilience to climate change and water shortage; programs to use water more efficiently at cities and industries; avoid water pollution, primarily at sources

2-2

Water shortage and climate change are very much interconnected in the Mediterranean region. They both also impact on biodiversity losses. The intensive use of land makes all them worst and more difficult to solve, but the only solution is to create more dense but smart and efficient cities and leave more areas under natural dynamics and providing more environmental services than they do now.

.....

Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki MEXICO E339

2-1-1

Water resources in northwestern Mexico have diminished in recent years and this tendency seems to continue in the following years.

2-1-2

USA must let pass more water from the Colorado River into Mexican territory, and the use of freshwater has to be managed better, and the infrastructure should be improved. Production of water from the sea should be promoted.

2-2

The need of food is pushing the use of more marine fish resources in my region. Especial attention should be taken in the increment of the demand from Asian countries. This demand have an effect on the production of fish products in countries like Mexico, where we still have a lack of a robust enforcement system resulting in a mismanagement of our natural resources.

.....

Gervas Nyaisonga TANZANIA E376

2-1-1

I foresee great suffering in rural areas. consequently, there will be extensive deforestation and migrations from rural to urban areas where systems at least secure water for the people.

2-1-2

We need to deliberately target to supply water to rural people. this can be done by harvesting rainwater during rain seasons. We need to construct surface water dams which can store water for dry seasons lasting normally 6 months.

2-2

The developed countries should feel obliged to support the developing countries in water supply goals. Environmental hazards are not discriminatory, nevertheless.

2-1-1

Disease, deterioration of living conditions, strife, limit to economic growth

2-1-2

Invest in ecological restoration; reflect true cost of fresh water supply to end users; reduce water waste and pollution by investing in good infrastructure (e.g. to minimise unwanted inputs into river systems); control invasive alien plants along waterways

2-2

2-1-1

Water scarcity becomes a binding constraint

2-1-2

Better pricing and allocationn of scarce water

2-2

2-1-1

Inequality of water access with negative impacts on population and nature well-being; conflict over water access and use; contamination increases

2-1-2

Lifestyle changes better decision-making to allocate water more water conserving practices both agriculture, urban and mining-fracking etc. education of the public

2-2

Water linked to changes in climate -- this will become increasingly apparent. lifestyles in developed countries and USA are negatively affecting global situation and need to become more responsible and sustainable. USA needs to become more of a leader of action on climate change. And more aware as a public of the implications and importance of this issue.

2-1-1

The loss of the underground water will not be recoverable and the water salinity will increase dramatically to end up with unusable water.

2-1-2

Stop using the underground water in fancy projects like golf courses, artificial lakes and grass plantations with high demanding of irrigated water.

2-2

I see that in the whole Arabic gulf countries the interest about environment is least concern, although there are many environmental projects running but with the lowest budget and least interest.

2-1-1

Increasing demands for water for agriculture, industry and homes will result in increased pressure on aquatic and associated ecological systems. Available water quantity and quality will decrease. The risk of underground water due to fracking is a major concern in the semi-arid karoo region.

2-1-2

Water conservation measures need to be introduced with ecological reserve flows on rivers ensured through proper policing of existing legislation. Fracking must be very carefully considered before implimentation.

2-2

2-1-1

United States is tapping out its water supply. Also, there are many cases of contamination in rivers. Runoff is a big problem and there are just a few initiatives to control the problem around the country. The west coast has been suffering stronger draughts every year and cities are getting their water from remote areas. In ten years scarcity will be a problem that will affect peoples well-being and will hurt businesses. There are a total lack of political will to act toward global warming adaptation. A powerful political groups uses all its power to deny the fact that the climate is changing.

2-1-2

Civil action. Engaging businesses in sustainability. Legislation.

2-2

2-1-1

Most part of Iran has a very dry landscape; because of continuous drought during the past decades, many of wetlands and rivers are already dried or under sever threat. This situation threatens the survival of many ecosystems and species. Also limitation of water resources is really matter for the wildlife inside and outside of the protected areas, since they have to compete against people and livestock. Also the level of underground water had dramatically declined and had bad effects on the agriculture. This situation made more pressure on the local people and decline the economical situation of the people, which can effect on environmental issues.

2-1-2

Water exploitation and use has to change as soon as possible; Governments should change the situation and people should informed very well about the crisis.

2-2

Solving environmental problems need political facilities! Isolation of Iran in international level, can make the situation worse than today! International organizations and agencies along with UN, FAO, Worldbank etc. should contribute more in environmental issues in Iran. By having very diverse landscape and hosting many different ecosystem Iran deserve to receive more attention from abroad.

2-1-1

The next war in the region would be over Water if not already. Water in our region is considered the blue gold and unless we ration in the use of water and have cross border solutions we will reach the doomsday clock. Jordan and the surrounding countries have reached to the threshold of its population compared to resources and our livelihood is at stake. With the pressure of refugees and poor resource management and given the current situation, Jordan will not be inhabitable 10 years from now.

2-1-2

Jordan with the neighboring countries need to look into ways to ration the use of water and minimize waste. The rationing is both on the domestic level but most importantly on the agricultural level as well. The region needs to come up with a peaceful solution that ensure fair distribution and take cross boarders measure. furthermore, 30% of the water pumped is unaccounted for and measures need to be taken to understand the spills and leakages.

2-2

Due to lack of energy and water in Jordan, the government is looking into taking large scale hasty measures such as building a nuclear plan or opening the red-dead sea canal. While easier measures such as moving to solar energy, wind and geothermal could be the viable solutions to our region. I believe, all refugee crisis measures should include resource crisis measures as well.

2-1-1

If the water resources are not conserved in the whole bio diversity is going to change. It starts from the extinction

of animals. Each of us on this earth are in a life cycle chain. The water resources should be an important agenda in the whole world. It would definitely affect the whole world not only India.

2-1-2

Every houses should go for rain water harvesting. Plant trees along the highways and make sure that it is maintained properly. Industries on the banks of the rivers should be strictly warned if any pollutants being released to the water bodies surrounding them. Awareness about the water resources should be brought to notice of the people using advertisements and social medias.

2-2

More awareness programs to be conducted in both developed and developing countries. Environmental problems should be made priority. Especially in developing countries knowledge about the environment problems faced should be properly communicated so that the rural peoples should also get to know what exactly happening around globe.

.....

SUZAN MOHAMMED AL-AJJAWI BAHRAIN E498

2-1-1

Great shortage of water acceccability

2-1-2

Integrated managment approach to the water resources

2-2

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Saleh Dadjouy IRAN E510

2-1-1

Wetlands will dried and agriculture industries will harmed significantly.

2-1-2

Real will of government to manage the hazard.

2-2

In my view by improving environmental culture among average people and of course unaware managers, essential steps will be taken towards the sustainable Environment.

.....

INDIA E511

2-1-1

Significant decrease in availability of water for personal consumption. Increased cost of water, with the people low down on the economic scale being the worst hit. Conflicts at the local level over water usage.

2-1-2

Prioritize actions for water conservation on a war footing-national and local levels. Take local communities into the loop for deciding and prioritizing actions. Take stringent action on water pollution. Protect forests and catchment areas for water resources.

2-2

.....

Enamul Mazid Khan Siddique BANGLADESH E544

2-1-1

Mass forced Migration (due to loss of habitat and livable condition)

2-1-2

All water resources must be declared as global common pool resource and all countries must reach an agreement with clear mechanism to ensure sharing of these resources equitably for all species (including mankind). Integrated land use planning has to be developed and implemented globally and locally keeping sustenance of life in the planet as the topmost priority.

2-2

.....

2-1-1

The condition is deteriorating day by day. Yet there is law but the implementing authorities is not serious. If the condition prevail for long it will be serious crisis for fresh drinking water. As water resources are facing several types of stress whether pollution or degradation due to human settlement.

2-1-2

Government should take strict action whosoever break the law and is responsible for water deterioration. Water resources should be treated as national resource.

2-2

Currently neither a single environmental resources are untouchable and they are facing several level of contamination. Whether Air, soil or water. Everything is getting contamination day by day either by peoples negligence or many other reason. There is urgent need to take strict action to save these resources.

.....

Zafar PAKISTAN E556

2-1-1

Drought, Migration, insecurity in food, shortage of water

2-1-2

We need to store the untimely rain/flood water (which affect the climate and environment by flooding and drought) use efficiently for agriculture, and also secure our ground fresh water reservoirs.

2-2

.....

Bhaiya Khanal NEPAL E574

2-1-1

No serious studies have been conducted. Water sources are drying up. We will have very serious water crisis in 10 years from now if the government does not start working from now on.

2-1-2

Maintain greeneries and water recycling system should be brought into practices.

2-2

Climate change has still not been studied extensively in Nepal. So the impact of climate change on agriculture, society, forest, resources and biodiversity and water resources need detail study and bring suitable mitigation methods. Expertizes of different fields should be made involved in this work.

.....

CHINA E580

2-1-1

Severe water shortage in the main urban and development areas of China

2-1-2

Rainwater harvesting; saline water treatment, re-use of waste water, reduce water use for non-essential uses

2-2

.....

ITALY E582

2-1-1

Life on earth depends on water

2-1-2

Water shed management, research into desalinization(without causing collateral damage), pollution and other waste runs 'downstream'.

2-2

A child's cognitive growth and future contribution to his/her society - local or global - depends on good nutrition, health. The future is that of our children's children.

.....

Ejaz Ahmad PAKISTAN E594

2-1-1

There will be enormous on ecology, livelihood and economy of the country. Conflicts will increase and issue of food security will enhance.

2-1-2

Better and improved water resource management, water conservation and watershed management is required. This needs to be done by allocation of more resources in this field.

2-2

Globally still environmental issues are not the priority of many developed and developing contries and development organisations which results in more resource degradation.

.....

USA E658

2-1-1

Drought has led to fewer sustainable crops as well as a reduction in freshwater water tables. This has an environmental impact as we have seen a decrease in nesting in a variety of species who live in and around water sources, including endangered species.

2-1-2

As a sosciety we need to think about what we are doing to the land and how we use its resources such as water. From reducing the use for lawn and plantings to conserving what we do have to help stabilize the water tables before it gets to be too late to do so.

2-2

.....

USA E678

2-1-1

Our freshwater resources suffer from overuse and contamination. The availability of freshwater is lessening and this reality is well documented. We continue to waste and pollute this resource. Many have predicted that freshwater will be the 'oil' of the future in terms of driving economies.

2-1-2

We need better and more broadly implemented water recycling programs and to reconsider our development approaches, especially in arid regions. The water subsidies in places like Nevada simply foster water waste.

2-2

.....

IRELAND E683

2-1-1

We will suffer from severe restricitons on water usage. Based on recent analysis our freshwater pipline infrastructure leaks ~40% of the water they transport into the surrounding bedrock. This is unsustainable. Ireland's as whole in a major source of freshwater in Europe. It would be catastrophic is these resources were squandered needlessly by politicians who refuse to update the pipeline network.

2-1-2

We need to be carfeul with our water usage. We loose too much without wasting it needlessly. The new water meters and charges should help to allievate reckless wastage of water.

2-2

Freshwater is an essential requirement for life. We can't allow it to be wasted.

.....

Joe Berg USA E690

2-1-1

Societal strife, increase chronic risk to poor water quality, poor management programs implemented to deal with symptoms

2-1-2

Better conservation, more strategic use of resource (not economically driven program as current), rejection of historic status quo use (e.g., water rights doctrine)

2-2

.....
Norman J Scott USA E701

2-1-1

Big agriculture with deep wells will cause most of the household wells to go dry.

2-1-2

Restrict agricultural pumping

2-2

.....
CANADA E704

2-1-1

The reduction of Wildlife, their habitat and the people that rely on wildlife for their traditional way of life vanishing. People will be forced to exist in a world that is unfamiliar to them there by increasing the burden on government to help support them. Ability to produce/gather/harvest food will be reduced also increasing the burden on the land. With melting caps coastal settlements will be in jeopardy creating a whole series of issues. Over harvesting of the sea's resources will reduce stocks and change the way people think and eat.

2-1-2

Reduce emissions, over harvesting, start preparing for a different world in a hurry as the changes are happening sooner/faster. Reduce child labour and the huge dependence on earths resources expecting them to last forever.

2-2

.....
USA E716

2-1-1

Water will be at a premium cost to those that can afford it. The quantity will be limited to general public in some areas. The quality of water will also be degraded. Impacts to nautrual resourced will be devastating.

2-1-2

Identify it. Implement water conservation on a national level. Implementn innovative ways that are cost-effect to capture rain water, filter and clean storm water and delainize water.

2-2

Bottled water needs to be globally limited!!!

.....
Abdulraqeb Al-Okaishi YEMEN E723

2-1-1

There will be a high conflict and many income generation sectors such as tourism will damage. the people in water shortage areas will be forced to migrate to other areas. many social problem will occur

2-1-2

There should be long master plan for water, for example water harvesting, awareness and methods for wise use of water and reuse grey water. the new technologies for water sanitation should be used

2-2

.....
Lee Pagni USA E733

2-1-1

Droughts lead to societal issues, biodiversity and environment are seen as less important as human issues take precedence.

2-1-2

Slow population growth, especially in arid areas. Protect forests/watersheds. Utilize water conservation technology.

2-2

.....
MALTA E746

2-1-1

Natural reserves (aquifers) will be depleted because they are (a) being depleted and overdrawn; (b) possibility of recharge is limited. Need for water will be addressed through Reverse Osmosis (which greatly impacts our energy use).

2-1-2

Reduce/remove illegal overdrawn of natural resources. Introduce more rainwater catchment facilities.

2-2

.....
USA E749

2-1-1

WAR between countries over freshwater. Irrate local communities who suffer the politics of investors buying water right out from underneath them. Revolts in countries...

2-1-2

Empowering local communities to be part of the decision making around water , climate change land use and food policy. Conserve water, plant food and limit food imports thereby creating local food economies.

2-2

.....
Steve Gorzula USA E752

2-1-1

Food prices will increase and impact the poor.

2-1-2

Perhaps sensitizing the public would result in a more rationale use of water and stimulate water harvesting on a household level.

2-2

Environmental problems have become too politicized. If I talk about the impact of man-made greenhouse gases on climate, I am labeled as a communist who is out to destroy America's economy. If I talk about post-glacial rebound and the east coast sinking naturally or natural cycles in the sun's activity being the main driver of global climate, then I am labeled as having sold my soul to the big corporations. If I talk about the desertification by goats of a swath of land from Morocco to Afghanistan, where the Barbary lion and Caspian tiger roamed until recently, then I am labeled as being anti-Muslim. Is true science dead in the USA? Is serious scientific analysis now dead? Has it been replaced by truth by consensus, where policy is dictated by who can shout the loudest?

.....
AUSTRALIA E759

2-1-1

Loss of fresh water supplies for drinking and agriculture

2-1-2

Re consider the way in which water is used on a daily basis - currently taken for granted and huge waste exists

2-2

.....
YOGENDRA CHITRAKAR NEPAL E776

2-1-1

Water Depletion in urban and growing town areas are major issues. Even accessibility of drinking water getting more worse in the urban areas.

2-1-2

Ground water recharging - management of water sources - Managing open spaces and reviving old recharge centers - awareness on water using and recharging practices from households

2-2

If in Nepal water scarcity can be reduced it will help in improving environment in all aspects socially and economically.

.....

Basnet Parasai Rupa NEPAL E780

2-1-1

Water scarcity will intensify. People will not have access to drinking and clean water particularly in cities like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara etc. There will be significant increase in water borne diseases such as jaundice, cholera etc. At present, city like Biratnagar and its adjacent areas, are facing increased cases of jaundice (The Kathmandu Post, 13th and 14th May 2014).

2-1-2

I think government needs to execute policies and laws that are already being enacted in protecting water. Government needs to encourage tree plantation and needs to generate awareness on environmental problems through various methods such as using NGOs or INGOS or local bodies. Compulsory tree plantation in and around the mouth of river need to be executed seriously. More importantly as Nepal is drafting a new constitution, it need to address environmental issues explicitly and need to emphasize on right to live in clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right. In my opinion Nepal needs judges who are environmentally proactive while giving judgement to the environment related cases. So far we do not have courageous judges like in India, who foresee the environmental issues beyond laws.

2-2

Nepal has unplanned cities like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara etc. Because of this we are witnessing increase in temperature due to the concrete buildings. Because these cities are unplanned therefore, the infrastructure and the amenities for public are weak in state. Due to the in-migration into city areas, in search of employment and other opportunities, big cities are getting congested day by day. It is facing many environmental and health problems. First, there is scarcity of drinking water, food, and other amenities. Second, population of such cities have increased a lot, creating food scarcity, health problems, pollution, scarcity in cultivable land and less opportunity for employment. This situation has lead to corruption, pollution and environmental problems. Political situation is unpredictable in Nepal. Government has become weak that it is not able to enforce policies in each sector properly and corruption has increased double fold since Nepal turned into federalism in 2006. The major problem in my opinion is that, 'environment problems or issues' are not considered as a priority agenda by the government. More importantly government is unable to link environment issues with other areas, which can be seen in 5-year plans of government.

.....

UKRAINE E788

2-1-1

It will affect on the quality of water and the availability of the water in the region

2-1-2

It is needed to adopt environmental programme to prevent future crises

2-2

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CROATIA E824

2-1-1

Further deterioration of freshwater and less and less availability of drinking water.

2-1-2

In Croatia, freshwater is not adequately treated, leading to further decline of its quality. Wastewater treatment systems are old and inefficient and the use of ecologically clean technologies is absent. Pollution from inadequate land use is high due to non-careful planning and development of expert studies. Implementation of laws is weak. Alternative energy sources (solar for example) are inadequately explored and implemented, which would put off pressure from usage of freshwater in energy production.

2-2

.....

Prakash Lamsal NEPAL E840

2-1-1

Water pollution will create further deterioration of human health, aquatic biodiversity will be worsen, drying of water springs will further add to the problems

2-1-2

Stop disposing factory wastage, city garbage in river and streams. Protect watersheds and watershed resources, stop over exploitation of river, big dams should be eco- friendly

2-2

We need to work with communities to work together save our environment, educate youth and school students.

.....

AUSTRALIA E850

2-1-1

Increasing scarcity in availability.

2-1-2

Discontinue unsustainable water uses. Stronger conservation measures, including where feasible, additional dams.

2-2

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USA E870

2-1-1

Possible economic decline due to lack of water resources for agriculture; further deterioration of natural environment due to drought, more devastating fires.

2-1-2

Better water management practices including higher charges for high water usage; changes in infrastructure to use water more wisely such as grey water use for lawns, xeriscaping; more water protection; dam removals; legal and regulatory actions to prevent damage from coal ash and chemical companies from contaminating rivers; more penalties for damages by previous; lower fertilizer use and pesticide use on farm lands;

2-2

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Feryal Jamal Kherissat JORDAN E890

2-1-1

The gravest environmental challenge that Jordan faces today is the scarcity of water. Water resources in Jordan have fluctuated around a stationary average, the country's population has continued to rise. A high rate of natural population growth, combined with periodic massive influxes of refugees, has transformed a comfortable balance between population and water. The deficit is covered by the unsustainable practice of overdrawing highland aquifers, resulting in lowered water tables and declining water quality. On a per capita basis, Jordan has one of the lowest levels of water resources in the world. Most experts consider countries with a per capita water production below 1,000 cubic meters per year to be water-poor countries. In 1997, Jordanians consumed a total of 882 million cubic meters (MCM). In 1996, per capita share of water was less than 175 for all uses. This placed Jordan at only 20 percent of the water poverty level. The extent of the crisis is further demonstrated by the fact that, from the 1997 total of 882 MCM, around 225 MCM was pumped from ground water over and above the level of sustainable yield. Likewise, about 70 MCM was pumped from non-renewable fossil water in the southeast of the country. With Jordan's population expected to continue to rise, the gap between water supply and demand threatens to widen significantly. By the year 2025, if current trends continue, per capita water supply will fall from the current 200 cubic meters per person to only 91 cubic meters, putting Jordan in the category of having an absolute water shortage.

2-1-2

The development of new supplies of water, water harvesting, desalination, reuse of wastewater in the agricultural sector and reduction of water demands.

2-2

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2-1-1

A decline in the diversity of life forms....as well as destabilization of regional populations.

2-1-2

More education on the protection of the available water resources, as well as research to safely secure more water sources.

2-2

Human life-styles are the major cause of environmental issues. Humans continue to rely heavily on the processing of natural products, which in-turn produces non-natural by-products that makes the environment non-habitable.

.....

Carlos Fernández Delgado SPAIN E908

2-1-1

Increment of water use, freshwater quality will decrease, increment of drought periods, heavy rains, increment of exotic species

2-1-2

Better use of water resources; public awareness,

2-2

Economic crisis has made that environmental problems have put aside, clean energy programs have decreased drastically in my country

.....

Ramon C Soriguer SPAIN E921

2-1-1

TENDENCES TO DESERTIFICATION

2-1-2

Reducing consumption and improving the use

2-2

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ABAN MARKER KABRAJI THAILAND E928

2-1-1

There will be a knock on effect on all life, and resulting in a further loss of biodiversity, human welfare and conflict

2-1-2

Water policy, good conservation measures, water pricing

2-2

While much has been achieved in the last few decades,the scale of the problems, exacerbated by the climate change impact, there is an urgency about what we face that has yet to permeate into political consciousness.

.....

MOZAMBIQUE E940

2-1-1

Disaster

2-1-2

Every country work together to reduce climate change and population rate of increase

2-2

.....

BRAZIL E942

2-1-1

Considering nothing will be done - business as usual - Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area will face a serious crisis in public water supply

2-1-2

Decision makers on water management in the states of sao paulo and rio de janeiro need revisit the multiple uses of water from Paraiba do Sul Riverbasin in order to best balance the demands of public water supply and electric power generation

2-2

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ROMAN STEFAN KRAJCOVIC SLOVAKIA E953

2-1-1

Unpredictable weather changes - sudden droughts, resp. floods; deterioration/pollution of underground drinkable water resources; destruction of forests due uncontrolled construction

2-1-2

Continual improvement of environmental education and awareness; enhancement of political responsibility of government/s; invention of economic tools to curb unreasonable exploitation of natural resources; deeper involvement of world key players into environmental problematic to get their responsible behaviour

2-2

.....

INDIA E976

2-1-1

Conditions will deteriorate further

2-1-2

Need to be active at the policy level, need to build consensus among stakeholders, need to engage media more effectively, and need to generate more information and knowledge.

2-2

Need to build knowledge networks globally and not just in the West.

.....

KENYA E981

2-1-1

There won't be adequate clean drinking water due to pollution Fish and other species living in water will die from water pollution Rivers will dry up

2-1-2

Government should put strict measures against pollution. Cleanup of rivers. protection of water towers.

2-2

Land use is a big problem because cities are developing in the arable land and driving the dry lands. This reduces the size of land for food production. Industries spew their effluent into rivers polluting the water. Effluent from informal settlement in the cities also gets into the rivers.

【Comments from who select Population as the #6 concern】

Dr. Allen W. Hatheway USA 009

2-1-1

National ag(g)ression to take by force what politicians in their greed and ignorance cannot abate.

2-1-2

Reduce the degree of functional human slavery that results when we do not oppose dictators in the third world.

2-2

We should seek more cooperation from China and India in achieving actual reductions in their industrial waste discharges.

.....

Marc Seamon USA 025

2-1-1

In 10 years, continued deterioration, but within 100 to 200 years, a global ecological collapse leading to human extinction.

2-1-2

Achieve true sustainability: reduce human population to pre industrial levels, use 100% renewable energy, eliminate plastic, eliminate landfills.

2-2

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.....

Steve Newborn USA 141

2-1-1

The exponential growth of population will outstrip our capability to stop the extinction of species and warning of the planet.

2-1-2

A public information plan on a worldwide basis would be a good start.

2-2

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.....

BURUNDI 063F

2-1-1

Increase and aggravation of conflicts, drastic decrease of cultivable lands and impossibility to ensure people's needs (food, accommodation, ...)

2-1-2

Adopt the birth control policy (in Burundian national plan), agrarian reforms (protection of highly productive agricultural species against growing urbanization), raise awareness of people against the fragmentation of cultivable lands, ...

2-2

An awakening of conscience is crucial and urgent especially among leaders and decision makers at the top to adopt and make apply the good environmental practices. Otherwise, this world will head straight towards its disappearance and not in a long time!

.....

REUNION 077F

2-1-1

Increased pressure on natural spaces, degradation of the environment and natural resources, increased conflicts.

2-1-2

Promote girls' education in particular, and the better distribution of wealth.

2-2

Humans have such an influence on the environment that it is imperative that they become good managers with a long-term view, and no longer just exploiters with a short-term view.

.....

Prof. Abdelmalek BENABID MOROCCO 079F

2-1-1

I cannot predict the future. That all depends on GOD.

2-1-2

Educate these people toward better individual behaviors.

2-2

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Dr. RANARIJAONA, Hery Lisy MADAGASCAR 081F

2-1-1

In ten years or so, the country will become a desert, because with wildfires, the illegal exploitation of all the natural resources, the alarming destruction of the forests, the degradation of natural terrestrial and aquatic

ecosystems, climate change and poverty, which accelerate all these deteriorations, there will be nothing left in Madagascar, if the law does not prevail.

2-1-2

Fight against poverty - create work for people in urban areas - and in rural areas, help farmers to improve their production - and in particular SECURE the entire population because wildfires in Madagascar are one of the political dissatisfactions of the rural population - educate the population to value nature - promote tourism for the economy

2-2

IUCN or the UN should intervene in the rosewood problem and the invasion of other illicit exploitations in Madagascar.

.....

MADAGASCAR 086F

2-1-1

It is causing a phenomenon of major rural exodus in my country, because the government of my country does not have sufficient possibilities for creating jobs in this unpredictable population growth.

2-1-2

Every country in the world should prioritize a program or strategy for job creation.

2-2

To avoid all environmental risks (poaching, forest clearing, illegal trafficking of precious stones and wood, inequity in mining resource sharing, air and water pollution), all countries concerned should strictly apply the environmental laws in an appropriate manner.

.....

PATRICIO MICUCCI ARGENTINA 102S

2-1-1

Increased environmental deterioration. Social exclusion and inequality. Increased crime rate.

2-1-2

Drastic education policies. Motivation to control the birth rate. Publishing these themes as a priority matter.

2-2

Economically powerful countries promote the misuse of soil because they are consumers and marketers. They have sufficient resources to help in the education field and in the themes connected with sustainable development, but they do not use them adequately. The powers of capital and the megacorporations impose themselves freely and significantly on all environmental themes.

.....

Mr. DOUMBOUYA Alkaly GUINEA 112F

2-1-1

I find the scale of 10 years rather short for the actual exponential population growth to lead to irreversible large-scale deterioration. Nevertheless, through that, the other impacts such as land use (agriculture+urbanization+mines), climate change, the extinction of species and pollution/contamination will also be accelerated to counterbalance the mitigation efforts that proceed thanks to the advances of science and technology.

2-1-2

In developing countries, such as Guinea and everywhere in Africa, it will not be easy to slow population growth for various reasons, but the international community can/must:

- support the public power of these countries to take energy measures in order to increase (save) the key ecosystems that are still in good condition for preservation (increase the surface of the Protected Areas/AMP)
- support these countries to reinforce the technical, logistical and financial capacity of the organizations to take charge of environmental protection
- undertake environmental lobbying/raising awareness of the wider public (at the local, regional and national level) of political decision makers (parliamentarians, municipal authorities) to ensure that they respect national and international legislation and regulations on the preservation of biological diversity and economic power (major extraction and transformation industries) for the use of systems and methods of exploitation that have little impact on the environment
- encourage international cooperation in the field of the environment (act locally and think globally)
- continue forward-looking scientific studies on the cause and effect of climate change to arrive at mitigation

solutions with a large geographical range

2-2

It is true that preservation does not exclude exploitation. Actually, it is the degradation rhythm of key spaces that is alarming, but in many countries, there are still key spaces whose preservation in situ is easily feasible. However, in developing countries, where national institutions (Government, Parliament, Judicial) are still weak in the face of the monopolies of industrial giants and the pressure of rich countries, there is a weak political will that attempts to sell off even protected areas that were classified a long time ago, or wetlands of confirmed ecological importance. In addition, the sharing of environmental benefits is not effective in many respects to better preserve them for future generations.

.....

SPAIN 122S

2-1-1

The growth of the human population in the region of the Colombian plains (and in all the world) is exerting significant pressure on the land and natural resources.

2-1-2

It is essential to control the growth of the human population.

2-2

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Jose Rafael Garrido López SPAIN 151S

2-1-1

The exponential increase in the global population will increase the non-sustainable use of natural resources and conflicts, being the latest reason for all the environmental problems in the world. In my country, Spain, as in all the Western European countries, there is administrative control, environmental awareness, and superior economic capacity that allow significant control of the population impact. But the migratory pressure of the developing countries is so high that it will cause political and social conflicts that will affect negatively the protection policy of resources, above all in situations of economic crisis.

2-1-2

Strengthening the development of the economically poorest people through educational and sanitary development. In this way, these societies will reach the point of the population self-control of the western world, regulating population growth, its immediate and imperious necessity of natural resources and the necessity of emigrating to rich countries. For this, we need to strengthen the democratic development of these societies and increase investment and international cooperation, particularly with the objective of incorporating women as personal and social decision makers for obtaining independence and deciding freely in terms of controlling the birth rate.

2-2

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ECUADOR 160S

2-1-1

There will not be any measures that will stop environmental deterioration if the fundamental cause, that is the increased demand for environmental benefits and services, does not stop nor decrease. The cultivation areas will continue decreasing, and so will the forests and biodiversity in general.

2-1-2

Adopting a global population policy, with objectives for the short, medium and long term, to reduce the world's population to levels that will be compatible with the provision of environmental benefits and services. It is necessary to discuss this topic in the relevant environmental forums.

2-2

Stopping the waste of time and money on less urgent matters (using time and money on urgent matters), such as climate change (the climate has always been changing), because the only thing it has done is to conceal the poor management. Stopping the loss of the planet's biodiversity requires immediate and less rhetoric actions. The decisions related to the environment should be based exclusively on non-economic criteria and techniques. We need to change the scale of value of our society to put life ahead of the selfish comfort of human beings.

.....
Miao Ziwen CHINA C028

2-1-1
People would have no food, and you would see hunger and poverty everywhere.

2-1-2
More farming, less land development

2-2
-

.....
- CHINA C050

2-1-1
Population explosion, resource shortages

2-1-2
Aristogenesis

2-2
-

.....
CHINA C062

2-1-1
Population explosion, resource shortage

2-1-2
Family planning

2-2
-

.....
CHINA C089

2-1-1
Urban population would increase quickly, leading to other resource shortages, and the gap between rich and poor would grow.

2-1-2
Improve regional economic strength, and provide more supportive policies to encourage people to stay in their local area.

2-2
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.....
CHINA C104

2-1-1
Population would increase, and demand for resources would exceed supply.

2-1-2
Increase education for the population.

2-2
-

.....
CHINA C118

2-1-1
The population is increasing, the burden on the earth's environment is heavier and heavier, and available resources are fewer and fewer.

2-1-2
Control population growth, adhere to scientific and sustainable development, and develop new renewable resources

2-2
-

.....
CHINA C144

2-1-1

Population growth would worsen environmental problems, making them uncontrollable.

2-1-2

Continue controlling population growth according to the plan, and improve the basic quality of the population.

2-2

Educate the public to develop environmental awareness.

.....

- CHINA C159

2-1-1

Population aging in China will be more serious, causing a population structure imbalance.

2-1-2

Population policy must be altered quickly.

2-2

Step up education in environmental protection. Ensure all of society has knowledge about protecting the environment.

.....

CHINA C183

2-1-1

There would be more and more people, but fewer and fewer available resources.

2-1-2

Control population growth.

2-2

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CHINA C217

2-1-1

The population would increase and there would be shortages of resources across the board. Environmental pollution and destruction would be aggravated. This is a vicious circle.

2-1-2

Control the population size.

2-2

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.....

Sun Yan CHINA C226

2-1-1

There would be overpopulation, resources would be scarce and environmental deterioration would worsen.

2-1-2

Fewer and better births

2-2

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CHINA C235

2-1-1

Population boom

2-1-2

Reduce the population growth.

2-2

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Jia Liangcheng CHINA C252

2-1-1

The haze would become more serious.

2-1-2

Strengthen environmental management.

2-2

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.....
CHINA C293

2-1-1

Population would grow excessively. Resource waste would be increasingly serious. There would be serious shortages.

2-1-2

Family planning

2-2

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.....
OTT ROOTS Ph.D. ESTONIA E001

2-1-1

Population increased so, that there are problems with food and water+ peoples migration from Africa to Europe, etc.

2-1-2

Problem in some countries throw out the food (over-production) and use water excessively amounts (especially for industry).

2-2

We will need real/practocal co-operation with countries. Especially fighting for environmental pollution + migration.

.....
Mohammed Abdul Baten BANGLADESH E023

2-1-1

A disaster and conflict over natural resources

2-1-2

Population control planning and strict execution

2-2

.....
UK E024

2-1-1

Generalised increase in pressure and rate of deteriorateion for the environment

2-1-2

Increased awareness of problems of overpopulation finding solutions to the perceived problems of increasing age of the human population in many countries that do not involve increasing the birth rate, and communicating and disseminating these solutions. perhaps "busting the myth" that an ageing population is a very big problem

2-2

I believe that many people (particularly in developed countries) would benefit from experiencing a greater connection to nature and the environment on an individual level, and this would facilitate attitudes and actions that were sustainable and responsible.

2-1-1

Continued deterioration of biodiversity, production of climate changing substances (carbon) and other pollution, greater pressure on water and food resources.

2-1-2

Education about consequences of actions, vigorously fighting the idea that some deity will look over us and prevent bad things from happening so that more individuals take responsibility for their actions.

2-2

.....

Soumen Dey INDIA E035

2-1-1

Demand for natural resources with increase leading to depletion of resources and further degradation of the environment. This will lead to further climate change impact, further impoverishment of marginalised communities and aggravate similar issues.

2-1-2

Work on popularising birth control measures.

2-2

.....

P. C. Abhilash INDIA E037

2-1-1

The conditions will more worsened and there will not be enough resources to feed the rapidly growing population

2-1-2

Please adopt sustainable technologies for mitigating pollution and restoring already contaminated system. Adopt green economics principles in national policies and programs

2-2

.....

PORTUGAL E047

2-1-1

Ageeing of population

2-1-2

Increasing natality

2-2

.....

MADAGASCAR E050

2-1-1

Collapse of society and conflict

2-1-2

Sustainable development/growth and better distribution across the globe with better education and application of human rights

2-2

Sustainable development/growth and better distribution across the globe with better education and application of human rights

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Dave Du Toit SOUTH AFRICA E063

2-1-1

There will be a detrimental impact on our wildlife and there habitat

2-1-2

We have to start looking at ourselves and realising it all starts with us, We must stop blaming everyone else and start making changes to our own lifestyles

2-2

The consumption of animal products is one of the biggest concerns to our environment

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CANADA E084

2-1-1

I foresee either a fundamental change in global society so that poverty is eliminated, women are educated, children survive, human fertility plummets, and re-distribution of the human population across current national boundaries is accepted on a large scale without armed resistance, OR a down-regulation of the current eruption of human population by war, starvation and disease.

2-1-2

End poverty through re-distribution of wealth and true capacity development in under-developed societies, and educate and empower women globally. This is the primary tool for reducing the number of people on earth to a sustainable level. Achievement of the UN's millennium development goals would be a good road map to follow.

2-2

Issues such as climate change, pollution, etc are all driven by human numbers and human activity. While I think human number require the most attention, educating the global population on environmental issues in a manner that leads to sustainable economic practices is the other essential activity to non-Malthusian survival of human society.

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Robin Little SOUTH AFRICA E1040

2-1-1

Human activity pressures will usurp natural habitats beyond return.

2-1-2

Human population increase needs to be addressed and made the central theme for improved environmental health of the planet.

2-2

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Raghubir Singh Rawat INDIA E1044

2-1-1

Unchecked population spiral is going to nullify most of the growth indicators.

2-1-2

Dire need to educate the people as quickly as possible, lest it's too late. Incentive for the people who follow the remedial measures volutarily.

2-2

A natural calamity is a glaring example, must be treated as "Nature"s alarm call" for survival of human being in the mountain region in India. During 16th & 17th June 2013 in Uttarakhand, India, thousands of people lost thier lives in the flash floods and further cascading effect of debris accumulated due to unscientific way of developments along the banks of flood prone rivers.

.....

Peter S Maitland UK E108

2-1-1

The increasing world population is causing problems locally and is forcing migrations to other, less populated parts of the world. This situation is exacerbated by local wars and by climate change. The high level of world population is leading to hunger in many parts of the world and to intensive agriculture (with the increased use of fertilisers and pesticides which are destroyng the environment.

2-1-2

1. Governments to implement population control measures (contraception). 2. More world diplomacy to reduce conflicts. 3. Reduce pressure on agriculture by moving to more vegetarian diets. 4. Move much more towards organic production with less use of chemicals.

2-2

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Dexter Dombro COLOMBIA E1081

2-1-1

Increased poverty leading to increased environmental degradation. There is no single environmental problem that does not have its roots in human activity, and continued population growth will only multiply the negative effects. Governments will be more concerned with votes for jobs and food on the table, and the environment will continue to be of lesser importance.

2-1-2

We need to stop breeding like rabbits, and start thinking in terms of controlled population. We also need to start changing the current economic model based on never-ending growth, and replace it with a model of sustainability and a better distribution of resources to a more stable population base.

2-2

Democracy and religion are both enemies of the environment, because in democratic systems politicians think in terms of the next election in 4 or 5 years, and not in the long term problems a country might face in 30 to 50 years. Religion is not helping, because most religious beliefs do not see birth control as a priority, but rather as an assault on life, no matter the misery that life may lead due to over-population and environmental degradation.

.....

VENEZUELA E1085

2-1-1

A greater conflict for the use of resources, and significant pollution in previously undisturbed areas. Likewise, biodiversity level is going to decline due to greater pressure to satisfy people needs.

2-1-2

Population growth is an issue in development economies, and probably a result of absence of actions and politics trying to change the human behavior, especially in the tropics. It is a cultural dogma in tropical countries, and a change will result of strong pressure to decrease the number of sons, but at the same time to increase better oportunities for single persons, especially women and young men.

2-2

Environmental problems are difficult to tackle because there is a pervasive idea that natural landscapes are not important, or their value currently compite against infrastructure, energy or extractive projects. Similarly, biodiversity and nature conservation remain poorly appreciated and unpaid compared with other proffessions or projects at a worldwide level. Human vision of natural landscapes is usually distant or nature is considering less important that other aspects of human life (ej. entertainment, sports, etc), change this thoughts and opinions is not easy and our time is running out.

.....

MOZAMBIQUE E1093

2-1-1

Intense population pressure - affecting landuse, resource use, water availability, biodiversity loss, pollution and secondary effects in climate change etc

2-1-2

Total paradigm shift on the importance and role of humans in the ecosystem required. Intense positive and negative incentives to reduce population growth to zero

2-2

The population issue is fundamental to all other environmental problems. Without the population issue, the others would not exist. But discussion and action is taboo so we try to resolve the symptoms not the problem.

.....

UK E110

2-1-1

More deterioration, less natural habitat, fewer wild animals.

2-1-2

Less greed. More support for small families. Less attention in the media to how wonderful families are with

lots of children.

2-2

.....

UK E111

2-1-1

The levels of consumption at current population sizes are unsustainable and will cause catastrophic failure of ecosystems and the services they provide unless drastic action is taken.

2-1-2

Population control. Reduced consumption of resources.

2-2

The issues of unsustainable population growth and consumption are linked to all our environmental challenges but seem to come incredibly low on the political agenda. Our current political systems are consistently failing to address these issues.

.....

SWITZERLAND E1134

2-1-1

All the other environmental issues will start getting worse from a fairly good and well managed state of today

2-1-2

Careful, informed and participatory planning already takes place in Switzerland; population growth and development just happens faster than adaptive maangement.

2-2

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Adrian Lombard SOUTH AFRICA E1145

2-1-1

Progressive desertification

2-1-2

Addressing issues of poverty and education to reduce the rate of population growth

2-2

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KENYA E1147

2-1-1

The rapidly increasing human population is resulting in excessive demand on natural resources like water, land for agriculture, land for development, sewage issues, energy consumption, health and hygiene resulting in contamination and disease outbreaks. Urban sprawl is extraordinarily rapid in Kenya is now taking up important land, pressurising national park boundaries, cutting of migration corridors and resulting in an increase of ALL poaching of game meat as well as trophy game. Trees are being cut down every minute for charcoal consumption both within Kenya and being shipped overseas to the middle east. Our energy resources like timber, water, oil, gas, minerals are all being exploited by international firms and sold outside of the country when we haven't resolved our own energy needs first. There is huge potential for clean energy to take hold in Kenya like solar power.

2-1-2

Significant attempts to limit human population growth by introduction of family planning on a massive scale. With an exponential increase in human population (both from birth rates and immigration from destabilised neighbouring countries), all public services are under annual strain and getting worse. Consequently environmental issues keep getting pushed down the ladder of importance in the face of human suffering. With terrorist threats on our borders and now inside the country, valuable tourism in the country is getting knocked back which at present is one of the main motivating forces for the country to protect its wildlife and wild places. With increased terrorism we could have a disaster for our wildlife if less supporting tourism comes in. Huge concerted international effort is now needed to keep Kenya stable and to remove Al Shabaab from within the country. The more Somalia can be stabilised the more immigration can be reduced and efforts to stabilise

population growth can take affect.

2-2

All environmental problems we are facing in Kenya are to do with an increasing human population either in the country or globally (i.e. climate change). This issue has to be tackled by environmentalists and conservationists alike as well opening as a much closer dialog with the humanitarian organisations to combine efforts. Too often humanitarian organisations do not consult conservationists or wildlife experts and the lack of understanding can be catastrophic for wild places (e.g. bore holes being dug for communities next to National Parks which were previously pastoralist communities and now with a bore hole just base themselves around the water, over grazing inside the parks; goats being given to communities by humanitarian organisations when each villager already owns hundreds of goats that are already overgrazing the area and yet won't sell/kill any to relieve starvation in their children etc). With a more stable human population, planning and budgeting for environmental long term initiatives becomes easier to manage and predict. At the moment, every year we have millions more mouths to feed off our limited resources and its going to reach a breaking point with natural resources (e.g. forests, rivers, wildlife, fish stocks etc) inevitably being the first to loose out.

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Yilma Dellelegn Abebe ETHIOPIA E1162

2-1-1

Ethiopia one the highest human population and this is growing every year by at least 2.9%. I feel this is the most dire problem when it comes to environmental conservation (whether it is forest, soil, water wildlife etc)in the country which is not addressed well enough. A growing population means more human beings competing for a limited resource and putting unwanted demand on the earth's resources. Our mode of agriculture is outdated and we do not use smaller areas to feed large populations yet.

2-1-2

There must be a lot of awareness and education. I believe showing the consequences of a growing population on the earth's limited resources will perhaps awaken people from their slumber. We may be able to use religious leaders (Muslim and Orthodox Church) to reach out to people. The religion leaders must first be convinced to take the message to the people. On the other hand, we must have technologies that empower us to use smaller tracts of land to produce more in a eco-friendly way. It is also possible to seek other options of developing ecotourism to benefit society so that people don't really depend on land use practices that waste land and its resources.

2-2

I feel that conservation of the earth's resources is really about a culture that should reside in the people. Conservation is for people and not really for big cats, elephants or rhinos alone. I believe conservation is a success when it has been taken up as an agenda by local people themselves. I always see it as being an issue waved by NGOs or Government or the global think tank. It should emanate from people who are willing to conserve the land for all its values to society.

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SOUTH AFRICA E1169

2-1-1

Increased pressure on limited environmental resources (water, agricultural land), will result in greater poverty, inequality, and social conflict, at a regional level. Even taking the current government's corruption into account (which would further increase pressure), as well as the great natural wealth (diamonds, gold, platinum)of the country (wealth which would decrease pressure on the environment). Globally, the issue is more complex, due to differing levels of environmental pressure, population growth and institutional corruption. However, no nation lives in isolation. For example, pollutants from China affect EU states, and greenhouse gas output from Asia alone is contributing to global climate change.

2-1-2

Slowing and halting global population growth is still as relevant as it was in the 1980's. It is unfortunate that it has become taboo to approach the subject. Populations need to be capped well below the carrying capacity of the planet. To achieve sustainability lower, to achieve social equality, and freedom of the individual, even lower.

2-2

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2-1-1

Matters will get worse

2-1-2

No short term answer, but a global strategy to encourage population reduction in the next 100 years is essential. Education is the primary tool.

2-2

There are no environmental problems which cannot be resolved if we reduce the number of people of the planet back to around 5 billion.

.....

IRAN E1181

2-1-1

I foresee that the region and our country will face a chaos that will originate from food and water scarcity. Natural resources like forests, lakes, farmlands and grasslands are already destroyed and will be degraded severely. Food prices will increase much and there will be social unrests

2-1-2

We all, and all the countries of the world, should try our best to help the countries in this water scarce region to prevent population growth and make a better life for their people. More jobs, more education and strong action for protecting the remaining natural resources are needed, otherwise a dark future will be waiting for all of us and for all the people of the world.

2-2

Global warming, population growth and high consumption are most important factors of environmental degradation. It seems that people are increasingly focusing on environmental issues, fortunately, but international corporations not. Especially Companies involved in the arms production are 100 percents guilty. We are in a quite dangerous situation.

.....

USA E1184

2-1-1

Every possible environmental issue, from diversity and habitat loss, to pollution, climate change, and quality of life will worsen. Humans are the cause of environmental quality declines, with numbers being a tremendous factor, but also the rates at which humans are impacting the environment is massive. We use resources much more than if we were 'simply' primates in the wild. What is the average, per-capita energy (or a specific nutrient) use by humans now compared to our closest, yet still wild relatives? or to humans one or two centuries ago?

2-1-2

It is necessary to reduce population growth is necessary, and negative population growth is required. That will take decades to have a measurable effect. In the mean time, each individual can reduce her or his impact, demand on resources, from energy and water to specific resources.

2-2

Most economies today feel that growth is the means to overcome economic recessions or depression. However, growth is not sustainable, growth is what causes the environmental ills (Malthus' idea of exponential growth, or compounding is real). We, including me, all contribute. However, if we all realize this, adjust, and reduce our impacts, and induce negative population growth and reduced resource use, then we'll have a chance for a not horrible quality of life on the planet for ensuing decades and generations.

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Rob Coles AUSTRALIA E1188

2-1-1

It is not possible to continue increasing human populations indefinitely without eventually using up the world's resources - improving environment practice will just be negated by increasing the number of people

2-1-2

Need a discussion on human population limits

2-2

There is a tendency to focus on small scale issues and short time frames - we need to focus on total population size- total energy use- human footprints and look at what we are creating in 100-300 year time frames and

beyond - no use fighting over marinas and dredging and the occasional endangered species while ignoring the disaster approaching from global activities

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Daryl P. Domning USA E120

2-1-1

Increased pressure on all aspects of environmental quality (climate change, resource depletion, habitat destruction, pollution, loss of biodiversity, etc.); increased poverty and crowding; increased conflict, terrorism, and genocide; decreases in democracy, individual freedom, and human rights; increases in epidemic diseases; decreases in supplies of food and clean water.

2-1-2

Massive public awareness, acknowledgment, and condemnation of population growth and of pro-natalist sentiments that favor it; massive public support for REDUCING global population through voluntary means (perhaps to as little as 1/3 of present population); increased support for women's education and reproductive health measures (especially for universal availability of free or affordable contraception); global, voluntary restraint of procreation, especially in BOTH developed countries that are still growing (like the USA) and developing countries that are growing; massive public pressure on the leadership of pro-natalist religious organizations -- particularly the Roman Catholic Church (to which I happen to belong), to reconsider and reverse its official opposition to contraception and instead to ADVOCATE global population reduction, for the sake of the poor and the environment.

2-2

It is encouraging that most people today who pay attention to environmental matters accept the reality and the danger of anthropogenic climate change, and are openly opposing it. It is frightening that far fewer acknowledge that the underlying cause of climate change (and most other environmental and social problems) is overpopulation. This urgently needs to be talked about, most of all by political and religious leaders, who either are afraid to mention it or actively deny it. This taboo in public discourse must be overturned as soon as possible!

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KENYA E1202

2-1-1

Slide into anarchy due to too many people fighting over limited resources.

2-1-2

Have less than 2 children

2-2

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RAJESH BHAT INDIA E1230

2-1-1

The carrying capacity of land and the city infrastructure will be overburdened and will crash down, taking toll of the poorest and the marginalised. Already, some of them are living in inhuman conditions; for example, project affected families of the River front development programme live on city's garbage dump on a land-fill site. This is a result of both, the population explosion and the inappropriate priorities and policies of the governments.

2-1-2

India is probably too late and has missed the train, so to say, in addressing its population control due to the top-down development policies, marginalising specific groups and putting economic growth before human development. I have no clue as to how this can be addressed reasonably well in foreseeable future. Population control without adequate social security and confidence in the government is not possible with India's diversity at various fronts.

2-2

I do not understand how things will improve with population growth beyond control and with wrong approach to economic and social policies followed by our policy makers following the West blindly.

.....

Raquel Aparicio Cid MEXICO E1235

2-1-1

There will be greater poverty, inequity and social violence, at the same time increasing the loss of biodiversity, deforestation, desertification, water and soil pollution, and global warming.

2-1-2

We should strictly regulate population growth and demand a radical change in the way in which this civilisation live. It is necessary to eradicate capitalism and the market as a unique way of life and regain awareness of ecosystem resilience. We should reach a true intelligence in terms of our presence in the world and overcome the belief that we are superior to other species. We should live more austere.

2-2

It is necessary to transform the worldview of modern societies in order to dispose of the paradigms that have brought us to the civilizing crisis that is suicidal. In fact, for me, it is not so worrying that disappears the human species that disappears the life on Earth. It is a long evolutionary process to lose it because of humans.

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES E1246

2-1-1

Loss of indigenous habitat and species

2-1-2

More research is needed on the local environment to assess the risks and support sustainable developments plans and strategies in collaboration with local authorities

2-2

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GRACE M YOXON UK E1276

2-1-1

Building on wild land will increase with resultant loss in biodiversity and habitat

2-1-2

More education on population control

2-2

Not enough emphasis is put on biodiversity as it is always human concern but population growth is causing loss of biodiversity.

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USA E1289

2-1-1

Nature will take a terrible, perhaps disastrous, hit.

2-1-2

Get women involved in policy-making and make birth control and early stage abortions freely available to women everywhere.

2-2

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Mark Borg FIJI E138

2-1-1

Worsening of all environmental issues including land, food, resource use, pollution, biodiversity loss, deforestation, mining, etc.

2-1-2

Sincere and urgent population control measures

2-2

Population issues are sensitive and there are a number of moral dilemmas that come into play but it is the one problem that could bring the destruction of the world as we know it and the collapse of the human species and many other species.

.....

NEW ZEALAND E139

2-1-1

Complete degradation. Conflict between interested parties.

2-1-2

Carrying capacity studies to provide information on population limits. Increased high-density urbanisation. Effective birth control.

2-2

The media needs to be educated in the long-term effects of environmental ignorance so they can report in meaningful ways rather than short-term interests.

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CANADA E158

2-1-1

Population growth is a problem affecting mostly developing countries, not developed countries such as Canada. In these countries I foresee grave environmental and political problems linked to water (quality and access), land (use and access), as well as epidemiological problems related to an increase in the size of urban areas with insufficient sanitary measures. In developed countries the population problem is linked to the level of consumption, which I do not foresee as declining. This is creating pressure on the ecosystems of developing countries.

2-1-2

Women need desperately to be better educated and to be provided with the conditions for it. Educated women dramatically change of reproductive strategy. When empowered and made aware, women are also able to innovate to improve their life and their environment.

2-2

Unfortunately, the actions will have to come from local organisations or populations. I say unfortunately, because it means efforts will have to be huge. I don't think that the kind of economic (and political) system we have currently has any chance to improve the environment. When it will, it will be too late for a large part of humankind and biodiversity (the way we know it now).

.....

Jonathan Nevill AUSTRALIA E163

2-1-1

The planet has already over-shot its human carrying capacity. We are living on borrowed time, with the planet's resources degrading, and tipping points probably already passed with regard to ecosystem damage. Grain, for example, is being taken from the mouths of the world's poor to fuel the cars of the rich.

2-1-2

Affluent nations must reduce overall and person-based consumption. Politicians and media must publicise the need to reduce consumption of the world's resources, and the destruction of natural habitats. No family should have more than one child. Public discussion about democratic decision making systems must seek to make changes to incorporate long-term planetary values.

2-2

Public and government discussions must be held aimed at reducing populations, consumption of resources, and waste disposal. Nations and individual people must promote the need to set aside major areas for the conservation of all the world's ecosystems - large representative examples of every ecosystem type (including marine and freshwater) must be protected in sanctuaries. An ethic of global stewardship must develop and dominate the world's decision making systems. The world must stop talking about "sustainable development" and start talking about a "sustainable retreat". Reliance on credit-driving economic planning must stop. Democratic decision making systems must incorporate government agencies whose sole task is to advocate for the interests of future generations - of both humans and the world's non-human inhabitants. For further information see www.onlyoneplanet.com

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Mohammed MUGHEIRY TANZANIA E181

2-1-1

If no action will be taken, poverty will increase at an alarming rate. Deforestation will be worse.

2-1-2

We need to control migration of people from rural to urban area and from mainland to small islands.

2-2

Pollution of the sea is a major concern for all countries of the world. We need to work together globally to reduce the threat to our heritage.

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William N. Ryerson USA E196

2-1-1

Extreme water and housing shortages.

2-1-2

Urge the U.S. to set policies aimed at stopping population growth.

2-2

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Faizal Jeeroburkhan MAURITIUS E197

2-1-1

Overexploitation of natural resources (greater ecological footprint) leading to shortage of food and water(greatyer water footprint), increase in poverty and pollution (higher carbon footprint), and loss of biodiversity.

2-1-2

Stabilisation of the population and change in lifestyle to reduce consumption and hence to reduce pollution and our various footprints and to preserve our biodiversity and our other natural resources.

2-2

Climate change, pollution, poverty etc are symptoms of the problem.The sources of the problems are the population and the consumption pattern based on the capitalist economy.Addressing the symptoms is not effective.The war artillery should focus on the roots of the problem: population and lifestyle.

.....

Daniel W. Anderson USA E217

2-1-1

Continuing deterioration of biodiversity, natural habitat, and human resources (water, food, etc.). California has the advantage of many already protected (in many ways) areas (including natural biodiversity and agriculture).

2-1-2

Face the fact that human populations need to be stabilized and reduced through humane means, and beginning to develop and subscribe to a steady-state, stable economy. This is such a controversial issue in society today that for that reason alone, it will be extremely difficult to accomplish until some kind of crisis evolves.

2-2

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INDIA E226

2-1-1

The natural resources are not sufficient with the increasing population growth. In India the urban areas are increasing around 40 percent of people are living in urban areas this trend is increasing day by day which leads urban pollution the deteriorating environmental quality. the country is phasing environmental degradation such as air, water, soil and noise pollution besides this solid waste issues is one of the most threatening issues in urban areas. India's water quality are decreasing the quantity of water also unevenly distributed there are more conflicts for water resources for all purpose. if the trend is continue like this the whole system will effect there will be more conflicts will increase in the country

2-1-2

We need to create awareness among common people and school students to college student level. the government laws and policies related to protect the environment should strengthened and a powerful enforcement of laws to protect our natural resources. the alternative sustainable technologies should be adapted to phase changing climatic conditions. we need to prepare long term plan for energy crisis. every citizens should take responsibility to protect our environment. the growth of multinational polluting industries must be removed from the country as alternative indigenous sustainable business must be improved. the

people should think to bring out a green support government and live in sustainable country with all developments with nature as the central theme

2-2

Global warming, climate change, over exploiting natural resources, Industrial growth, increasing pollution, deforestation, deteriorating environmental qualities are most considered environmental problems of our country

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SOUTH AFRICA E229

2-1-1

Inevitable loss of biodiversity due to population numbers, growth, resources needed and human generated waste.

2-1-2

Education (at the appropriate level) on population sustainability, the impact of uncontrolled growth on the economy which will have a direct impact on living standards, and people's ability to in the long-run be able to lift their eyes from their own problems and start conserving the African continent.

2-2

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Marc Rice USA E231

2-1-1

Increasing population will raise the demand for energy and commodities.. all of which will increase the rate of climate change and compound water issues.

2-1-2

There is very little mention of population as an issue... it is always stressed that we need to do with less, reuse, and recycle, etc. Until we get a handle on population control there isn't much that we can do to really lessen the environmental impact of humans...

2-2

I do not have much confidence in the ability of people to be proactive enough to solve / ameliorate problems before they become catastrophic and threatening to a point where inaction will lead to immediate and clear destruction of a way of life.

.....

Sanjay Upadhyay INDIA E237

2-1-1

Huge number of People competing for the same resource and leading to violence and inequitable resource distribution.

2-1-2

Awareness; incentives to reduce population.

2-2

Environmental law awareness; regulations enforcement machinery is weak, not adequately resourced;

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INDONESIA E241

2-1-1

With increasing population growth in global scale, comes more needs to fulfill all the necessary things for the population. This will increase the pressure on natural resources, which in turn will worsen all the problems currently occur. Destruction of natural habitats, depletion of natural resources, heightened tension between nations and other pending problems will create havoc that will escalate into conflicts and wars, which in turn will ensure the destruction of needed natural resources.

2-1-2

Reducing population growth, increase the effectiveness of natural resources utilization, intensify researches and development to create new resources. These measures can lessen pressure on natural resources and slowing or reversing the doomsday clock.

2-2

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ZAMBIA E245

2-1-1

An anticipated 10 fold increase in human populations (with a consequent rise in associated livestock) will increase pressures on natural habitat with negative consequences for climate, biodiversity and ecosystem services

2-1-2

Implement population growth limitation programmes, enhance food security, protect and restore natural habitats

2-2

.....
Zubair Torwali PAKISTAN E255

2-1-1

I see the depletion of the natural resources, reduction in the sources for energy production and an overwhelmingly conflicting society. Urban planning is damaged by the population growth and more chaos is the result.

2-1-2

The population explosion in Pakistan and its rural areas need to be checked. For this a nationwide movement against the population growth need to be launched. The governments in Pakistan need to be consistent in their policies in order to slow down the population growth. More awareness campaigns needed. The conflict in the society based on religious politics need to be resolved.

2-2

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GUADELOUPE E270

2-1-1

Many consequences on biodiversity, pollution, land use, alimentary crisis

2-1-2

Governments must encourage protection / education awareness to young people

2-2

.....
Maarten Van Helden FRANCE E274

2-1-1

Depletion of resources (space, food, energy) would destabilise society increasing social tension and conflicts

2-1-2

Humanity should seriously aim at reducing population growth and even try to seek a decrease in the world human population to make us sustainable

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E281

2-1-1

Impacts on natural resources, food security and livelihoods, which includes on-farm and off-farm activities.

2-1-2

Raising awareness on how our modern society understands natural resources management. - Policy(ies) development at country level, perhaps at regional level, considering trans-boundary solutions. - D266education on and understanding of sustainable.

2-2

2-1-1

Los Angeles and other cities in California will develop all the agricultural land available for housing and there will be little left for food production.

2-1-2

Politicians need to stop being wimps and seriously address human population growth. China was on the right track. Religious groups are also to blame. Their doctrine and philosophy is mediaeval, rather than being in the 21st century.

2-2

2-1-1

Nationally, greater congestion, housing shortages, pollution, higher food prices, unemployment, budget deficits, flooding, water shortages; rising protests against the super-rich elite. Globally, ever-greater conflict for ever-increasing populations competing ever more violently for ever-diminishing food, soil, water and vegetation along the Sahel, with wider starvation, disease and migration; more jihadi extremism, some against Europe and the West; more food export bans; higher resource prices, etc

2-1-2

Raising awareness of three facts: that total human impact on the bio-physical life-support system of our finite planet equals average impact per person multiplied by the number of people, ("It's no use reducing your footprint if you keep increasing the number of feet"); that natural resources per person equals total resources divided by the number of people, ("A finite planet is like a finite pizza - the more we are, the less for each"); and that population growth on a finite planet will certainly end, either sooner the humane way by fewer births (population-stabilisation policies), or later by the 'natural' way by more deaths (Famine, disease and war). The necessary policies can only follow this increased awareness.

2-2

My policy recommendations are: top priority to family planning and women's education and empowerment programmes in developing countries; an end to all perverse incentives to increase the birth rate in developed countries; universal water metering/regulation; ecological tax reform including carbon taxes; a financial transactions tax; cap-auction-trade systems for all non-renewable resources; reform of national accounts (replace GDP with Quality of Life/Wellbeing); reduce/eliminate fractional reserve banking (creation by bank computers of claims on real resources); reduce inequality in income distribution; shorten the working day, week and year in developed countries; re-regulate international trade, internalizing externalities; add to the mandates of the IMF and WTO an overriding duty to promote sustainability; end agricultural land-grabs in Africa; campaigns/taxes to reduce meat-eating; etc.

2-1-1

Increasing population will put more pressure on natural and other resources resulting into over exploitation, cost escalation and widen the gap between those who have and those who have not, and culminate into conflicts between the states and people.

2-1-2

Acceptable norms of population control to be imposed by the Governments. People should realize the danger of exploding population which will create all sorts of scarcity in a country like India. Social awareness and acceptance about this issue will be the key to success of any programs/ initiatives by the Governments. Can India adopt a policy of one child per family like China, is a big question? Looking to the social structure of India it appears to be difficult but it is "now or never situation". A determined Government with political will can do this.

2-2

Environment issues no doubt are of utmost concern. But a growing population is first fighting to resolve issues of bread, clothing and accommodation. I wish to quote a small example. After harvesting of the crops the farmers in north India burnt the stumps of the crop (thanks to the modern harvester machines which leave about half to one foot of the stumps in the field). The farmers are aware that the smoke is causing

environmental problems but they have no other option but to burn the fields so that they can raise next crop. The manual labor is so expensive that they resort to simple mean of clearing the field by burning. I want to emphasize that environmental issue are getting defeated by more primary issue like food and day-to-day needs. Climate change is a global concern but a common man say a farmer has other basic issues to address first. That is why general public is of the opinion that the issues like climate change are more suited for conferences, discussions and sermonizing. Another example I want to quote from Indian society where two major festivals Holi (festival of colours) and Deepawali (festival of lights) cause a lot of environmental pollution, by burning of wood and fireworks, but they are continuing despite people knowing the problem.

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UK E321

2-1-1

The finite resources available on the Earth will not be accessible to an increasing population and the pace of exploitation of remaining resources will cause a total collapse of the planet's ecosystems. As exploitation becomes more fevered vital resources such as forests, clean fresh water and biodiversity will disappear and make the planet unlivable.

2-1-2

The population needs to decrease. Education programmes are required and access to birth control is needed for all people. No one should have more than two children and most should have one or none in order to reverse population growth.

2-2

Big business must be contained and corporations need to have greater governmental policing and control. We cannot expect private enterprise to act in the interest of all and regulation is needed urgently.

.....

B. Chitra Devi INDIA E322

2-1-1

Less living space-more encroachments on forest land-water resources dwindle-biodiversity loss-pollution increases

2-1-2

Be responsible citizens-do not encroach on forest land-alternatives to fossil fuels to be used-proper waste management system to be designed

2-2

.....

ASHOK KHOSLA INDIA E330

2-1-1

Major decline in resource availability, pollution and urban congestion, poverty and deprivation, disease and life expectancy.

2-1-2

Create jobs to enable people to have better lives; empower women through education and livelihoods; and localize governance, with the overall impact of reducing family size and improving living standards.

2-2

Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss are major threats to life on earth but to deal with these, root causes such as population and over-consumption must be dealt with urgently.

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PAUL R. EHRLICH USA E336

2-1-1

Moving rapidly closer to collapse of civilization (see Ehrlich PR, Ehrlich AH. 2013. Can a collapse of civilization be avoided? Proceeding of the Royal Society B <http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/280/1754/20122845>.)

2-1-2

See Ehrlich PR, Ehrlich AH. 2012. Solving the human predicament. International Journal of Environmental Studies 69: 557-565.

2-2

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INDIA E362

2-1-1

Increase in population will lead to more pressure on natural resources especially on forests lands leading to land use change which will further lead to deterioration of natural environment especially sources of water.

2-1-2

Govt. should give special incentive to the family opting for one child norm.

2-2

In India, about 60% of the population on live in villages. Their livelihood mainly revolve around forests and forest products. Forests in India are in great danger due to increasing population and poverty.

.....
CHINA E399

2-1-1

Response measures rather than cure pollution sources

2-1-2

1.Objective investigation 2.Find the source of pollution 3.Regional pollution control 4.Develop management treaty

2-2

Environmental problems require global action.

.....
PHILIPPINES E419

2-1-1

More people competing for dwindling natural resources will not be sustainable; eventually a collapse in economy, people particularly in poorer countries will be dying of hunger, deprived of basic services

2-1-2

Women must be recognized that they can take more responsibilities in decision making, particularly with their reproductive rights and in resource management. Government and other relevant institutions should support population control measures, ensuring that the poor receive and have access to basic services such as health and education which will also be drivers that will lead to healthier populations.

2-2

Inequitable distribution of resources need to also be addressed. A wholistic approach is required to do this with most attention going to resource users dependent on natural resources for food and incomes. This will primarily be the indigenous peoples, fisherfolk, farmers. People in the urban areas need more awareness raising so they can see their connection to nature and what their responsibility can be in helping manage our mother earth.

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AUSTRALIA E421

2-1-1

Increasing unrest from refugee and 'have-nots' jealously viewing countries perceived as 'better off'.

2-1-2

Better support (fund from global richer countries) those in need - to address housing, disease, food production (including technical and other knowledge to improve yield).

2-2

.....
Daniel Stiles KENYA E447

2-1-1

Human population increase results in expansion into wildlife habitats, destroying biodiversity. Deforestation also seriously affects water supply, which has already reached crisis proportions in this sub-region. Poor land use has caused desertification in the drylands, reducing biodiversity and availability of natural resources important for subsistence and rural economies.

2-1-2

Although unpopular and fraught with political resistance, serious family planning campaigns need to be mounted to reduce population growth.

2-2

Destruction of habitats reduces space for wildlife which has created the negative side effect problem of wildlife trafficking, both of products from species that are killed and of live specimens that are sold to commercial zoos, safari parks and to the wealthy as pets.

.....

MALAYSIA E454

2-1-1

Urban expansion, more poverty, lack of jobs, either low cost labour or automation, more energy use, more families, more traffic jams, more vehicles, more space used for roads, etc

2-1-2

Each individual will need to be aware, and change, reduce consumption, don't follow trends, don't create demand, reuse, live simply, drive the change,...etc

2-2

The problem will always be around it is a matter of a disaster level, worrying level, or annoying level...

.....

Kenneth R. Schultz USA E485

2-1-1

Globally, we will see environmental degradation and increasing civil strife Locally, we will see increasing shortage of water.

2-1-2

The problems of increasing population and the need to stabilize population at a sustainable level are being ignored by governments world wide. We must bring this issue to international discussion.

2-2

The root cause of all environmental problems is too many people. This issue is being ignored by governments world wide. We must discuss and address this issue.

.....

Bernard Fisher UK E487

2-1-1

Increase in population will lead to more suffering and world conflict.

2-1-2

Societal problems are not addressed currently. Attention to climate change is a distraction. The priority remains economic in leading economies.

2-2

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Parthasarathy Chenna Kesavan INDIA E496

2-1-1

Collapse of civilization, law and order, chaos in society, escalation of violence, steep degradation of environment and species extinction.

2-1-2

1. Control of population growth in India, China and other developing countries. 2. Adopt sustainable lifestyle - live a simple life to reduce energy consumption. 3. Make new innovations to benefit all the citizens of the world. No IPR and patents.

2-2

Stop addiction to economic growth at the cost of environment. Realize that economic growth will not be sustainable at the current rate of depletion of finite resources and social and gender inequities.

.....

BANGLADESH E503

2-1-1

The immense pressure of population will hit the national budget, hence the food security will be questioned. Population pressure will promulgate more settlement, more pollution, less awareness about the environmental hazards, more profusion of GHGs, thus turning back towards climate change. Land use change will also be turned into imbalanced.

2-1-2

General mass need to be aware of the population pressure they are facing already in a great way. Government need to take control measures like the implementation of two-to-one generation commencement. Policies are the best key that will control uncontrollable phenomenon.

2-2

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INDONESIA E506

2-1-1

The natural resources is decreasing while with high population in Asia, the demand of natural resources increasing significantly. While technology breakthrough needs time before it can be applied widely in affordable ways (such as using less for more, technology for renewable energy), people depend on available decreasing natural resources. It is not compatible, especially there are growing middle class which tend to be exploit or over consumption on exiting natural resources. Not to mention that the quality of our natural resources is getting lower (due to pollution, wrong habit, mismanagement etc).

2-1-2

There should be somehow control the growing population (family planning) program, accelerate technology innovation by invest more on research and prioritize these in government development strategy and in private sector budget allocation, educate sustainable consumption widely (including using mass media and social media) so people in mid and high class will act as responsible consumers, build strong sense of local product preference to avoid using energy for transportation and other natural resources in exporting goods, being efficient in using energy at industrial scale and individual scale.

2-2

Education on the importance of natural resources support to human life is critical. Policymakers have to realize the urgency of managing natural resources in the most efficient way, support research and technology development to ensure resourceful environmental service can be available enough for now and for the future. The business community needs to understand there is no point to exploit nature without thinking about humanity, not thinking about the future. Each individual is the crew of this planet so everyone has the responsibility in using natural resources.

.....

PHILIPPINES E512

2-1-1

There'll be extreme poverty. substandard education pollution

2-1-2

Action from the government. international aid. more researches about local situation. more ads and information for the people to realize the importance of finding solutions.

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E513

2-1-1

Continued growth and population and shift to Western lifestyle by emerging economies will place pressure on resources and habitats, leading to irreversible biodiversity loss, creating loss of resilience in ecosystems and goods and services on which humanity depends.

2-1-2

Measures to immediately mitigate population (widespread contraception, access to education for girls, societal change in attitudes regarding the value and role of women), an increase in all measures to increase efficiency in resource use; research and implementation of solutions for a post-oil energy regime; greater emphasis and investment in conservation.

2-2

The environmental and conservation sector is lagging significantly behind health, education, development, etc. Links between biodiversity loss & pressure on resources vis-a-vis trade, development, lifestyle, geopolitics, private sector, are not emphasized enough, leading to small scale conservation efforts when large scale is urgently needed. The role of oceans is largely not understood and few are doing anything.

.....

DAVID RODIER CANADA E515

2-1-1

If population growth is nottempered the ranks of poor disadvantaged sectors will grow leading to more conflicts and health issues. Education, particularly for women is vital to stem this tide.

2-1-2

1. Education, particularly feamales 2. reduce child mortality 3. working conditions improvement 4. development of drought resistant crops

2-2

Population growth , coupled with rising economic levels is the strongest threat to the environment. Therefore the efforts must be on several fronts, including population growth reduction, better use of water resources and constant thrust towards non-emittingenergy and energy efficiencies.

.....

Peter Seidel USA E530

2-1-1

All environmental problems will grow worse, hostilities between nations will develop, and the poor will suffer most.

2-1-2

We must curtail population growth by providing better healthcare, education, and means for birth control to women.

2-2

We must continue to work on the problems one by one, that is essential that to resolve our environmental problem we must get to the causes and resolve them. We cannot save large primates without saving their habitat which means containing human population, for example

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Michael Barcus USA E531

2-1-1

It will worsen the situation, but the degree of worsening cannot be known with a substantial level of accuracy due to the complexity of the ecosystem and the uncertainty of ongoing demographic changes.

2-1-2

Extensive and rapid expansion of family planning practices world-wide in order to actually reduce the number of human births to a level far short of replacement. Or wars, famine, disease, etc.

2-2

There are simply too many human beings for this planet to support at anywhere near the level of resource consumption that even "poor" humans require for what they see as their most basic needs - by a factor of at least five. Just the requirement to provide so many people with a way to "make a living" results in the ever-expanding transformation of natural resources into "products", the vast majority of which are not necessary for human survival.

.....

HONG KONG E547

2-1-1

Increase conflicts of different groups of people/stakeholders.

2-1-2

Population control, advocate simple life style.

2-2

Education level could help people understanding more on environmental problems. More need to be done.

.....

NEPAL E553

2-1-1

Population will reach higher level than ever which is almost inevitable. Many villages will be deserted and cities will be crowded with lots of other consequences. The adverse impacts of climate change will be increased.

2-1-2

Providing decentralization and increasing opportunities in the rural areas. Promote different adaptation measures to the climate change impacts.

2-2

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INDIA E555

2-1-1

Population explosion creates extreme pressure on the natural resources. If population growth is not controlled all our natural resources would be soon depleted beyond repair!

2-1-2

Conservation must begin from home; therefore at least educated people must decide to have small families (max 2 kids). Compulsory sterilisation of men after fathering two kids must be exercised. This may seem difficult to achieve but we have NO CHOICE but to implement such strict measures. If population growth / explosion is checked, half of India's (and the world's) problems would be under control.

2-2

Haphazard developmental pressures on our natural areas (ecosystems) must be controlled. Services of the natural ecosystems must be taken into account before destroying them in the name of 'development'. Development is necessary but development at the cost of forests, biodiversity, water sources has no meaning and is not sustainable. Every country like India must prepare a map of areas to be protected as 'natural areas' and carbon sinks and areas where developmental projects could be allowed. Once this is done, no government, irrespective of the political party in power, can change it.

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OMAN E564

2-1-1

Greater pressure on natural resources.

2-1-2

Education. Population growth reduction.

2-2

.....

Somma JANEKITKARN THAILAND E571

2-1-1

Extension of human habitat (URBANIZATION) would destroy other organisms habitat. This is quite obvious in developing countries about changing farmland into industrial and domesticated areas.

2-1-2

Birth control and wise method in using of natural resources must be more seriously concerned.

2-2

At present, most of severe environmental disaster was results from human. Thence, the frequently of commercial advertisement about environmental problems should be disseminated more. For example, tip for using green energy, how to save water in household, saving of electricity.

.....

HONG KONG E578

2-1-1

Shortage of resource, and world war may occur.

2-1-2

Better distribution of resource between developed and developing countries.

2-2

2-1-1

Overpopulation, poverty, wars.

2-1-2

To educate and to improve living conditions.

2-2

Maybe to follow China's practice - try not to have too many children.

.....

2-1-1

Continued strains on social institutions, water resources, fisheries, and agriculture. In general these impacts will be minimally felt in North America per se. But North America will reach into much of the developing world to maintain our expectations of food, products, etc. Particular stress will ensue in areas related to migrant workers and in sectors with wide disparities in wealth; working agricultural landscapes in California's central valley, impoverished rural regions of the intermountain west with large swaths of protected areas with only service sector employment opportunities, the coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico, etc.

2-1-2

Limit the birth rates globally, incentivized by policies such as free public education for the first and second child, female empowerment and education/training, micro loans, etc.

2-2

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2-1-1

Over-population fuels most of our environmental problems, including- habitat destruction, resource depletion, loss of biodiversity, climate change, etc. Therefore I foresee a continued increase of all of these problems as the human population continues increase.

2-1-2

It is a very difficult issue with no easy answers. Better education and more sustainable resource usage worldwide is a good starting point.

2-2

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2-1-1

We will see legislation and political decisions that use anthropocentric approaches to justify even lower standards of practice in regard to environmental preservation. We will also see people supporting a greater rate and extent of environmental degradation if their income, livelihood or lifestyle depends on that destruction occurring (e.g. mining, agriculture)

2-1-2

Reduce the intrinsic rate of population increase for humans.

2-2

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2-1-1

The current global overpopulation and its still continuing growth is at the root of all environmental evil. I happen to live in a relatively sparse populated area of the world but here the (environmental) cost (energy consumption etc.) per capita is very high.

2-1-2

Fortunately, actions are being taken already: Better education and health care - in particular for women - seem to be the best way to reduce family sizes. It is paradoxical: to reach permanent improvement on the

global level we have to accept an temporal (environmental) cost for rising the living standard for large populations in large parts of the globe or accept partly inhuman policies like the one child system in China. After having reached a stable population size of - say - one thousand million people, an environmentally neutral economy/world is thinkable.

2-2

Just a trivial example: To produce enough food for all would not need any (over)use of fertilizers and pesticides in a world with small enough population. Also, fossil energy can easily be abandoned when there is enough environmentally sound energy available per capita. The bottle neck paradox mentioned above is due to the fact that, socially and humanely, only a relatively slow population decrease is acceptable and politically feasible.

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Miodrag Dimitrijevic SERBIA E666

2-1-1

Population is going to be more and more aged and numerically reduced.

2-1-2

State incentives for increasing the percentage of births and general improvement of economic situation, as well as the healthcare.

2-2

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USA E682

2-1-1

Population growth is an issue that is not addressed within environmental regulations. Although population growth is mentioned a source of environmental problems, it is almost a taboo issue to discuss as far as regulation. In a country where even birth control and abortion are contentious political topics to this day, I do not foresee approaching regulations regarding population increases.

2-1-2

I think there should be "environmental penalties" for folks that reproduce more children than what maintains current population (i.e one set of parents can have one child per parent-2 offspring)...current tax systems and tax breaks favor those that have more children. Also, science education is falling short, leading to legislation that passes or fails not based on scientific evidence, but on politics and lobbying. There is also a huge disconnect with the natural sciences, with mass media influencing hype, rather than fact. Education of young people (in a more connective way with their surroundings, rather than in a textbook and computer-based learning approach) is key to influencing future stewards of the environment.

2-2

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INDONESIA E694

2-1-1

A Domino effect starting from the increase need for food home health and work thus resulting in land occupancy blindly just to fullfill the need of those 4 aspects mentioned

2-1-2

Family Planning to be implemneted more strictly and improvement on education access and quality

2-2

REDD+ issue need to be evaluated so that developing country can Have their resources to be utilize wisely

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UK E710

2-1-1

Malthus was right, basically. Consumers will swallow up resources. Especially a problem in countries that have not yet made the demographic transition.

2-1-2

Contraception and abortion for all, but voluntarily, not compelled. Of course, free flow of knowledge is needed, about reproductive options other than natural fertility.

2-2

Deforestation for fuel wood is a simple, obvious example.

.....

ISRAEL E732

2-1-1

Sharp decline in the integrity of natural systems and stronger dependency on imported foods

2-1-2

Nothing, its hopeless, unless cold fusion becomes a reality or population growth is brought to a skreeching halt gobaly.

2-2

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John C. Ogden USA E754

2-1-1

We will have increasing rate of decline of the environment in all respects.

2-1-2

The population problem has been called intractable, but it seems no more so that any other severe environmental problem that one might select. Furthermore the time horizon to see an impact is about the same. There are global examples where enlightened (or dictatorial!) governance measures have had an impact on slowing population growth.

2-2

Frankly, I feel that an effort to isolate a single or small group of factors as "most significant" misses an important point. Take the selection list in this survey. Wherever you might go in the world, it is likely that ALL of them would be in operation at some level with some more significant than others. Thus we need to put the breaks on ALL of our mindless, heedless use and abuse of the earth's resources and understand that our global society needs global enlightenment and education on how to sustain human life under reasonable conditions.

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Jim Thomas PAPUA NEW GUINEA E765

2-1-1

In the past 10 years we have recorded and average increase of 15% in the population of our 50 villages. In the next 10 years the population is likely to increase another 15-20%. This will greatly impact the environment the Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA) is trying to protect (~200,000 hectares of tropical rainforest). Villagers in Papua New Guinea (PNG) live mostly from gardens on their land. The more people there are the greater land area needed is to feed everyone. Village gardens encroach on virgin rainforest each and every year. This in turn affects the levels of biodiversity, erosion, water flow and other environmental services.

2-1-2

A thorough and intensive 'Family Planning' project which is long lived - at least 10 years duration. At least five years, from my experience, is required before you start to see real behaviour change. The aim being that the human population in this area stabilises, families have less children and the use of contraceptive is common place. Another action required is "Resource Management" which will teach people the skills and knowledge to change present garden practices (slash and burn) to sustainable methods such as crop rotation and other food types. Implementing sustainable crops, which are conducive to the environment, will negate the pressing issues of climate change.

2-2

Climate change has been observed by the grass roots people and myself since I started work in PNG in 2003. Mosquitoes have increased their distribution to being present in elevations above 1,000m - prior to 2006 we did not need a mosquito net when conducting research in the mountains, now we don't go without one.

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AUSTRALIA E769

2-1-1

Further environmental damage due to rising populations

2-1-2

Reduce population growth, reduce urbanisation, change lifestyles
2-2

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INDIA E789

2-1-1 Exponential exploitation of natural resources Civil unrest

2-1-2 Increasing education and awareness Better planning of human settlement Incentives for population control

2-2

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USA E799

2-1-1 Massive environmental deterioration, especially in the southern hemisphere.

2-1-2 More family planning assistance, and progress on women's rights.

2-2 Commercial exploitation of wildlife must be addressed rapidly.

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USA E812

2-1-1 The population will cause too great a demand on natural resources which will cause economic issues possibly leading to war and other bad scenarios.

2-1-2 Eventually it must be realized that having more than two children is unacceptable and unsustainable.

2-2

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PORTUGAL E830

2-1-1 My biggest concern is about the demographic imbalance pyramid. Tornan us in an aging population without the ability to react in favor of the environment.

2-1-2 New social policies, especially a policy that encourages the family, and local communities.

2-2

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USA E837

2-1-1 Increased demand for space and living resources detrimentally influencing all life.

2-1-2 Institute measures to educate and encourage reasonable population control acceptable to all nationalities and cultures.

2-2

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Atul A. Sinai Borker INDIA E838

2-1-1

India is having significant population growth and the trend is moving upwards. More people translates to more resources consumed thereby putting a lot of pressure on the biodiversity and the environment as a whole. 10 years from now scarcity of non-renewable resources could be an issue. Due to growth in population there could be reduction in forest land and other habitats for wildlife.

2-1-2

Addressing population issue is a tricky scenario. It is very rarely expressed in public. Raising awareness among general public may help in the long run.

2-2

We have already started seeing the impacts of climate change. With the growth in human population more CO2 is released in the environment, more resources are consumed causing pollution and boosting global warming. According to me, humans are right now acting as the invasive species. We all know how damaging population growth can be and we need to take proactive measures are taken to address the same. Providing more clarity about environmental problems to masses will help.

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Mohammed Kamal Hossain BANGLADESH E856

2-1-1

160 million people living in 147,670 km2 area People migrating to main cities for job and making chaos, living in slum areas If it is not possible to halt,natural resources will disappear, environmental degradation will be more visible and serious.

2-1-2

Must control the size of the population of a country like Bangladesh. Rules and regulations must be implemented for the whole people. specially political commitment must be ensured.

2-2

Huge people have a negative impact on every sphere of our life, especially polluting the water, air, sound, soil etc.

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Chittaranjan Baruah INDIA E872

2-1-1

This will lead to poverty & food security challenges, loss of biodiversity and increase in pollution.

2-1-2

Mass awareness on current and future environmental issues, implimentation of sustainable developmental programs.

2-2

Biodiversity loss is becoming serious concern in northeast India due to overexploitation and lack of sustainable livelihood sources.

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Ton van der Zon THE NETHERLANDS E876

2-1-1

If the population growth is not controled it will endanger and deteriorate all the natural resources.

2-1-2

In all the programmes issues on birth control should be included. The UN, the Security Council and the G7 should emphasize the importance of birth control.

2-2

Currently nobody dares to include the birth control in development programmes.

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CHI YUNG JIM HONG KONG E887

2-1-1

Increasing exploitation and depletion of natural resources. Increasing environmental pollution. Decreasing quality of life.

2-1-2

Control population growth. Reduce resource consumption. Change life style to become frugal and Earth friendly.

2-2

Our material culture which is increasingly intensified will drive the Earth to the point of no return. We must act promptly, resolutely and effectively to stop further degradation.

.....

KENYA E896

2-1-1

If population goes on increasing and people have as many as ten kids each - all the useable land will be used up and the animals eaten.

2-1-2

There needs to be very major public presentations, radio, tv, plays, news, speakers, etc to alert the population to the results of their actions.

2-2

Many more wild animals are being forced into Kenya by the development of ranches and growing communities ... with the population expanding... I hear it has 'stabilized' but do not see that and the young kids are all getting older and more active, and producing their own. The time to strike is NOW or soon.

.....

Rajmal Jain INDIA E898

2-1-1

Increasing population of the earth in general and India in particular will cause serious environmental damage as a consequence of extremely high demand of food, water (land use) on one hand and raising the levels of Carbon-di-oxide and other greenhouse gases on the other side. This will cause serious in-balance on the earth as well as in the atmosphere. These both will further deteriorate the solar radiation budget on the earth. Thus appropriate measures are not taken to control the population the climate cycle will be advanced and thereby the human survival will be seriously affected (large glacier maximum may be advanced).

2-1-2

We have to control the population growth seriously. We have to optimize the use of water and land resources. Next we have to protect all five basic elements of environment viz. geosphere, helio-sphere, hydrosphere, magnetosphere, atmosphere. In order to protect these five elements we also have to optimize the application of electricity and magnetism and exploring the space. We have to minimize the application of aircraft that damage the atmosphere and magnetosphere. Minimum use of vehicles that pollute the lower atmosphere should be ensured. We must further need to connect rivers for better and fruitful utilization of water resources per capita per annum. However, the best components/ actions need to be taken to prevent the conditions are Non-violence to any scale, and Live and let other live.

2-2

We are neither seriously concerned on environmental issues nor we have any solid plans for actions. In fact commercialization has gone in-depth of the blood of mankind. I would like to split up the environmental issues in two parts: Natural cycle where humankind cannot do significantly, second is human/ organism generated cycle. The first cycle (natural) is dependent on the various motions of the earth, sun (solar activity) and celestial objects etc. and geodynamic forces and thereby revealing cycles from 11-years to 100000 years. However, the other environmental issues are concerned with humankind. For example, I will concentrate on hydrosphere, more recent catastrophe occurred in North India (Uttarakhand) causing death toll to more than 25000 people was mainly because of commercialization of natural resources like large water mass bodies in the Himalayan mountains to generate electricity, to enhance tourism etc. The extremely poor management system (without any strategic plan) of water utilization, road development, human traffic management etc. caused the local climate change severely as well as forced the change of local geodynamics. Similar situations are prevailing in Kashmir region and perhaps might also be elsewhere in the world. However, these issues are result of increase in population and hence the increasing demand of water and other logistics.

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Prié Vincent FRANCE E904

2-1-1

Increase in environmental problems, biodiversity loss but also criminality

2-1-2

Limit natality

2-2

.....
NICHOLAS KING SOUTH AFRICA E906

2-1-1

Global warming, and thus climate change are a consequence of carbon pollution, and this pollution arises from use of fossil fuels by the growing human pop and their lifestyles, thus my selection of these issues. As no measures are being put in place to counter pop growth, and very little if anything to counter consumerist lifestyles (in fact the trend is to push for more consumerism in less developed countries), a decade from now we will see numerous localised but growing resource wars exacerbated by increasing climate change impacts e.g. on water, deaths from extreme events etc.

2-1-2

Mass mobilisation of civil society to put politicians in office who will implement policies to effectively address these issues through addressing cause and effect. For example, simply replacing fossil fuel energy sources with renewables, without addressing energy reduction and efficiencies, is practically impossible.

2-2

The current dominant global social paradigm is one of consumerism and growth, measured by GDP. Until we acknowledge the deeply erroneous nature of this measure in anything to do with human wellbeing, and work to achieving improvements in social wellbeing measures such as health, happiness, and environmental health, we will not change direction

.....
Jenny Goldie AUSTRALIA E909

2-1-1

Globally, I foresee mass starvation and increasing social conflict. In my country, I see worsening social problems such as homelessness and deteriorating environmental conditions, particularly if climate change affects things such as a massive drought.

2-1-2

Population growth must be stopped as a matter of urgency though it may not be possible in some countries where women are generally powerless. Universal access to contraception within the context of full reproductive rights is essential in association with women's equal rights, especially when it comes to education.

2-2

We are facing a critical time with two converging catastrophes of climate change and resource scarcity (notably oil) with population growth making everything worse. Food insecurity will be the biggest manifestation of these problems and we can anticipate starvation in many areas. Collapse of society is predicted for 2030 and I wish it were not so but it does seem we're headed that way.

.....
TURKEY E914

2-1-1

Growing population and their need for food and urban cause to convert natural sites (mostly sand dunes and forest) to agriculture and residents.

2-1-2

Planing to stop rise human population.

2-2

Creat new methodologies to stop over increase human population -Develop new agricultural technics -suitable urban Planing to encounter increased population pressure

.....
Stephen G Bown UK E915

2-1-1

Accelerating climate change, falling quality of life globally, no decrease in poverty, increasing conflict over scarce resources.

2-1-2

Education of all - especially women - to understand what is happening. Global emancipation of women so they can control their own fertility. Easy access to contraception for all who want it. Reducing pressure for the economy to grow, reducing inequality, "Prosperity without Growth". Reducing gross over consumption in

affluent countries

2-2

Everyone must understand that there is only one world & resources are limited. To give a decent quality of life to all humans & all other species, humans must get in better balance with all other species by reducing their numbers and the affluent ones must reduce the resources they use.

.....

PANAMA E946

2-1-1

Increasing pressure on urban habitats, increase poverty conditions

2-1-2

Increase birth control campaigns

2-2

Unfortunately countries such as China are going back from population control

.....

Kamla Kanta Satpathy INDIA E964

2-1-1

Population explosion and environmental problems are two sides of a coin. while talking about environmental problem, without population means, either we are ignorant about the problem or consciously avoiding it.

2-1-2

Massive awareness programme including education and incentive for single child only for illiterates.

2-2

Population in developing countries, pollutions and water crisis are going to be the gange of three issues in the next decades.

.....

USA E968

2-1-1

Condition will continue to deteriorate. As population grows More natural resources are used even if conservative measures are taken the growing population will overtake gains. Wildlife will be pushed out. Fish will be fished out, faster growing foods will try to keep up but pesticides and herbicides and fertilizers will produce more poison into the environment.

2-1-2

Population needs to go back to 1900 level to be sustainable in order for all life forms to be able to share this earth. Humans have to cease being anthropocentric. Live close to the land eating 95% vegetarian using the no till method and mulch growing what is needed without waste. All waste throw away commodities must cease like paper towels, plastic bags etc. Humanure toilets will need to be perfected so that all human waste is composted away from all water sources using the natural thermophilic bacteria of the soil to create more soil rather than pollute our waterways. Villages of summer homes and winter homes would help to allow the land to rest so a more nomadic lifestyle would help the land to heal. Humans would need to reeducate themselves to cease needing the stimulation of so many other humans around them exceeding the carrying capacity of the earth by unbridled growth. Any form of government would need to give incentives to keep the population down such as tax breaks for those who do not have children. Education to explain that unbridled growth is not a blessing it is a hazard to the future and always leads to exceeding the carrying capacity of the Earths resources. Only efficient converters of domestic animals could be utilized like chickens or goats. The natural habitats would be allowed to grow back and flourish and the natural wildlife species like Bison, bears, moose, all migratory Birds, fish etc allowed to flourish. Hunting for sport would not be allowed or condoned. Harvest with reverence to share with neighbours would be allowed only when needed never wasted. Reverence for all life forms and understanding of the deep significance these creatures have bestowed on mankind to be allowed to live on earth would be taught in schools. Shelter would be made from the area in which people lived using two foot thick walls ceiling and roof for insulation and situated within the landscape seriously for energy efficiency. These homes would be built to last, built small utilizing rock and brick or mud or straw bales, cordwood homes etc. Each home or small grouping of homes would share what energy source was available to them. Society would join together for refrigeration shared, meals shared. The commons would become prevalent in our society to share together whenever possible to eliminate waste and to bring comradery instead of loneliness of each live lived alone wasting natural resources Energy would not be wasted

but utilized only when needed never wasted.

2-2

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Mark Nicholson KENYA E979

2-1-1

More poverty; more unemployment; more ethnic strife

2-1-2

Free Birth control; free safe abortion; western world should strive for real reductions in GHG emissions

2-2

.....

Colum Muccio GUATEMALA E999

2-1-1

Increased social strife, pollution, poaching, ingovernability, global warming, wáter scarcity.

2-1-2

Stop having so many babies, get away from mass consumerism, respect all life, education...

2-2

.....

【Comments from who select Food as the #7 concern】

Athanase MBONIMPA BURUNDI 069F

2-1-1

- Population migration toward humid areas
- Anarchical occupation of natural reserves and destruction of biodiversity
- Exploitation of forests to obtain resources

2-1-2

- Increase funds/money for agriculture (more than 15% of budgets should be allocated to agriculture)
- Diversify profitable and productive agricultural techniques in the short term
- Mechanize agriculture in Africa
- Intensify agricultural research in Africa

2-2

Governments should:

- Encourage reforestation around the world
- Value waste treatment and recovery
- Raise people's awareness about the issues and the benefits of environmental protection
- Promote ecotourism and responsible tourism in southern countries

.....

CHINA C238

2-1-1

Without action it may not suitable for human life.

2-1-2

I have no idea as well. Maybe it should start from governments, which should increase capital investment, strengthen policy implementation and choose good personnel, execute well, etc.

2-2

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.....

NAMIBIA E1024

2-1-1

I forsee conflicts over food resources, Increased corruption within government systems, slow development rate, neglected environmental concerns because who will worry about conservation when they are hungry? I forsee

efforts to ensuring sustainable development diverted to securing food for the nation at any cost.

2-1-2

We all need to encourage diversification of livelihoods. e.g. people who are purely crop and livestock farmers could invest in summer and winter crops, wildlife , tourism interventions etc as means of securing income and thus food resources. And also to act as contingency plans, say there is flood and most crops are flooded away, then people will be able to benefit from livestock and / or wildlife products. Some species are more adapted to droughts than others. We all need to advocate for livelihood diversification and try to change our mind sets in favour of today's environmental conditions.

2-2

We could all invest in green incentives especially for our under developed African continent, We could advocate for solar energy, for wind power etc. and promote sustainable development in our continent.

.....

Michael Jones SWEDEN E345

2-1-1

Food scarcity, civil unrest, population migration and population decline in the short term creating opportunity to restore land capacity to absorb CO2. Hard to put a time limit on it. Restoration of land health needs to be accompanied by wholesale switch to green energy.

2-1-2

We can't stop it, its gone too far. We can prepare for the crisis and develop innovative ways of producing food based on permaculture and agroecological principles that restore land health and increase capacity of land to sequester CO2. Governments can also invest a great deal more in the development of renewable energy to reduce overall level of CO2 emission.

2-2

Governments can enhance the capacity of society to understand the magnitude of the crises we face by encouraging the application of complexity science to environmental problems. The financial and institutional systems that govern human activity and human uses of natural resources are largely based on the false assumption that nature works through cause-effect relationships. The natural world is complex and unpredictable. We cannot manage the environment if we continue to view it as machinery that can be engineered to provide an endless supply of goods and services for human livelihood. A paradigm shift from simple to complex system thinking will help us to re-organise after the crisis of collapse and put society on a better foundation for sustainable development.

.....

Trisha Kehaulani Watson-Sproat USA E346

2-1-1

We already have a severe lack of food security here in Hawai'i. This situation will only worsen. GMO companies have bought most of the agricultural land and they do not produce food here. They only use the land and resources for research crops. Further, they are severely polluting the resources. Their economic impact has devastated the agricultural industry and other communities here, and most agricultural experts are predicting that the food agricultural industry will be completely dead here within 20 years. If this is not addressed, there will be even less food production and food security here in Hawai'i in 10 years.

2-1-2

We need to put land and resources (i.e., water) into food production. This not only creates food security, but it creates social and economic stability. It improves health and well-being in communities. We need to ban GMO experimental crops. We need to place restrictions on the use of chemicals used by industrial agriculture. We need to require GMO companies to do environmental assessments. We have to allow communities to feed themselves and to be healthy. The dominance of chemical seed companies in Hawaii has had a devastating impact on our communities, food security, and resource management.

2-2

Food and water are linked here, as with anywhere. We need to put water back into food production. With increasing droughts and other impacts from climate change, we need to be planning and prioritizing our natural resources better than we are right now. We need to control and manage land use better, as to better product our oceans and water resources. We need to establish protected areas that allow for communities to pursue healthy and sustainable livelihoods; too often protected areas are too aggressive and fail to consider the needs of local and indigenous communities. Improving resources requires everyone; we need to create conservation plans that create central roles for communities and their needs.

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INDIA E562

2-1-1

Food shortage will be severe

2-1-2

Good planning and implementation

2-2

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INDIA E601

2-1-1

Anarchy and chaos. The immediate manifestation of this problem is resource inequality, and urban-rural disparity.

2-1-2

Drastic and prioritized increase in government focus, involvement and expenditure in the regions farthest from cities, to make these far-flung regions self-sustainable and resource surplus zones.

2-2

Government has to stretch to its fullest length (touch its toes!). Currently it is centre-heavy (both at state and central seats of power). if govt can make the turnabout, everything will follow suit.

.....
INDIA E650

2-1-1

Polluted ground water due to over fertilization and use of pesticides, reduced ground water, polluted surface water systems, increasing social conflicts

2-1-2

Good equitable governance that continues to strengthen democracy at the local level. empowering and structural support of small farmers to increase productivity of their land without damaging the environment.

2-2

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USA E762

2-1-1

It is likely that significant changes will have to be made by people that depend on subsistence resources for their food sources. At it's current state, there have been significant changes in subsistence availability over the last 10 years that I can foresee worsening into the futures.

2-1-2

I'm not sure. Food security is a hard issue to tackle.

2-2

.....
PAKISTAN E790

2-1-1

Diminishing of food growing and food supply resources resulting in increase in food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition especially in poor and vulnerable communities.

2-1-2

Awareness on issues of ecology and climate change and how it effects food growing and supply resources like land, water, sea, forest etc. Restructuring of food supply systems. Policy activism on land reforms and redistribution of resources. Campaigns against industrial globalized agriculture, corporate farming, GM cropping, industrial monoculture etc. Policy advocacy to stop hegemonic globalization, agro-based MNCs and agree-business. Support bio-diverse, organic and local food systems as they contribute both to mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

2-2

Climate change is severely effecting Pakistan and other countries of South Asian region. To address the issue, wider collaborative efforts are needed at the national and regional level on the notion of ecological democracy i.e. democratic relationship between human beings and nature, as well as an equitable distribution of nature's resources among human beings within a nation and between nations. The notion also address the issues of ecological crisis, environment, global warming, food security etc.

.....

Harison Randrianasolo MADAGASCAR E832

2-1-1

Increasing Poverty - loss of cultivable terrain - loss of species

2-1-2

- Diversify source of food. Allocate more fund to improve agricultural practice//7 - Each country should be honest on their activity. Reinforcing Police at the border such as customs, Forestry responsible Entering and Going out. Reinforcing application of

2-2

"Traffic of wildlife": Flora and especially fauna are from my country. We are part of CITES. Seems like most of the exported fauna went to China/Thailand/Nairobi. But my great concerns is these biodiversity will end up at a Zoo or as pet trade for someone in Europa and America, which are also part of CITES party mostly. If someone want to buy, then someone try to have the subject.

.....

NEW ZEALAND E889

2-1-1

Slow down the pace of privitization of staple food crops and improve Quality of fresh food that is not produced through the agro-chemical and GMO processes is diminishing -

2-1-2

Halt privatisation of water - allocate greater resources to cleaning waterways

2-2

-

.....

SPAIN E910

2-1-1

A food crisis would be the most dramatic consequence. This deterioration, however, also affects the social and economic fabric of regions that depend most on fishing, agriculture, animal breeding... (specially the most artisanal and vulnerable ones), leading to a premature abandoning of the activity, no generational replacement and the consequent impoverishment of these regions and increase in migration.

2-1-2

A new model of management and governance based on sustainability is both possible and necessary. The challenge is to restore trust in the fishing-agricultural-animal breeding sector and the State. In order to generate trust it is necessary to work with the actual sector and with the state on participative processes based on dialogue. In these processes it is necessary to incorporate principles of transparency, representation, participation ... to build up a culture of dialogue focused on trust and joint responsibility.

2-2

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USA E943

2-1-1

Crop yields will begin to decline, prices will grow, people will starve, social crises will grow. Democratic institutions will be threatened.

2-1-2

Fresh water availability will increasingly decline, crop yields will suffer, social crises will grow. Democratic institutions will be threatened

2-2

The human race faces several interlinked, global resource management problems. These are presently coming to a head baring any key technological or other intervention.

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【Comments from who select Lifestyles as the #8 concern】

Douglas Fischer USA 175

2-1-1

Global economic collapse, worsened quality of life, more strike and conflict.

2-1-2

Put a price on largely externalized costs, esp. carbon pollution.

2-2

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.....
FRANCE 044F

2-1-1

Overexploitation of renewable and non renewable resources where the need to maximize short term profits is favored by overconsumption and planned obsolescence.

2-1-2

Raise awareness of people so that they can better choose products they consume, value the industries which practice a sustainable approach and local trade.

2-2

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.....
GUINEA-BISSAU 097S

2-1-1

This situation will cause major environmental degradation because it tends to increase the consumption of energy and natural resources, especially biodiversity services and resources. In our region, this situation tends to intensify with population growth, its increasing concentration in the coastal zone, and globalization, which tends to equate the way of life to that of the West.

2-1-2

Adopt and cherish our traditional lifestyles, which are better adapted to our environmental context, and value traditional knowledge and practices. Likewise, adopt good practices for the use and management of natural resources in all areas of economic development.

2-2

In coastal countries such as Guinea-Bissau (partly comprising islands), which is one of the Small Island States, the enormous vulnerability to rising sea levels is highlighted. Guinea-Bissau is a very shallow country with a coastal plain that is very susceptible to the influence of rising sea levels.

.....
ARGENTINA 119S

2-1-1

I do not have any expectations for a change of lifestyle, because I do not see any concrete measures that are tending to reduce consumption. On the contrary, modern societies promote unnecessary and extreme consumption on a daily basis.

2-1-2

In the first place, the upper and middle classes should be more austere, and should primarily change the economic paradigm for marketing and publicity: a reduction in consuming publicity. In the second place, it is essential to reduce the accumulation of capital, the product of globalization, so that the offer may come from distinct sources. Then, if the patterns of the globalized market change, consumption customs will change.

2-2

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CHINA C005

2-1-1

The continued pursuit of lifestyles that have created environmental issues would lead to a worsening of the

problems.

2-1-2

There should be reasonable guidance on social values.

2-2

Impose a carbon tax.

.....

CHINA C116

2-1-1

Earth resources are limited, so we must advocate energy conservation and emissions reduction, and put an end to waste.

2-1-2

Reduce vehicle travel, conduct clean plate campaigns, and don't waste water and electricity.

2-2

Significantly increase the fuel oil tax.

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CHINA C296

2-1-1

Resources would be exhausted.

2-1-2

Environmental protection and energy conservation

2-2

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.....

TOMASZ ZYLICZ POLAND E031

2-1-1

Increased pressure

2-1-2

Global agreement on limiting the use of the environment

2-2

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UK E072

2-1-1

Increasing population size coupled with higher lifestyle expectations results in increasing demands on environmental resources including land and water, coupled with increased pollution leading to climate change, loss of biodiversity etc. Unless the population stabilises and reduces consumption, then in 10 years time there will be less space for wildlife, more pollution, the populations of more species will have decreased in size or species will have gone extinct, increased risk of climate change, and a planet with less resources and human and wildlife populations at greater risk.

2-1-2

Consider the impact of our individual actions Stop wasting - unplug electrical equipment that is not needed, reduce water consumption, reduce our reliance on motorised vehicles, reduce consumption of throwaway convenience goods. Petition the government for sustainable consumption - make sure homes have water conservation measures inbuilt, reduced electrical/heating requirements, sustainable sources of energy e.g. solar, stop tarmac over every bit of green in cities, reduce packaging, make more efficient use of urban land to minimise environmental impact, re-design the planning system so that the needs of wildlife, resource use etc is included in large- and small-scale planning decisions, increase sustainable energy resources, reduce reliance on fossil-fuel, basically use common sense! Many factors relating to National strategies have to come from the government, but democratic governments must take into account the wishes of the populace if they are to stay in governance. Unfortunately, these issues simply aren't on many people's personal agendas.

2-2

It's not rocket science. The future and wellbeing of the human race is dependant on stable and diverse environmental resources. Our over-use is putting the lives of every species, including humans, at risk.

2-1-1

Consumerism and globalization raises, level of environmental diversity and identities declines

2-1-2

Change social motivation patterns in society.

2-2

2-1-1

The environment will have many problems because people do not care about environment

2-1-2

Education at all levels New laws New taxes for people who damage the environment

2-2

There are many problems in my country but the principal one is that most of the people do not care about the environment.

2-1-1

Our lifestyles are based on values and principles that guide our every day actions. Those values guiding the current global society are causing a broad disconnection of human beings from Nature. The predominant global lifestyle needs an exponential economic growth in a world that has finite capabilities to process our wastes and to provide us with all the resources needed in that kind of growth. If this issue keeps going further, more people would not perceive that their lives depend on ecological processes, and would do actions and would take decisions affecting those vital processes on which human life relies on. Based on this, it would be expected to see in the next ten years: • an increased use of natural resources beyond their sustainable use rates; • an increased deposition of wastes into the environment, including CO2, affecting ecosystems and human health; • more ecosystems overstepping functioning thresholds and hence affecting ecosystem services needed for human welfare.

2-1-2

As individuals: a) to limit our levels of consumption and waste disposal. b) to investigate and realise the links between nature and our welfare; for example, to recognise all those things needed to enjoy tap water in our houses, that include a catchment area with certain degree of conservation. c) to prioritise intrinsic values over extrinsic ones. As global society: a) to develop a new economic system that recognises the physical and ecological limits of our world.

2-2

2-1-1

The most impacts will be seen outside of Germany in foreign countries (impacts on resources, damage of forests, climate change)

2-1-2

We have to change the lifestyles because the lifestyles of the western world are adopted worldwide. It is important to improve efficiency and applied technologies, but also to reduce the consumption (sufficiency), e.g. in the case of the average consumption of meat.

2-2

2-1-1

Worsening environment, increasing differences and conflicts in the population.

2-1-2

Change our lifestyles, decrease consumption concientiously.

2-2

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PAUL HOFSETH NORWAY E211

2-1-1

Norways territory may be less exposed than others,hence my restrained use of the danger clock as applied at home- which you explicitly asked for. All countries are tied together by international specialization and trade, however so global developments will hit us as well. In a hundred-year perspective, resources will not necessarily run out. Technology will help, and the price mechanism will make some factors too expensive so that the poorest will go without. This in turn means that overuse and environmental damage can give rise to social unrest.

2-1-2

Consumption needs to be channeled to labour-and skills-intensive rather than resource-intensive goods and services. Some can be done by individuals, much must be done by local authorities, countries and countries acting together. Examples of collective action: installation of more resource effective infrastructure, introduction of greener taxes and charges. Less tax on labour and services which we do want, correspondingly more tax on environmental burdens which one does not want.

2-2

Population growth multiplied by direct and indirect consumption remains a major global challenge. Japans preparations and experience with a society with fewer people can set an example for others on how a soft landing can be managed. For the climate, biodiversity and pollution challenges it is important not to take measures gaining one and damaging another. Some forms of first-generation biofuel is one example. Nature is one, not a set of different devices that can be adjusted in isolation one by one.

.....

USA E291

2-1-1

Our current lifestyles presume that we can live our lives with impunity and any environmental destruction or degradation can/will be solved by technology. This mentality is so pervasive that I believe it will allow every last natural area to be defiled, every water body to be polluted and every living species to be exploited or sacrificed for the sake of human entitlement . . . not necessity, but an attitude that we are not accountable for the impacts we impose on Nature while seeking fulfillment according the the Corporate America model.

2-1-2

We need to factor in the costs of environmental services that are currently free; we need education to train folks about these services and what the overall costs are in terms of replacement of these services, healthcare costs that will skyrocket with environmental degradation; and we need to find a more sustainable model for the future. Using the GDP/GNP cannot continue to reign. Corporations need to take greater responsibility for their impacts without passing those fees directly to consumers. We need to invite conversations about current and impending environmental issues into our nightly/daily news and conversations.

2-2

Corporate America and the now Global Economy should take a greater role in managing our planetary resources. However, it will take a monumental movement to get the masses to understand the extent of the control and impacts these companies have on our futures.

.....

GERMANY E297

2-1-1

The lifestyle of most germans (and other people in developed countries) will have destroyed most primary forest, global warming will have increased dramatically, poverty in poorer regions will have increased, water resources will be vanishing

2-1-2

People need to change the careless way of consumption they are used to and need to consider the environmental consequences of their daily decisions when buying products. The government needs to

intervene to make it easier for people to understand and decide which products are better for the environment, and that waste is not an option. The basic condition needs to change from we need to sell/buy more and more to earn more money to a responsible way of consumption, and the government should bring actions forward to make that possible, eg. via tax regulations.

2-2

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Jake Rice CANADA E334

2-1-1

As more of hte planet industrialized, consumption of goods - and concomitant drain on natural resources and demand for energy will increase. THis will accellerate ALL environmental conservation and sustainability concerns. Moreover, with current patterns of development it is likely to result in even greater inequite of distirbution of wealth with more negative impacts on social stability and environmental sustainability

2-1-2

Consume less and consume more wisely. Demand products that are certified sustainable, and that are designed to last decades, not seasons. Have purchase costs reflect lifecycle costs to the planet of the product being purchased.

2-2

.....

Marilyn Mehlmann SWEDEN E388

2-1-1

A steady or growing worsening of problems aggravated by over-consumption, eg CO2, other pollution, inequality, social unrest, diseases-of-affluence, exclusion.

2-1-2

1. Lead by example: adopt an increasingly sustainable lifestyle; publicize 2. Support learning for sustainable development or learning for responsible living as one of the new SDGs 3. Support education based on the SDGs in all schools as well as the informal sector 4. Introduce legislation to secure all consumers' rights to products that do no harm, thus outlawing at least the most damaging products 5. Support investigative journalism with a positive slant, emphasizing the personal and collective benefits of a responsible lifestyle

2-2

Support local monetary systems that complement national and international systems. Support legislation to encourage the growth of complementary monetary systems. Support CSA and slow-food movements. Support local small-scale agriculture, agroforestry, and permaculture. Remove all support for fossil fuels and monolithic monocultural agriculture.

.....

GERMANY E391

2-1-1

Scarce resources will be depleted and conflicts in developing world worsened due to continued demand in developed world

2-1-2

Less consume; sustainable lifestyle; consider global implications of local actions

2-2

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DENMARK E428

2-1-1

Even more extreme scare resources and climate change

2-1-2

Build in excercise and nuitirtion in urganisation

2-2

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USA E438

2-1-1

In ten years, not much. Increased division of wealthy and poor and all respects, including environmental access

2-1-2

Improvements to our legal, tax and welfare systems

2-2

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CHINA E451

2-1-1

Fewer resources, inflation, worse pollution, civil unrest.

2-1-2

Change our mentality of what prosperity looks like: buy experiences, not things. if you must buy things, buy them to last, not for the weekend. Incorporate carbon and water prices into products for the real price - would make us think before consuming.

2-2

.....
Thomas Abeli ITALY E483

2-1-1

Maintenance of Lifestyles inhibit the development of a rational environmental policy. I foresee too slow changes in the approach to environmental issues compared to the speed of changes. Loss of habitats and consequent loss of species.

2-1-2

A strategic policy oriented toward a correct management of the conflicts between lifestyles and environmental issues in a long-term perspective, instead of a short term next election policy. Practically speaking an effective legislation and an effective control system would be needed.

2-2

.....
Ciccaglione Sonja ITALY E491

2-1-1

Lost of resources - increment of the pollution - breakdown of the provision, and demand for more energy production, eg by nuclear, in order to obtain the power supply necessary to hold such exponential un-sustainable lifestyle, with all the consequences that such technology will bring

2-1-2

By developing a better information campaign about the proper use of the utilities that is not limited only to a commercial aired on television from time to time. - incentives for those who recycle and consume less, plus an effective communication of their existence to the public. - Involvement of the family of the students that get instruction by the schools

2-2

.....
SPAIN E526

2-1-1

Environmental damage

2-1-2

Restrict consumption

2-2

2-1-1

Excessive consumption is likely to stay still or to increase in Western Europe and in the rest of the world given faulty economic mandates that only consider GDP growth. This will lead (is leading) to worrying depletion of renewable (e.g. fisheries) and non-renewable (e.g. oil) resources with multiple indirect effects: species' extinctions, ecological shifts, global warming, etc.

2-1-2

I think moving towards economic 'degrowth', specially in overdeloped countries (those who consume the most) is a must. That implies adapting to live within the physical and biological boundaries of the Planet or living with less material facilities (objects) and reduced consumption for a reasonable material well-being. Another desirable step forward would be decoupling economic growth from the consumption of natural resources and the production of waste (achieving sustainable development). Finally, the replacement of misleading economic indicators to measure contries' success, such as the GDP by other indicators that include social and environmental impacts of our activities such as the Human Development Index or the Ecological Footprint are also much needed.

2-2

2-1-1

Increasing inequality Increasing allergies to food (due to pesticides) Climate change impacts will be worse

2-1-2

Germans have to cut down on consumption More organic farming and GMO labeling More aggressive energy efficiency

2-2

2-1-1

Issue is global so that even if there is change in a country or region, other countries may benefit from an absence of change. Also lifestyles in the developing world need to improve creating inequalities which complicate the politics of lifestyle changes when they impact on economic growth.

2-1-2

Mainstream the wellbeing paradigm (Sen/Sarcozy report) as opposed to the growth/ GDP model. Work on the political economy of green growth at national and international levels - including green trade

2-2

In addition to species extinctions reference could be made to loss of genetic diversity due to agriculture, aquaculture, pollution, invasive species, etc. as this diversity is crucial to resilience to climate change.

2-1-1

The ecological footprint of Singapore will expand far beyond its boundaries. E.g. the import of sand for construction and land reclamation in Singapore will lead to environmental degradation in other parts of the world where the sand is dredged.

2-1-2

Public education, reform public policy and tax structure to encourage behavioural change

2-2

2-1-1

Excessive consumption of resources and energy agriculture and land use without regard for the environment

2-1-2

A lower consumption of resources and energy A bigger respect and awareness for environmental problems and biodiversity crisis

2-2

.....

Alexander NIKOL'SKII RUSSIA E821

2-1-1

I foresee the worst scenario of nature and society evolution

2-1-2

To change a lifestyles in majority country

2-2

It is necessary a realization of absolute dependence humanity from the plant and animal world

.....

Jeffrey Sayer AUSTRALIA E848

2-1-1

Resource depletion and declining quality of life

2-1-2

Education and government policies

2-2

.....

Benoit Martimort-Asso FRANCE E919

2-1-1

Without significant change in our lifetime in the coming years, we will increase environmental problems and social problems and lose a lot of opportunity to implement sustainable development in a peaceful and collaborative way.

2-1-2

Have a mix between personal and institutional change at the various level. Rethinking our what a good life means and be less dependant of the money indicator i.e recognize value of non monetary links

2-2

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PERRY POLAR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO E936

2-1-1

There will be continued over consumption of mainly imported foods and products. This will lead to a worsening of the foreign exchange situation and possibly negative economic and social effects. There will be significant solid waste creation and no serious efforts towards recycling to alleviate the problem.

2-1-2

There would need for systems which force persons into recycling. Efforts should also be placed on promoting the purchase of local fresh products and biodegradable packaging.

2-2

The issue of urban form and land is also a critical issue. There must be policy to encourage compact cities and minimize urban sprawl.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K001

2-1-1

If excessive consumption continues at the same speed, carbon emission and energy consumption will remarkably be increased.

2-1-2

In educational system, discussion on environment should actively be made in order to consider the current life style. And the society should have the change of perception that excessive consumption is not a

desirable thing.

2-2

The change of perception is necessary based on environmental education.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K006

2-1-1

Modern life style - massive production, consumption and disposal leads to depletion of resource, food and energy. And aggravation of climate change also leads to environmental disaster, degraded ecosystem, disease spread, drought and a shortage of food. Electric Power Policy focusing demand is related with nuclear power plant policy. Nuclear Power policy has many risks such operation extension of old NPPs, and construction of new NPPs. There is a risk of the accident in the NPP all the time. Moreover, it produces local conflicts such as construction of electricity tower.

2-1-2

1.. We can change our life styles and emphasize the ecological values for circulation, co-exist and consideration on our ecosystem. We can establish low-carbon economy. During the process, the role of the government is very important. Also, environmental organization representing civil groups should participate in a decision-making process.

2. Demand management can reduce energy consumption. The government should actively establish an objective of green gas reduction and conduct it.

3. We should establish distributed energy system at a local level. The national government can also support independence of energy system of the local government. The local government has to discover a new way how to use renewable energy in our lives.

2-2

Despite the effort to solve environmental problems such as climate change, many developing countries and some countries including South Korea which aims only to development and economic growth repeat the same mistake that destroys the environment. Of course, it destroys the environment and the Earth.

Climate change and air pollution such as high ultra - micro find dust is a global issue. These problems cannot be solved without the role of the government which emphasizes in the environment. People are in grey situation such as poisonous chemical, dangerous food and destructive civil engineering project, meat consumption and enormous cars in the street. Especially nuclear power energy is highly probable to human extinction.

Human should change. Civilization should change. I don't know it can come true.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K008

2-1-1

Without the change of the way of life seeking for development and convenience, we will suffer from environmental problems such as climate change. Moreover, we will be affected not only by the problems of home country but also by the neighboring countries' one. Especially, the improvement of the way of life such as electricity use is necessary because it is closely related with nuclear power issues.

2-1-2

The government and nation should have an environmental way of thinking. The public should not turn its face away from environmental problems. Environmental policy should have compulsion at an worldwide level, not a suggestion as a form of international treaty.

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA K023

2-1-1

The class polarization and social conflict will become critical with bigger poverty all over the world. A number of criminal cases will increase. In this situation, environmental problems will be irreversible.

2-1-2

1. The change of way of thinking

2. Practical environmental education campaign

2-2

Environmental problems can solve based on the cooperation with the government and the public. During all process of policymaking, execution and monitoring, public participation should be guaranteed. Based on global citizenship, the public should consider and participate in the environmental problems as the global issues, not as the local and individual one. Not only to solve the external phenomenon, the change of thinking and a way of life is essential for solving environmental problems.

.....

Shin, Kyung-jun SOUTH KOREA K030

2-1-1

If there is no change in a way of life, especially in energy consumption, it is highly likely to have nuclear power plant accidents in our future.

2-1-2

Nuclear power plants should be directly shut down.

2-2

A policy maker with an environmental viewpoint is necessary. Also, from the childhood, the environmental conscious should be raised by public education.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K034

2-1-1

Energy depletion or the upsurge in energy price will lead to discomfort of our lives.

2-1-2

Set up a long-run policy for energy supply

2-2

A specific area cannot deal with environmental problems. Environmental problems can be only solved with a cooperation of every area such as economy, politics and environment.

.....

Ki, Jeehye SOUTH KOREA K035

2-1-1

- 1. Resource depletion and waste management problem
 - It is very hard to find a landfill site to bury the waste
 - The land will be polluted when wastes are buried in the site
 - Air will be aggravated with trash incineration.
- 2. Failure on control between human desire and natural resource
 - Social economic system will be formed based on continuous consumption

2-1-2

- 1. Introduction of consumption tax in an ecological text
 - : Collect consumption tax minus annual saving out of individual income which is considered as latent consumption
- 2. Take an integral approach between social and natural science in order to find a human desire and teach the citizen how to control the desire
 - : Give an incentive to the citizen who took the courses, which can be used for public healthcare service in checkup and long term care system for the elderly

2-2

- 1. From the age of 5, children should have environmental education in order to aknowledge that human is a part of the nature
- 2. In public education system, environmental education or training course should be mandatory.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K045

2-1-1

Excessive energy consumption based on nuclear power energy is a severe threat on our society.

2-1-2

Damage for humans and environmental destruction will become a serious social problem. And a shutdown of

old nuclear power plants will become a big social issue in our society.

2-2

People's attitude to participate in energy saving and to practice is important. One Less Nuclear Power Plant Campaign in Seoul, South Korea is a good example. Also, the government should actively develop an alternative-recycle energy in substitute for fossil fuel.

.....

Woo sun hee SOUTH KOREA K048

2-1-1

All necessary items, including energy, to be needed to sustain peoples' lives will be subject to trade. Energy will be monopolized by the wealthy and developed country so the country which has energy can control and even destroy the global economic order. Energy will become another weapon.

2-1-2

Considering the amount of expectant energy production, the volume-rated energy system needs to be partly conducted. For example, in the present energy system, people said; I paid an electricity fee, so I will use it as much as my payment. However, if assigned the amount of energy we use, we should save the energy within the boundary. Also, within this system, energy sharing-culture will be established.

2-2

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SOUTH KOREA K052

2-1-1

Aggravation of environmental pollution will make it impossible for human to make an ordinary life.

2-1-2

It is necessary to encourage the public to change into an environmental lifestyle. Also, the enterprises should develop new technology and energy which do not harm the environment.

2-2

With the development of technology and service in modern society, the amount of CO2 and other pollutants released by individual will soak. However, unfortunately, it is impossible to change the present life style. I suggest that the government and enterprise should develop a new technology which can provide a better service and less pollutant.

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SOUTH KOREA K055

2-1-1

Environmental pollution will lead to conflict all over the world.

2-1-2

Environmental issues should be dealt with in every area, not just with economic factors. In order to change the publics' view point, advertisement and campaign are necessary. Also, institutional regulations on the enterprises are good to reduce unnecessary consumption during the working process.

2-2

Principle of emotional appeal doesn't work anymore. More control and forceful measure may be the only solution for solving environmental problems.

【Comments from who select Global Warming Measures as the #9 concern】

Mr David Mole UK 071

2-1-1

Increasingly costly erratic weather events (especially flooding), worsening effects on biodiversity, failure to grasp low carbon opportunity for the re-skilling Lik economy and attracting investment.

2-1-2

Lobby political representatives for a global climate deal in 2015, including a global carbon price. Support companies and products that reduce emissions, support renewable energy and smart use of energy, eg. Smart making at home.

2-2

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CHINA C056

2-1-1

Coastal cities may be submerged by the sea.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon dioxide emissions, reduce the number of automobiles, and use clean energy.

2-2

Develop renewable energy sources.

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CHINA C060

2-1-1

It would become warmer in China, sea level would rise in ten years, and the weather would be very hot.

2-1-2

More planting, more afforestation, energy conservation and emissions reduction

2-2

Develop high energy-efficient technology.

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- CHINA C070

2-1-1

Natural disasters would take place more frequently.

2-1-2

Protect the environment

2-2

Develop power-saving technology.

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- CHINA C081

2-1-1

The weather would be extremely hot, sea levels would rise and submerge cities.

2-1-2

Reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

2-2

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CHINA C186

2-1-1

There would be fewer available resources, or reserves could even be exhausted.

2-1-2

Attach importance to preserving resources and the environment and develop and seek alternative resources.

2-2

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CHINA C263

2-1-1

People may die because of the heat.

2-1-2

Reduce vehicle exhaust emissions.

2-2

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2-1-1

The difference will not be huge over the next 10 years. However, the cumulative difference over the next century will be catastrophic.

2-1-2

Reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases.

2-2

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2-1-1

Dramatic change of the environment and climate which will influence the economy (e.g. agriculture) and eventually the stability of the society. Many poor people will suffer and the general life style will be changed. We will see wars and movement of people since the climate change introduced via the global warming will change the basic condition to life in certain areas. Natural disaster events will increase and harm people and economy.

2-1-2

The measures to reduce the global warming are known and must be implemented as quickly as possible on global scale: - replace the conventional (oil/coal/gas-based) energy supply (for electricity, heat, mobility) by renewables - to do this: introduce the CO2 tax world wide with suitable tax level in order to harm not the economy but to push for renewables - if this is done on world wide level, the economy will not suffer

2-2

Fristly: Global Warming Measures are closely linked to Climate Change. Therefore, from my point of view I can tick both when ask to fill the doom clock. Climate Change is visible, the global warming measures are the action to counteract this effect. In general, the environmental problems are clearly caused by mankind. Therefore, the question must be addressed: How many people can live on earth without destroying or harm the basis of the mankind? Here a note: The earth environment will change but the earth will survive and renew (but maybe without mankind) as did in the past million years several times. The mankind must be much more sensitive to the different timelines: the period of one human age and the environmental/earth age. The sense of sustainability must be promoted much more to change the mind set of people and generate awareness of the importance of the environment in the long scale.

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2-1-1

In the next ten years, I feel there will be increased levels of migration in poor countries as a result of environmental degradation. This is likely to occur no matter what happens in terms of political decision-making.

2-1-2

I unfortunately do not understand the climate-change deniers and why they hold those positions. So long as there is a strong lobby against action on climate change, little will happen. The actions of individuals is too limited to make a difference, and so we don't take any of the actions.

2-2

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2-1-1

I believe we are in the early stages of ecological transformation - with major shifts advancing, and our environment becoming less and less recognizable. I believe these changes will create a few winners (e.g., Canada and Russia) and many losers (e.g., Syria, Nepal, and Ethiopia). Major social unrest will follow ecological disruption.

2-1-2

I believe that we are committed to significant environmental and economic impacts for several centuries or millennia, regardless of our actions at this point. Our choice now is how do we slow the rate and extent of change, as well as how we adjust and prepare for additional changes. Most of decisions and investments now

appear to be focused on business as usual practices, so that the conceptual and economic transformations necessary to match the environmental transformations around us are not occurring.

2-2

There are signs of progress and hope, but there are more examples of poor, even regressive behavior. I am curious about how quickly we can transform ourselves.

.....

POLAND E192

2-1-1

Increased number of extreme weather events, further changes in precipitation (plus or minus) and temperature (increasing)

2-1-2

All of us must change ways of our lives. We must stop to use environment in selfish way (not taking into account needs of other peoples and nations): overuse of energy, water and materials. All partners (delivering goods, selling them and consumers) must start to think about consequences of each decision: materials used in the production process, packaging, transport, recycling, and so on.

2-2

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USA E256

2-1-1

All of the usual consequences routinely cited for climate change.

2-1-2

Regulate carbon emissions.

2-2

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Robert K. Vincent USA E358

2-1-1

In 10 years I foresee a reduction in food production and extreme weather conditions (storms and high and low temperature anomalies), and this area (American Midwest) is a big food production area for the world.

2-1-2

We need an international program to develop thermal infrared hyperspectral sensors that can detect methane in the atmosphere down to no less than half a ppm, and image those anomalies to find faults and edges of continental shelves where methane is leaking out. Then we need an international program to encourage large petroleum companies to drill horizontally and landward of escaping methane to produce the natural gas normally blocked by methane hydrates so that they cannot escape into the ocean or atmosphere anymore as the hydrates melt, and use this methane to sell as fuel. It will pay for itself and avoid the acceleration in global warming that geologists have observed in ice cores and sediment cores from past periods and eons when there was evidence of methane hydrate melting. We must also stop the burning of coal and replace it with burning of methane, wind energy, and solar energy. Satellite remote sensing needs to be developed for finding melting methane hydrates and monitoring the subsequent remedial actions (production of methane for fuel that is normally blocked by impermeable methane hydrates, instead of letting methane escape into the ocean or air as the methane hydrates melt).

2-2

If we stop burning coal, we also will improve air quality, especially in China and India, which will save hundreds of millions of lives world-wide from lung diseases. Surface water reservoirs must be protected by lowering phosphate input to lakes and rivers, and satellite remote sensing should be used to monitor both the excess phosphorous and the cyanobacteria that grow in surface reservoirs that have too much phosphorous in the water. That technology already exists, but is under-utilized.

.....

BURKINA FASO E415

2-1-1

If nothing is done in the next coming years, ecosystems will severely been affected by losing their capacities of

resilience at all the levels whereas the dependance of humans on them will increase (land productivity, cattle, forestry production, infrastructure, water resources, lifestyle, etc.); That means that Ecosystems based Adaptation will definitely be extremely low and increasingly no effective anymore.

2-1-2

Have ecosystems in good health, mainly Protected Areas which can offer plenty of natural solutions against the global changes - Decrease the occurrence and the strength of the sources of global warming. all the actors must be involved and decisions made must be binding for all the parties - Opportunities of alternative sources of energy, based on renewable and clean ones must deeply investigated and promoted.

2-2

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USA E770

2-1-1

US impact on global warming measures is significant by both its impact on climate change and by the example we set. If our country continues refusing to participate in international mitigation measures and agreements, worldwide mitigation measures are less likely to be adopted by other countries. We will continue to see climate change projections and climate conditions worsen as CO2 levels continue to rise.

2-1-2

I think we must attack on multiple levels--educating students so we eventually have a more climate-literate society, encouraging local governments to take action, and conducting local or smaller scale outreach to convey to adults how climate change and mitigation are important to their situation and geographic area (more personalized info and examples). and we must pressure national leaders into acting. We also need to somehow convey that environmental stewardship is not a drain on the economy--it creates jobs and also contributes to our economy. So often mitigation is couched as too expensive to enact. Perhaps more economic research could convince leaders (and the public) that it's too expensive NOT to mitigate. Although I also realize that research alone will not convince all, and thus, also encourage work to further identify impediments to public and leadership awareness so these can be addressed.

2-2

I do feel that globally, a huge underlying factor (perhaps the main factor?) driving climate change and many other environmental problems is human population growth. Related to that is the terrible example of very consumptive lifestyles that first world countries set, and that many developing nations aspire to. Our planet cannot support its current population if everyone consumed like we do in the US. I hope humans eventually realize that fewer people mean better lifestyles for all. And that societies are able to adapt and thrive with shrinking populations and aging populaces, since that is what it will take to slow and reverse the human population explosion.

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Brian Heap UK E930

2-1-1

Serious increase in extreme weather events.

2-1-2

Reduce fossil fuel use and overconsumption.

2-2

Sustainable consumption needs to be promoted.

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Joyashree Roy INDIA E962

2-1-1

More increase in fossil fuel use. human wellbeing loss.

2-1-2

There is need for mandatory global policy and national commitments

2-2

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TAIWAN T013

2-1-1

Effective mitigation policies are not proposed.
It will be impossible to control CO2 emissions in ten years, and climate change will worsen.
Countermeasures should be proposed after integration by administrative departments.

2-1-2

1. Due to the controversies surrounding nuclear electricity generation and renewable energy generation, mitigation policies on CO2 are not able to yield effective results. The government should therefore host a national energy conference to reach a public consensus on future energy policies and CO2 mitigation policies.
2. The administrative department has checked and ratified policy responses, and subordinate departments should propose action plans and ensure effective implementation.

2-2

1. Environmental protection relies on the education of the young. Raise everyone's awareness of environmental problems. 2. New technology will result in new thoughts and the discovery of new solutions. It will help if we maintain a positive attitude.

.....

TAIWAN T020

2-1-1

If the environmental problems cannot be solved, they might cause more damage and affect the living environment quality of the next generation.

2-1-2

CO2 emissions reduction and energy saving; use fewer disposable chopsticks; plant more trees; cherish water resources; love the earth, and attach great importance to environmental protection; use more renewable energy.

2-2

Garbage dumping and waste water are serious problems now. The sewage event shows that in order to prevent trouble, a lot of illegal manufacturers fail to dispose of sewage in accordance with the regulations. It shows that we must strengthen our environmental protection awareness. Finding out solutions for nuclear power is another urgent matter.

【Comments from who select Environment and Economy as the #10 concern】

USA 010

2-1-1

I live in San Diego, CA where water is already scarce. I see less water, more heat (will probably need air condition which we don't need now). I feel the economy and quality of life will suffer as a result.

2-1-2

We need to vote for leaders who have the courage to tell us the truth: that we need to spend more on these issues and also make lifestyle changes. But in the end we will benefit greatly. By we, I mean our descendants of course!

2-2

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THE NETHERLANDS 031

2-1-1

See increasing environmental damage in eg China and other sites of global production; see little improvement to lifestyle issues.

2-1-2

Business/production must be subject to the highest environmental standard everywhere, and held legally to account where it fails; consumers need to adjust lifestyles and demand better production stocks and be prepared to pay for them.

2-2

Environmental justice; solutions that are just for the poor and marginalized is an important principle to apply.

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CANADA 020F

2-1-1

If the economy does not integrate environmental and social issues rapidly and concretely, the environment will continue to deteriorate here as well as elsewhere on the planet (because of the globalization), which will increase all the more threat for human survival because of resource exhaustion, of pollution and of climate change.

2-1-2

Education, education, education:

Be aware that the survival of the humanity is endangered.

Be aware that the economic model based on the growth leads to an impasse given that the resources of the planet are limited.

Be aware that the citizens can and must go into action to ensure a transition towards a new development model.

2-2

Congratulations for this initiative

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FRANCE 045F

2-1-1

Loss of habitat, of biodiversity, and of ecosystem services. Banalization of the nature.

2-1-2

Economically taking into account the value of biodiversity.

Taking into account the value of biodiversity OTHER than economically (cultural, patrimonial, esthetical, etc.).

2-2

Put humans back into the nature, respect of this nature for the survival of humanity. A little part of the humanity possesses the wealth of the planet in a non sustainable way... This economic model has no future.

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Jose Luis Santiago SPAIN 046S

2-1-1

Presently in Spain we are far behind in management of the natural resources, being towed by the great European initiatives lead in many cases by Nordic countries for cases of marine resources.

At world level, the advances are slow, but in my point of view, going toward adequate direction. The question is, will the general application to this advances, in global management of the natural resources, be fast enough?

2-1-2

Modification of the great indexes of economic development (GDP, GNP) into others which would include environmental conditions, protection and maintenance, reflecting sustainable growth for the society and environment.

2-2

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Dr. Frédéric BOUIN FRANCE 135F

2-1-1

Health degradation/greater global cost/absence of social progress.

2-1-2

Strengthen the application of environmental legislation/strictly sanction infringements/refuse environmental regression/guide the tax system toward the environment/reactivate rio type international initiatives with a series of conferences of states.

2-2

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CHINA C010

2-1-1

It would be hard to repair the damage.

2-1-2

Change people's cognition, letting them know that they must make an effort to improve the environment.

2-2

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Wu Bing CHINA C015

2-1-1

The environment would deteriorate further.

2-1-2

Change the economic development model, and take a path of sustainable development

2-2

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CHINA C025

2-1-1

More and more people would be in poor health.

2-1-2

Increase afforestation and improve patterns of production.

2-2

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CHINA C026

2-1-1

It would be extremely expensive to improve the environment.

2-1-2

Achieve sustainable development, and ensure that economic development is not at the cost of sustainable development.

2-2

The government must take strong measures, and should not overemphasize economic development.

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CHINA C038

2-1-1

The consumption of basic resources and energy would be too fast, threatening to exhaust them, and environmental deterioration would have a profound impact on the daily life of mankind.

2-1-2

The government should intensify policy-making and implementation, give consideration to both rewards and punishments, provide guidance, establish environmentally friendly and resource-saving development patterns from top to bottom, and explore the feasible specific methods.

2-2

Conduct comprehensive explorations of resources, and build resource account.

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CHINA C079

2-1-1

The economy develops, but the living environment deteriorates badly.

2-1-2

The government must take relevant policies and measures.

2-2

Strengthen lawmaking.

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Zhang Fan CHINA C090

2-1-1

Resource shortages and energy exhaustion.

2-1-2

Rational development and unified management of natural resources

2-2

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CHINA C093

2-1-1

At present, China has a dilemma with environmental issues. Without governance, China's future would have no guarantee. But governance needs the great investment, and our current economic strength cannot support it.

2-1-2

In dealing with environmental problem, China has heavy responsibilities. We should take actions by law, stop the occurrence of vicious environmental events, and constrain environmental deterioration.

2-2

Improving environmental awareness of the entire nation is very important.

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CHINA C103

2-1-1

Carbon energy sources, such as coal and oil, etc. would be depleted, and various valuable plants and animal species would gradually disappear from the earth. Especially due to the overuse of energy such as oil, global emissions of carbon dioxide would increase each year, and the greenhouse effect would become more serious. Along with economic development, the price of energy would increase, restricting global economic development and increasing the burden on the lives of ordinary people. And there would be energy shortages in the future.

2-1-2

Vigorously develop various kinds of clean energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, and tidal power. Increase investment and research using economic leverage to grasp new energy technology as soon as possible and achieve large-scale application. Under a national energy policy, laws and regulations, establish new energy development planning, and give the development and use of new energy a national strategic position. Change the basic economic development policy of our country, have each unit of energy play a bigger role, and use the minimum energy to create the greatest value.

2-2

Provide preferential policies for the development of renewable energy sources.

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Chen Wen CHINA C126

2-1-1

Food would be contaminated and human health would be affected.

2-1-2

Control pollution, and develop effective measures to crack down on pollution behavior.

2-2

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CHINA C127

2-1-1

The environment would deteriorate further.

2-1-2

Complete the industrial adjustment, and eliminate high energy consumption and high pollution industries.

2-2

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CHINA C167

2-1-1

Air pollution is serious.

2-1-2

Regulate atmospheric pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C179

2-1-1

Environmental issues would become increasingly prominent. The pattern of trading pollution for the development of the economy would continue. Serious negative impacts would occur in local area and even the global environment. The evil consequences of environmental pollution would gradually become apparent.

2-1-2

Strengthen publicity and punishment through legislation. Severely punish polluting enterprises and polluting behavior. Support businesses that protect the environmental. Step up environmental protection promotion in companies and schools. Change the approach to business development and the way people think, for the economy, society and environment.

2-2

Public awareness of the need to protect the environment must be enhanced continuously.

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- CHINA C207

2-1-1

Global warming

2-1-2

Reduce power consumption.

2-2

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CHINA C227

2-1-1

Ecosystems would be destroyed.

2-1-2

Reduce heavy industrial pollution.

2-2

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CHINA C265

2-1-1

Government and enterprises would work together to alleviate such a situation.

2-1-2

We must call on more people to rethink what kind of living environment we want.

2-2

The government must increase investment in environmental protection.

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CHINA C291

2-1-1

Resources would be used up, and economic development would come to a standstill.

2-1-2

Sustainable development, and following the green economy path

2-2

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2-1-1

Very bad! The environment would deteriorate further.

2-1-2

Strengthen reform and supervision. Focus on maintaining it.

2-2

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2-1-1

Increased unrest

2-1-2

Planning for eventualities, efficiency and sustainability

2-2

2-1-1

Economic growth will continue to be more important than environmental and social justice

2-1-2

Rethinking the imperative for growth, instead focusing on re-distribution and expanding solidarity economy, strengthening social welfare and re-embedding economies in societies and ecosystems

2-2

Short-term political horizons, the hollowing out of genuine democracy and the power of corporations and financial markets are huge obstacles to social and ecological transformation

2-1-1

Ongoing dependence on fossil fuels will increase pollution and not help address the issues of climate change. Ultimately post 10 years will lead to an energy crisis. Policies that do not take into account the biodiversity and environmental importance of the natural environment will keep being implemented for relatively short-term gains in development etc. Impact upon a wide range of factors in the future including climate change resilience and food and water security. Also at a more philosophical level, how as a nation can we preach to other nations to change their practices if we do not take a lead in doing so.

2-1-2

Needs to be a change in energy policy in the UK to seriously develop a mix of energy sources, including investing in novel ways of saving and generating power. Whilst not popular with many environmental people I believe nuclear has to be part of this - our society isn't going to regress and will need more energy as it continues. Fully integrate and ensure sustainable energy, biodiversity and environmental initiatives into policy rather than the mostly lip service as now. Plan policies for the long-term rather than just to the next election. Policies to secure food and water at a national level. Need to have a strong voice and push for similar cooperation at the European and global level which would be enhanced if we started taking the brave decisions to change our policy.

2-2

At a global level population increase is probably the most significant problem as this impacts all the other issues. Very challenging but education and planning by governments is needed. Greater investment in protecting biodiversity and environment at the global scale including regulating laws and policy. At present it is woefully underfunded so perhaps unsurprising every major environmental congress ends up being disappointing in the outcomes. Biodiversity and environmental protection and poverty alleviation are strongly linked and should be promoted more including enabling food security in the developing world.

2-1-1

The main threat is mining, open pits. Developing of this industry leads to destroying and degradation of natural ecosystems. So, in the future this situation will be much more worse than now

2-1-2

First of all, development strategy with alternative ways must be elaborated and implemented.

2-2

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Abdul Hamid Ahmad MALAYSIA E068

2-1-1

There is no shortage of laws, rules and regulations concerning environment and economy. The country has also entered the concept of Corporate and Social Responsibilities, which is also adapted by responsible companies. However, I am concerned that there are still many occasions during which law-breakers remain active, although they are openly known to have broken environmental laws. This is a concern and it should get better. Ten years from now, if this is kept unchecked, there will be more degradation of environment causing multitude hardships on the human and other life forms as well as more spending for rectification.

2-1-2

Apart from instilling responsibility, the law should be upheld and loopholes in the laws must be rectified. This must be taken into a lot of political will.

2-2

Malaysia is a fairly low in population density when compared to its neighbours. Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and many Indochina countries are densely populated. Hence, land-use development is heavy on large-scale land-based industries e.g. plantations - notwithstanding the other kinds development and land use. However, this situation should place Malaysia more able to adopt available better technologies in development, which will reduce environmental problems.

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NAGABHATLA, Nidhi GERMANY E071

2-1-1

Economy taking the environment for a free ride as was the case in the past

2-1-2

Environment indicators taking front seat in setting of economic goals

2-2

In theory environmental problems have been detailed at length, many a times in a general and other time in a more specific manner. However very little has percolated to action and implementation. Strengthening efforts in that direction can help reach our outlined sustainability goals

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USA E089

2-1-1

Increased political and financial instability, Lower quality of life, double the social issues, such as division into classes

2-1-2

Movement to more sustainable living practices on a large scale. Make living with low environmental impact pay. Currently there is little benefit and lots of cost to most sustainable living practices. Such as riding a bike vs a car to work. Sure you save gas, and wear and tear, but most still have a car/ car insurance and thus cost. And the risks are huge, because laws here favor car drivers. The environmentally friendly living options have greater financial and health risk associations.

2-2

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SEYCHELLES E1031

2-1-1

Increased pressure on protected areas. Declining biodiversity Habitat loss

2-1-2

Strengthening capacity of NGOs active in protected areas and greater support for enforcing environmental legislation.

2-2

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Luis Fernando PACHECO BOLIVIA E1052

2-1-1

It is difficult to predict further changes, but if economy (economic growth) continues to be seen as the most important issue at the global level, there is no chance to reverse environmental problems.

2-1-2

Economic growth must be accepted as the main cause of environmental problems faced at the global level. Economic growth must be viewed as a means to improve certain conditions, but only for a limited period of time and up to a point when it is no longer a benefit for society, but a negative thing. Countries with high income levels must go for a degrowth economy and countries with a low income level must plan (seriously) for an environmentally sound economy, before planning for a limited economic growth phase. The basis for development must be conservation and sustainability.

2-2

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COLOMBIA E1084

2-1-1

Increasing de poor

2-1-2

Sostenible economies

2-2

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USA E1133

2-1-1

Greater deterioration of the environment in nearly all ways

2-1-2

Do whatever we can in all our activities to facilitate a linkage between consumption of resources and environmental and human consequences

2-2

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Marleny Rosales Meda GUATEMALA E1138

2-1-1

Guatemala serving foreign interests of extract and degradation of natural resources.

2-1-2

Plans and agreements for international cooperation according to local need that considers and respects the will of indigenous peoples concerning the use of the natural resources which they administer, and on which they are dependent.

2-2

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EGYPT E1140

2-1-1

Irreversible deterioration of many significant natural areas, biodiversity, & Human heritage may occur.

2-1-2

Stronger monitoring systems & management programmes should be implemented in the naturally sensitive areas.

2-2

The financial issues are the most challengeable factor facing the environmental management especially to get the required equipment. .

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CANADA E1157

2-1-1

Loss of natural capital, increased inequality

2-1-2

Reduce externalities related to consumption

2-2

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Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara ITALY E1234

2-1-1

The race to resource exploitation and human encroachment into a vanishing natural environment continue under the foolish imperative of a sustained economic growth within a finite planetary system. A modest probable deceleration of population growth is nullified by a sharp increase in per capita consumption. International and national environmental protection policies exist on paper, but when political decisions are made they still invariably favour short-term economic interests. Public opinion is still insufficiently concerned. I fear that in 10 years from now we will have reached points of no return in many aspects, including disappearance of genetic resources, of wild populations and perhaps even of species; losses in ecosystem services; invasions by alien species; insufficient availability of water and energy resources; finally, environmentally-related social unrest.

2-1-2

Science and technology are not the main limiting factor. What must change is the political approach to environmental stewardship, how to modulate our economies in function of ecosystem maintenance (and not viceversa, as it is now), and, most importantly, understand the causes underpinning our persistent inability (or unwillingness) to effectively addressing issues which will inevitably affect negatively humanity's future. Action will require technological and economic innovation, but also and most importantly the most daunting task of reconnecting people with nature.

2-2

I have dedicated my life to knowing and conserving aspects of marine biodiversity. However, at this point I feel like I have been trying to save a sinking Titanic with a bucket. While it is important that all persons of good will contribute to the collective effort of saving humanity and the world it lives in with what each of us know how to do best, all our efforts will remain futile unless the problems are addressed at their core with a strong, collective impetus. The need of a course change must be strongly felt by the majority of humans, and people must demand and obtain from the politicians they elected that the relationship between economy and ecology be reversed, by placing the former at the service of the latter instead than the opposite.

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Fernando Morán SPAIN E1250

2-1-1

I guess if there is no change in economy based in natural resources spoliation and oil based energy systems there will be no natural resources left and no planet to live in a decent way, and this is because we live in a growing economy model instead of sustainable economy model, specially dangerous in water (sea) ecosystems and all humid forest and fresh water areas, those are more fragile areas.

2-1-2

Decrease, low down our energy/water/items consumption, this is the word, decrease and birth control. Too many trying to live in a global consumption style is what sets Doomsday. There are many examples on how nature comes back when man disappear, so nature and planet is not in danger...doomsday is only our date.

2-2

Environmental problems do not exist, as environment is not a separated part of a problem, it's a mankind problem as impacts all species future including us so should be included in any action and policy, but not like something to avoid because shorts benefits, as something to ensure future living, so also future economy. This is main evolution human species need, after 5.000 yrs of neolithic era, get into future just thinking long term.

2-1-1

Increasing global temperatures, biodiversity loss, elevated levels of pollution, ocean acidification, and loss of natural land.

2-1-2

Change our national macroeconomic policy goals to reflect the ecological limits to economic growth, and acknowledge the fundamental conflict between economic growth and environmental protection.

2-2

2-1-1

In difficult economic times conflict arising between both categories is likely to be resolved, with public support, in favour of the Economy. However, education programs designed to promote sustainability as it could relate to economic activities would help to redress the balance more in the direction of the environment.

2-1-2

Greater emphasis will need to be given through education to raising awareness of the immediate and long-term negative environmental costs of giving priority to the Economy.

2-2

2-1-1

The economic development is a goal of my country and of other countries also. The problem is that no one wants to stop development and this fact has consequences. The natural resources are limited and the problems in the future are unavoidable.

2-1-2

In fact I think that we are in difficulties and no one will take real measures while we dont have a great environmental disaster.

2-2

The environmental issues need an international authority. It's necessary that the United Nations Organization take comand. Fot that it's necessary an International Envinromental Court or, if this is not possible, at least that the international environmental crimes may be taken to the International Criminal Court, in The Hague.

2-1-1

Due to activities that are supposed to give economical benefits almost the totality of the coastal habitats have been destroyed in the last years. New plans for increasing and promoting urbanisation levels are coming -the way to solve the crisis-, while legislation has been relaxed again to allow building and urbanistic development of coastal and other-types of areas. Besides, as a consequence of 'suppossed' economical crissis, it seems everything is being allowed to do (e.g. re-opening- closes mines for which the closing was based on environmental hazards)

2-1-2

The main problems are: -a political class which have all there expenses and needs more than covered and which are completely outside the rules of the rest of the society, and which have no service vocation; many ex-ministries are now in large multinational companies related to petroleum industry -a society with a still reduced level of education (on the average) in understanding how important environment is for their lifes -the discuss about environmental issues has been taken by large companies and governments, handling -manipulating- concepts, processes and official figures. The main actions should be designed to definitively cut the root of the problem.

2-2

1-It is essential to change the system in which politicians are selected and it is essential to regulate their jobs and affiliations as advisers to 'multinational companies and groups' once they finish their political phase. 2-It is essential to regulate the activity of environmental (national, local and regional) ministries in Spain under a common prisma, and to follow up closely, but also to unlink them from politicians decisions. The main problem is that politicians are continuously taking decisions against technical and scientific advises, and without suffering the consequences of their decisions. They take the decisions thinking about themselves and the party. Just an example: to build a golf-yard or a building in a coastal or forest area is just a matter of changing the 'legal land use allowed for the area' and then to approve it by the local/regional votation. 3-It is essential to provide with international funds the conservation of biodiversity and to strength up the international pressure for achieving conservation tasks. It is not admisible to destroy thousands of kilometers of coastalline for urbanisation for tourism. It is not only a national responsibility, it is also a responsibility for those who come. Public Administration cannot preserve environment nor to raise awareness with no fund. And the politicians and enterprenur have no capacity to design appropriate effective plans to warrant medium and long term conservation of resources. Besides, they, the main power of societies, who have in fact the decision capability, they havent 'green' mentality at all, and consequently they have never been interested in preserving environment, assuming that preserving environment is opposite to economical benefits.

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JOHN GEOFFREY MOSLEY AUSTRALIA E169

2-1-1

Catastrophic shortages and increased conflict.

2-1-2

Making an urgent start on transitioning to stable economies/societies

2-2

There needs to be far greeter publicity to the alternatives to the present extreme economies based on the fallacy of endless economic growth.

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PORTUGAL E190

2-1-1

Rapid deterioration and excessive use of the natural resources, especially with emergent economies growing too rapidly

2-1-2

Better planning of the use of natural resources; active protection of key sites and biodiversity; better social conditions for all workers

2-2

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Djibril LY MAURITANIA E195

2-1-1

Mauritania operates mines for several years in a sparsely populated region. Impacts on the population was very small. But over the past fifteen years, the economy has radically oriented towards the exploitation of offshore oil, gas fields and gold mining that have large-scale impacts on the human environment and on marine and continental biodiversity. I advocate that there was greater rigor in environmental impact studies. The companies operating these resources must initiate green projects in favor of people living in areas at risk.

2-1-2

1. Promoting sustainable cities by using only green energy (solar, wind). 2. Require polluters companies a CO2 emission threshold, and any surplus will be sanctioned by an investment in green projects for local populations. 3. Impose a standard build houses using only recycled materials.

2-2

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Dillon Lanius USA E216

2-1-1

Continuation of species extinction trend; global warming impacts multiplying;

2-1-2

Drought

2-2

Continuation of species extinction trend; global warming impacts multiplying;

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THAILAND E224

2-1-1

Continued degradation, potentially leading to civil unrest

2-1-2

Better coordination of activities by government agencies, and elimination of subsidies that drive environmental degradation

2-2

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GERMANY E234

2-1-1

De-personalization and the building of large conglomerates has shifted responsibility and accountability from individuals to corporations over the recent years - a process that is still continuing. Corporations do not grow an (environmental) consciousness that breeds responsibility. If no measures are implemented to build a legal framework that ensures true corporate responsibility and accountability, large (global) corporations will continue to do as they please and put profit before the environment. This will lead to unsustainable increases in the global production machineries of goods leading to dwindling resources / raw materials as well as a deterioration of the quality of foodstuffs and the exploitation of people (specifically development countries) and fellow beings (specifically animals i.e. factory farming etc.). While conditions are bad already, they are bound to worsen considerably over the next 10 years if no changes will be made. Ultimately, with 11 billion people by 2050, if no greening of the economy has taken place and if corporate responsibility has not been established as a standard corporate procedure / trait, it will be impossible to keep up the current living standards in Western Europe or accommodate the aspiring developing societies that covet the European living standard. Resource depletion and civil unrest are pre-programmed.

2-1-2

While, particularly in Central Europe, environmental consciousness in individuals has significantly increased over the past two decades and a number of measures have been implemented to green companies/factories, the level of consciousness and responsibility needed has not been reached, not by the majority of the individuals and certainly not by a relevant proportion of global corporate players. Returning responsibility as well as accountability into the corporate landscape and greening the economy are of key importance to prevent societal collapse in the future. In my opinion, two strategies are of key importance: 1) Short-term measures including stricter environmental laws for corporations, increased environmental taxes, an improvement of the carbon credit trade and compulsory responsibility schemes for companies above a specific size (in addition, the disbursement of ridiculously high bonuses to managers needs to be forbidden and the income disparity between poor and rich people in general needs to be addressed). 2) As in many other contexts, the most important measure is most likely a significant improvement of the established educational systems. Education focused on facts, without emotion and an appropriate ethical/philosophical context, creates leaders with a lack of empathy and incapable of seeing the bigger picture (specifically the potential environmental deterioration caused by their actions). The educational system needs to inspire people to develop a self (and the ability of critical thinking) rather than to follow others and be complacent about important political decisions. It needs to teach that everyone is part of the picture, and that together a difference CAN be made. In this context, it is worth mentioning that religious education, for example, is the task of a religious and not a government institution/school - in current school curricula it should be replaced by ethics education.

2-2

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Neil Reid UK E250

2-1-1

Overriding economic forces are creating greater socioeconomic inequality (the gap between the rich and poor is widening at an alarming rate) resulting in the lower socioeconomic classes being in the situation that concern for the environment is a lesser concern than economic security. This leads to lifestyle choices which take little regard of the environment leading to greater apathy, disregard and ultimately more environmental degradation. This is sanctioned by current Government economic and environmental policies.

2-1-2

Fundamentally restructuring economic policies (on a global level) to cap the acquisition of wealth by the richest and reduce the inequality gap between rich and poor i.e. redistribution of wealth. This will empower the lowest socioeconomic classes, allowing them to escape poverty whilst elevating everyone to a position where they are better educated, have the will and the power to make choices that benefit their environment and thus preserve the biosphere.

2-2

My ultimate concern is the degradation of the biosphere, biodiversity loss and climate change. All these factors influence agriculture, food supplies, ecosystem service provision, human health and well being yet economic forces trump such concerns in a manner causing greater harm.

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James M Shields AUSTRALIA E307

2-1-1

The quickest way to personal satisfaction will be increased economic wealth at the expense of the environment

2-1-2

We need to concentrate our wealth and personal satisfaction in environmentally sound investments.

2-2

At present, people receive economic rewards for activities that have perverse effects on the recipient.

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LIUTAURAS STOSKUS LITHUANIA E354

2-1-1

Continuous deterioration of ecosystems and their components will follow as economic growth which is perceived as a welfare prerequisite will demand more and more natural resources to support it. Demand for energy will push towards higher exploration of unconventional energy sources what are more risky and have greater environmental impacts. Decreasing energy return on energy invested will raise energy prices that should impede consumption growth and correspondingly its impacts on environment.

2-1-2

Redefine wellbeing. Economic growth indicators like GDP are not suitable for measuring wellbeing; - account natural resources and ecosystem services. This will let you know what real gains and losses are; - invest to low carbon economy, renewables and ecosystems; - increase resource use efficiency.

2-2

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FRANCE E413

2-1-1

There needs to be follow-up and implementation of the desire to harmonize environment and economic issues, so that the transition to lower carbon, sustainable societies does take place in an appropriate manner.

2-1-2

Use local and regional elections has a way to support those officials running for elections that favour a move to more sustainable societies. Join in actions to show that there are initiatives that are compatible, and can be win-win situations for both environment and economy.

2-2

The general public needs to become better aware of its own impact on the planet and how to have more responsible and sustainable lifestyles.

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USA E416

2-1-1

The society will polarize into a few extremely rich who pay to protect themselves from environmental problems

and the great majority too poor to avoid growing environmental damage.

2-1-2

It is desperately important to reform the political system, so that it does not favor the few rich against the majority poor. Then implement tax and enforcement policies to reduce the gap between rich and poor.

2-2

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Marina DRNDARSKI SERBIA E462

2-1-1

highly destructive or damaging environment

2-1-2

Mostly we need a lot of changes regulatory and legal frameworks (environmental laws)

2-2

Raising public awareness about the state of the environment

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Hana RAZA IRAQ E476

2-1-1

Though there are baby steps beginning to be taken by the Iraqi government and it's independent Kurdistan region, there is a great chance of losing a great portion of the natural habitat that we have. Due to the continuous wars and conflict within the country, there still hasn't been strong agenda and plans on the protection and conservation of the environment and this has led to neglect on the environment and significantly decreased the knowledge and awareness of the people towards the environment and the wildlife. The government is busy digging for oil and the oil companies and illegal pipelines are increasing without proper measurements to be taken by the government. We are already seeing the country's and the region's environment being deteriorated by these actions and if neglected the loss of the natural habitat would be great. On the bright side of these, the awareness of the people are just starting to increase towards the protection of the wildlife and more people are getting interest in working in the environmental field and the universities are also increasing interest in this field.

2-1-2

Public awareness is very important to increase the knowledge of the people about the importance of the environment and ways to protect it, through working with schools, holding TV programs and making documentary films which have proved to have significant result in our awareness program. Working with the governmental bodies and research institutes and recruiting stakeholders is another means to ensure that the voice is heard and also important for the implementation and amendment of the current laws that we have.

2-2

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GREECE E477

2-1-1

Significant reduction in natural capital and consequently ecosystem services resulting in long-term biodiversity losses and impoverishment. Due to the crisis, all priorities in Greece now are heavily skewed to the economic; the environment has never been lower on the agenda nor more at risk. The clock is at 9.00 due to the fact that Greece is an EU country and as such there is some hope for redress.

2-1-2

Support Greek authorities in understanding the utter dependence of the human economy upon the ecosystem services provided by the natural world.

2-2

In fact climate change is the most serious problem affecting all countries at a global level and should probably be first in the list, however I placed it third to give a picture that reflects the reality of current priorities in Greece - economic development takes precedence over any other consideration, with no acknowledgement of the vital foundation that ecosystems provide for that development nor the simple fact that we are spending our capital with total disregard for the future.

2-1-1

Habitat destruction.

2-1-2

Fight against the corruption.

2-2

There is still corruption in the fiscalization process.

2-1-1

It would go beyond tipping point which we could turn away from the consequences. Public awareness is increasing but the motor of economic development wouldn't stop the clock.

2-1-2

Short term economic benefits have to be deterred. National leaders should work together with local leaders, not with business people. Sustainable development commission should be re-organized and lead the national strategies of human advances.

2-2

Sustainable development starts from looking backward where we used to live without many stuffs which we do not necessarily own. Continuation of production of fossil fuel products makes things worse.

2-1-1

Gradual degradation at both large and small scale until a very problematic situation at all levels is created, very difficult to reverse.

2-1-2

Stop thinking in linear ways, stop linear culture and develop more the systemic approach culture. Develop education systems that give priority and are based on systemic /ecological approach. Rich , first world states and large multi-national companies must concede wealth and power to poorer countries of the third world.

2-2

2-1-1

Simply, the environmental, conservation, basic research on these issues, are not sponsored and financed adequately. So, over the next 10 years if something does not change, Italy will be a country where foreign funds will be needed for environmental protection.

2-1-2

Environmental education should be increased a lot, in schools at all levels. And in particular in the areas affected by the presence of areas of national and international importance

2-2

With respect to this issue, which is connected to the above, there must be a greater environmental protection at all levels. Further constraints and protocols for intensive agriculture, the cutting of forests, for the disposal of waste of any kind, for the construction of buildings in certain areas, etc..

2-1-1

Exhaustion of natural resources; damage of ecosystems.

2-1-2

It is important to work on ensuring sustainable development of the country when economic and environmental interests are balanced. It is vital to raise environmental awareness of the government and people.

2-2

In Ukraine the environmental sytuation is critical because the environment is viewed as a source of income.

This consumer's philosophy should be changed. In order to do so, it is vital to change human perception of things and make people realize direct relation between the state of environment and human health and welfare.

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Eric W Sanderson USA E684

2-1-1

On-going economic shocks resulting in political disruptions

2-1-2

We need to shift taxes from the center of the economy (income tax, sales tax) and on to natural resources coming to the economy and the wastes coming out. Changing the taxation system on its own will help create sustainable economic growth while improving environmental outcomes.

2-2

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2-1-1

In my opinion, environment and economy - meaning, increasing the cost of doing environmental harm for companies, governments, and individuals - especially in the United States and other large countries, is the

2-1-2

2-2

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USA E693

2-1-1

If no measures are implemented towards creating a green economy, life on Earth will be unsustainable.

2-1-2

Create a green economy that values life and sustainability of the planet. Create new institutions, new jobs, new careers that build on people's intellect, ingenuity, and ambition for the public good.

2-2

People's hearts,minds, and behaviors must change. When will we realize that just because society is urbanizing at a rapid pace, does not mean this is a good trend that needs to be upheld.

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ECUADOR E709

2-1-1

Natural resouces depleted to mantain midle and high income grups around the world.

2-1-2

Reframe the deveolpment taking in account antural capital

2-2

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BULGARIA E742

2-1-1

The last conserved ecosystems will be lost. The water resources will be lost. Climate change will dominate and mitigation measures will be useless.

2-1-2

There is a need of improving of the environmental cousionsness of the business and very strong law enforcement.

2-2

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Burcu Meltem Arık Akyüz TURKEY E750

2-1-1

Ecosystem collapse unfortunately

2-1-2

Shift from development and growth based economy towards sustainability

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E764

2-1-1

Erosion of all environmental wins eg on climate change, national parks, water conservation, Murray Darling River, Great Barrier Reef - ongoing deterioration; more expensive electricity; country going backwards economically and politically and greater social unrest.

2-1-2

Remove current government; need viable alternative; need enough people to care deeply for nature; social and cultural change

2-2

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VIETNAM E777

2-1-1

Natural resources will be exhausted. Air pollution in urban areas will increase significantly. People health will become worse.

2-1-2

Individual and collective action are needed. Environmentally friendly technology and responsible practices need encouraging. Cooperation and sharing are required strengthening at both national and international levels.

2-2

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SWITZERLAND E778

2-1-1

Deterioration in all aspects of conservaiton

2-1-2

Rethink the world economic system in depth

2-2

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UK E786

2-1-1

Over the last decade, LINK members have become increasingly aware of the importance of engaging in economic debates as environmental objectives and concerns have often been sidelined by economic policies. LINK members aim to address the primacy that is afforded to economic growth and its key indicator, GDP. We are concerned that if economic benefits and growth are priorities over environmental, social and wellbeing ones that environmental consequences will worsen and reach a point of no return or mitigation, both in Scotland and gloabably. In Scotland if priorities is given to fossil fuel extraction and unconventional gas rather than renewables this will cause significant emissions for global climate change resulting in sea level rises abroad and at home and cause much damage to our natural landscape and health concerns to local communities. If climate change worsens in Scotland and globally, Scotland's biodiversity (already much threatened) will continue to deteriorate and become extinct. Finally there are already concerns about air pollution and increased carbon emissions will only make this worse with more concerns on community health.

2-1-2

Some believe that we can carry on in exactly the same way as always, and continue to exploit the resources of the biosphere with no regard to the consequences. Governments are fearful of taking radical steps required to change the patterns and pace of economic and social development. Our establishment seems trapped into thinking that only infinite economic growth can be accounted as success and that stability would be a failure.

Relentless pursuit of increasing GDP is the orthodox position, but does sticking the word 'sustainable' in front of 'economic growth' mean we have become respecters of environmental limits? 'Sustainable development' is about all forms of development - economic, social and environmental. Growth may or may not play a part in all of this development. 'Sustainable economic growth' is, on the other hand, fundamentally about economic growth. mSticking the word sustainable in front of it can't disguise the difference. You can sustain economic growth all you want, but if it's not within safe environmental limits it is, be definition, not sustainable development. Fortunately there exists a brilliant opportunity to untangle this mess. The updating of the Scottish Government's NPF offers a way forward. It continues the laudable job of offering a comprehensive and integrated policy framework for Scotland and offers the opportunity to spell out that development must be genuinely sustainable, with economic growth accomodated within this framework. Other countries if this opportunity is available to them should seek to do the same to avoid 'business-as-usual'. Scottish Government's National Performance Framework (NPF) - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms>

2-2

Scottish Environment LINK is the forum for Scotland's voluntary environment organisations. Its over 35 member bodies represent a wide range of environmental interests with the common goal of contributing to a more environmentally sustainable society. LINK provides a forum for its member bodies enabling informed debate, and assisting co-operation within the voluntary environmental sector. Core activities are information sharing, discussion, and joint action. LINK assists communication between member bodies, government and its agencies and other sectors within civic society. Acting at local, national and international levels, LINK aims to ensure that the environment is fully recognised in the development of policy and legislation affecting Scotland.

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Irina Krasnova RUSSIA E802

2-1-1

One of the most important problem is the past damage from economy. Important to find sources for cleaning up the past damage including finding of reponsible persons (whether the state of the actual operators of industrial entities). If cleaning measures are not taken it may lead to spread of pollution and excluding certain industrial regions from those fit for living.

2-1-2

To share best pratice in dealing with alike problems and to suggest leagl models for preventing further environmental damage from industry

2-2

Generally all mentioned in the questionnaire environmental problems are important. My view is that the principle cause for that are wrong lifestyles, lack of proper environmental education that if in place may help avoid destructing consequences in the long run. Proper law orineted to protect nature as a basic foundation for life as a priority would also be much desirable, although it would b hard to compete with other interests of social development. To find the balance is really a challange.

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LILY THERESA VENIZELOS GREECE E836

2-1-1

Serious impact on climate, biodiversity, pollution, economy, human health. Some of these impacts will be irreversable

2-1-2

Education, awareness, political will, economic sanctions, change of lifestyle, law and infringements/fines implementation.

2-2

Sea turtle conservation in the Mediterranean continues to suffer seriously due to fisheries impact, development of nesting beaches, pollution, non implementation of protective legislation and environmental awareness.

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Julio Cesar Bicca-Marques BRAZIL E842

2-1-1

I foresee an increase in the number of planned hydroelectric dams proceeding to construction in many regions of the country, a continuing deforestation of the Amazon forest for the establishment of farms (livestock,

particularly cattle, and crops, especially soy), a continuing increase in the pollution of water reservoir throughout the country because of poor sewage treatment, and a continuing illegal wildlife traffic (animals and plants) because of poor law enforcement and corruption at all stakeholder levels.

2-1-2

A quite critical action would be to have the USA signing the Convention on Biological Diversity and working together with the other signatory countries to value biodiversity (goods, services etc.) accordingly in the decision-making process of any developmental program. A greener scientifically-based economy without fanaticism is urgently needed. The mass media should be educated and used wisely to deliver to broad audiences non-sensationalist messages about the environmental problems, their consequences and potential solutions and the way each person can contribute. It is critically important that every single person understands that his/her behavior and lifestyle do matter and that even simple behavioral changes may make a difference for the well-being of our natural ecosystems.

2-2

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AUSTRALIA E865

2-1-1

The environment will be impacted a large scale by Federal and State governments approving permits for extracting non-renewable resources and increased in appropriate development that encroaches onto our natural spaces.

2-1-2

We need to influence communities who in turn will sway and vote for the right government members to be elected. Unfortunately, the majority of governments in power across the globe are conservative who do not support environmental reforms and are short sighted only seeing profits from extractive and destructive activities in the short term.

2-2

.....

STEFAN TAIGNER POLAND E885

2-1-1

Increasing energy prices, increasing dependances from political pressure, less competitive economies

2-1-2

More active support of Renewable Energies

2-2

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UK E895

2-1-1

Continued extraction of fossil fuels at the expense of environmentally preferable alternatives as a result of short term economic gain

2-1-2

We require inspirational leadership and guidance to drive forward new, environmentally conscious agendas that strike a balance between economic and environmental success. For example, leaders must instigate rapid development of research and commercialisation programs for clean-energy through existing and novel funding schemes to show, economically, that we do not need to rely on fossil fuels.

2-2

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Alessandro Galli ITALY E944

2-1-1

My point is that decision-makers must start realizing the close interlinkage between economy and environment. Until this is recognized and decision makers stop dedicating to economy and environment

separately i only see a worsening of the environmental situation and the postponement of global agreements.

2-1-2

We need to work towards 2 main paradigm shifts that will provide the enabling conditions for sustainability to happen: 1) shift from short term to long term thinking and a shift from silo to systemic thinking.

2-2

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Felix Olorunfemi NIGERIA E945

2-1-1

The rate of disasters is bound to continue while widespread environmental degradation would worsen other societal problems like conflicts and poverty

2-1-2

More considerations for the environment in all development plans and projects. We should intensify adaptation to climate change

2-2

.....

AUSTRALIA E951

2-1-1

The use of fossil fuels will be entrenched going into the future. There will be loss of higher value wilderness areas as industry expands into them because no value is assigned to the wilderness and biodiversity attributes.

2-1-2

We need to accelerate the transition to fossil fuel-free energy generation technologies. We need to levy charges that reflect the cost of removing contaminants from the waste stream.

2-2

It will be important to resist the lobbying efforts of dirty industries trying to protect their business models by preventing the transition to new, cost effective, disruptive cleaner technologies. With regards to water resource planning, decisions are made without an acceptable level of information regarding the impacted environment. This is especially the case for groundwater management.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO E998

2-1-1

Appropriate measures must be taken urgently. Otherwise the following environmental problems will be happening: Land issues (management and access), conflicts relating to land use, soil pollution, air pollution, Environmental refugees, destruction of the National Park of Virunga (worldwide heritage site)with its biodiversity, warming, destruction of the second biggest forest of the Democratic Republic of Congo which is the second biggest park of the world after the Amazonia ...

2-1-2

Environmental education program to be implemented within the primary schools, secondary schools and at the university level The population must be sensitized to look after the environment for the betterment of life Balancing of interests approach (environment and Economy)

2-2

The Government has yet drafted a national program to deal or to overcome environmental problems that one is facing currently and to prevent others in the near future. A large number of the population does not understand the meaning and the importance of looking after the environment. One needs to act urgently. Environmental courts and tribunals are needed to develop jurisprudence and to flesh out specific environmental concerns. Thanks for your good understanding.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K005

2-1-1

Speed of environmental pollution will increase.

2-1-2

Building an economic system that environmental costs will be included into economic cost.

2-2

There is a mutual relationship between environment and economic growth. Massive environmental pollution is inevitable during economic growth. However, we cannot doubt that developed countries succeed in dealing with environmental problems such as climate change because they have enough financial sources and technology. Therefore, it is necessary to acquire technology and resources to solve environmental problems with economic development. However, in economic development, environmental pollution should be minimized.

We should establish a rule; increasing economic cost of disadvantage such as tax or punishment on economic activities causing the pollution and decreasing economic cost of advantage such as subsidy or tax reduction on eco-economic activities. After establishing a rule, we should take a legal-binding measure. Education for citizen is important. And creative idea is helpful. And the role of environmental organization is these; education and attracting people using creative idea.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K014

2-1-1

- 1. Acceleration of global warming
- 2. Air pollution
- 3. Increase of the risk of nuclear power plant accident

2-1-2

- 1. Fundamental change of social system based on infinite competition and winner-takes-all effect
- 2. Reorganization of economic system focusing on nuclear power plant and heavy chemical industry
- 3. Change of the public consciousness for achieving sustainability

2-2

The Earth cannot manage a fundamental mechanism of capitalism, mass consumption and production system, anymore.

.....

TAIWAN T045

2-1-1

The poor will be poorer and the rich will be richer. There will be more labor forces in Taiwan, and the environment will be increasingly severe.

2-1-2

- 1. We should increase the penalties for environmental pollution and require social feedback, so that the consortium dare not take any opportunity to destroy the environment.
- 2. We should revise the environment evaluation law and make the environment evaluation before development more rigorous, and if anyone occupies and develops land without a permit, we should increase the fine and sentence them to a set term of imprisonment. In addition, we should use the increased fine as a reporting reward to encourage reporting.
- 3. We should introduce an environment tax.

We should tax the rich and their property equally, and propose a tax reduction scheme for the general public.

2-2

Disaster prevention and anti-disaster measures

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Shi Hongwei TAIWAN T060

2-1-1

The living environment will not be suitable for dwelling, and in addition to the gap between the rich and poor, and high housing prices, environmental diseases will be generated, such as blackfoot disease and cadmium rice. New diseases not only harm the human body but also widen the gap between people (slums).

2-1-2

We must resolve the nuclear energy issue, waste discharge and the housing price issue. At present, the nuclear energy issue is still unavoidable, but people don't trust nuclear energy or the government, so they don't trust anything the government tells them.

Thus, the government should gain people's trust before addressing nuclear energy and other environmental issues, and only in this way can policies be properly implemented.

2-2

【Comments from who select Environment and Society as the #11 concern】

JAMAICA 153

2-1-1

Deforestation, pollution and climate change.

2-1-2

More are in how we interact with the Environment.

2-2

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Pablo Augusto Scarabotti ARGENTINA 106S

2-1-1

The social inequalities that produce capitalism, among countries or in a single country, place poor people in a vulnerable situation, and this situation will worsen. People who utilize resources for their subsistence (hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture without technology) will always be more affected than those who use only natural resources as an economic activity.

2-1-2

Trying to promote ideas that can reduce the inequalities. Limiting consumption. Living more economically using services that are more respectful to the environment.

2-2

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María Helena Jervis ECUADOR 127S

2-1-1

Environmental consciousness has grown significantly in Ecuador, partly due to the efforts of organizations like UICN and organisms of civil society; along with the increasing dissemination of the environmental theme at a global level, which has expanded extensively thanks to the technological advances in communication. The Ecuadorean government has not been able to ignore this impulse, and has assigned more economical resources to the Ministry of Environment, propelling the creation of laws and developing intentions for conciliating extractivism with the reduction of the environmental impact.

2-1-2

It is fundamental to propel the topic of education at a national level toward the achievement of the sustainable management of natural resources: The application of measures that reduce the environmental impact and have a tendency toward the conservation of these resources, biodiversity, and respect toward ancestral populations is disconnected, and there finally exists a real coherence between the laws and their application.

2-2

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Rakotondravony Romule MADAGASCAR 154F

2-1-1

Without implementing adequate measures, today's natural ecosystems may be reduced to 25% in ten years. In poverty, the population, especially the farming population, blindly exploits all the available resources without thinking about the future of coming generations. This generates many other environmental problems, for example the acceleration of the reduction in natural resources (fauna, flora, water) and the silting-up of cultivable land.

2-1-2

Raise the awareness/consciousness of the population (especially farmers) so that they feel responsible for their acts and understand the harm of the irrational exploitation of natural resources. Example: show films about actual changes on the earth following the destruction of the environment and that of the people concerned (in the bush, for wildfires, everywhere for wild and artificial exploitation leading to the loss of natural forests and to silting-up). At the same time, for the purpose of fighting against poverty, sustainable development programs should be implemented urgently, and assistance with their implementation is necessary.

2-2
In Madagascar, most people do not feel responsible for their acts. The implementation of numerous plans for the protection of the environment has never been effective. We need monitoring and checking by an external organization, in the knowledge that corruption accompanies most of the existing services.

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CHINA C009

2-1-1
Environmental problems would deteriorate across the board.

2-1-2
Change the economic development model, and especially enhance the guidance of the government.

2-2
Intensify the evaluation of local government efforts for the environment.

.....

CHINA C033

2-1-1
The social environment would become increasingly fractious, the natural environment would worsen, and the cultural environment would also become increasingly severe. Environmental issues would cause climate change, bringing natural disasters that are unable to be prevented and, worse, accelerating the exhaustion of the planet.

2-1-2
Start from our own efforts to protect environment, save water and electricity, save resources, and carry out sustainable development.

2-2
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CHINA C147

2-1-1
The environment would be worse, people would have no place to go and would not be able to live.

2-1-2
Protecting the environment and paying attention to hygiene should start from small things.

2-2
The government should reduce the use of official business vehicles.

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CHINA C181

2-1-1
It would cause social disorder, and severely affect social development and people's happiness.

2-1-2
Toughen the legal system, and cultivate public morality and legal awareness.

2-2
The government must increase its input in environmental protection.

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CHINA C188

2-1-1
Economic recession and environmental deterioration.

2-1-2
Protect the environment and facilitate socially harmonious development.

2-2
Energetically strengthen the construction of an ecological civilization.

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HUNGARY E014

2-1-1

Increased global environmental change, loss of biodiversity, economic collapse

2-1-2

Better management of natural resources, restrictions on certain goods and services, increased awareness, increase social cohesion, move away from fossil fuels

2-2

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Sumac Huari PERU E1077

2-1-1

More illnesses, more people affected and more work for us, the environmentalists.

2-1-2

Education everywhere and above all, the environmental one.

2-2

The key for this is so simple: Not being fresh. Being responsible and very brave in order to assume our responsibility to the society and to the environment.

.....

ZIMBABWE E1096

2-1-1

Increase in deforestation and degradation and eventual decline in livelihoods due to lack of benefits associated with forests.

2-1-2

Implementation of awareness programmes at all levels Engagement of all stakeholders during implementation of projects that can potentially affect the environment. Enhance forest areas, through tree planting programmes and accommodating natural regeneration, reduce degradation of forests through provision of alternatives for fuel-wood and other uses for trees and application of sustainable forest management practices. Ensure communities benefit from the management of the environment. There is also need for capacity building so that environmental scientists be able to explain environmental costs and benefits in monetary terms in order to convince the policy makers.

2-2

Successful management of our forest resources is key to restoration of our environment.

.....

JAMAICA E1108

2-1-1

Further destruction of natural resources. Further self-inflicted harm to people (landslides, flooding, etc). Environmental literacy is low/weak in the majority of the population. There is no understanding (in some sections of the population) of burning plastics, cutting trees to burn charcoal. Pro-environmental behaviours need to be taught and so does basic Earth Science/Ecology in a simple way so that even illiterate persons can understand.

2-1-2

Environmental Education for behaviour change needs to be implemented systematically. Responsible environmental behaviour needs to be taught Alternative livelihoods need to be offered to the poor, which includes training.

2-2

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ARGENTINA E1116

2-1-1

Without effective implementation the environment will be degraded by the cultural deterioration in the country

2-1-2

Better education, improve legislation and drastic increase in enforcement

2-2

2-1-1

Having a right-wing government does not help: the junior part being socialist doesn't have an environmental agenda to speak of but the major part is anti-environment. Our best help and solution comes from the Directives by the European Union but the Union is not good enough in taking a lead in the propaganda war against Euroscepticsthat lean toward the interests of big industry. Moreover, in the propaganda wars AGAINST climate change there is an unholy alliance by fundamentalist Christians (anti-evolutionists), right-wing American influence, and this spills over into making science questionable. Food crises, environmental crises, pollution crises can ONLY be tackled if we take science very seriously and influence the public with the right attitude. The environment AND nature will lose in a Eurosceptic, right-wing political climate where big industry, big finance, and ant-science mentality flourishes.

2-1-2

Ask the Euroepan Commission to take a stronger role in influencing the public, and perhaps start ridiculing antiscience establishment because it is a war for hearts and minds that we must wage. Against hge Middle Ages, against Stupidity. And perhaps teach leftwing politicians better in realizing that environemnt and nature are common goods for which they should take much clearer stances.

2-2

2-1-1

More environmental degradation, greater loss of biodiversity, more poverty

2-1-2

Review environmental legislation; greater environmental law enforcement; fight corruption; change in economic and social paradigmas (e.g. more/growth is better -economic or social-; measurment of economic and social health based on wealth; etc.)

2-2

2-1-1

Non reversible loss of biodiversity / species extinction what will imply ecosystem unbabalnce and global effect just like desertication but also, economic loss due to the diminution of tourism and interest for the country environment

2-1-2

Public awareness, environmental education. There are many way to get the local people aware of what is going on in their country, and most of them will be keen to change the trend if they knew about it...

2-2

2-1-1

People centred, action oriented and need based initiatives are lacking. There is need to strengthen and sensitized people in order to have feeling of own environment. Services provided by environment should be addressed to local level and a participatory options need to be evolved for long term benefits of the society.

2-1-2

Participatory approach at grass root level should be strengthen/evolved to cope up local situation/regional level.Awareness programs could strengthen to mobilise group of people jointly together to take up local issues.

2-2

There is need to have a forum to discuss and have dialog with model based already existing examples.

2-1-1

Local and regionally there is an awareness of respect for natural resources in general. There is great apathy and lack of interest in protecting the environment.

2-1-2

We need to be aware of our actions and their effect on the environment. Reduce the impact that we are having and take corrective action that allows us to save important parts of the environment.

2-2

We need to be aware of our actions and their effect on the environment. Reduce the impacts that we are generating and take corrective actions that allow you to retrieve important areas of the environment.

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2-1-1

Extreme whether affecting the poor the most Rising inequalities Reduced human well being in general due to further deterioration of ecosystems and services they are meant to provide Growing tensions, environmental conflicts due to resource scarcity Enhanced migration

2-1-2

We need to set caps on resource use considering social justice at the same time. See more: <http://www.ceeweb.org/rcc/need-to-cap-resource-use/> Through what kind of tools it can be realized, please visit: <http://www.ceeweb.org/rcc/tools-rcc-advocates-for/>

2-2

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2-1-1

Land and water issues caused by the convergence of multiple social factors (climate change, population, cost of land, food security etc.) will increase.

2-1-2

Difficult to determine due to the fact that our island society is part of an open market. People of the land have little control over how things come about.

2-2

.....

2-1-1

Food insecurity, agricultural drop outs, increase in temperature, loss of forests, depletion of water resources

2-1-2

Wise usage of water resources (pressurized irrigation) Encourage agro forestry Discourage polluting industries Stringent policies to reduce automobile nos. Encourage water conservation, ground water recharge, soil conservation measures Incentives to develop and maintain forest lands

2-2

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2-1-1

Ongoing environmental and societal degradation through lack of controls, care, attention and preventive measures.

2-1-2

Strong government lobbying to acknowledge the issues and take action to implement plans and strategies which are languishing where they do exist. Confront current societal norms and uses relating to the instant society and cheap, ongoing acquisition of un-needed items/assets. Develop greater appreciation for and care of the natural world.

2-2

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UK E208

2-1-1

The levels of apathy and complacency towards all our environmental concerns/issues is staggering; this covers climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, etc., etc. Without society's support, which would come if improved knowledge and understanding were delivered to the populace (especially to our children at schools) and decision making encouraged at the societal level, rather than in the hands of a few individuals concerned with economic indicators, this situation would improve. Without such actions the world's decline will only speed up, ultimately, one presumes until such a massive event happens that breaks current mentalities (one could argue that climate change has already reached this point?).

2-1-2

A much greater emphasis needs to be put on / given to educating the whole population about our actions; especially getting people to understand their personal impacts, from what they buy in shops and the use of natural resources in providing those items, to what they throw away and how it affects the environment. In this age of a global society, this needs to be educated to all, and businesses legislated to show the 'full' (implicit and explicit costs - financial and environmental) to consumers.

2-2

A global education syllabus needs to be developed that educates all, especially the young - the future decision makers, about the role people play in the world and how they can alter their habits to 'help' the current trends. Whilst climate change will probably, again, top your charts, this is because it has impacted and been reported the most and is currently most topical. However, people do not tend to connect their everyday lives with factors that exacerbate climate change or other environmental concerns; be it alien species, water resource use, pollution and the impacts that these issues have on our own livelihoods. Until people are educated and systems in place to monitor such factors across local, country and global scales we shall never get to address the root causes of or current and future problems.

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Slimani Tahar MOROCCO E257

2-1-1

The situation will deteriorate even more

2-1-2

Correct and enhance the Education system and ensure access for all - Correct and enhance social protection for all - Democratizing bodies and ensure equitable distribution of national wealth - Changing attitudes and awareness of respect for nature and its resources

2-2

The promotion of scientific research and education and the involvement of politicians is a condition sine qua non for dealing with environmental problems

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Hiren B. Soni INDIA E272

2-1-1

Water scarcity

2-1-2

Awareness among youth

2-2

Environment is The Soul of Human Society...!

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Nguyen Huong Giang VIETNAM E331

2-1-1

Faith losing - gap increasing between rich and poor - evils and violence increasing - potential of political turmoil

2-1-2

Do transparency of management system - implement freedom of speech and freedom of press - implement

more Policy support for agricultural development and private enterprise - enhance the efficiency of the Education system : closer to reality, stimulates natural development of individuals - empower grassroots initiative

2-2

I think topics should cover two more issues: healthcare and cultural conservation

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AUSTRALIA E347

2-1-1

In 10 years from now Australia will be urbanised with significant nature deficit in children, larger cities that are divorced from living in, and, with the Australian landscape which will make society as a whole disconnected with the natural world. This will put pressure on the need for larger mass farms for food, exacerbate further regional declines, more pressure for water for people not nature, more roads, more development footprint / expansion and greater conflict with nature especially. However, costs will increase with the demand for more resources and the divide between rich and poor people will be substantial. Caring for nature will fall low on the social barometer with people struggling to care for their families. As development encroaches forested fringe areas of capital cities greater conflict will occur especially bushfires leading to more land clearing and inappropriate fire regimes. I foresee an anthropocentric society.

2-1-2

Stopping tax benefits and government investment in carbon based industries (I.e. Mining, fuel, coal power) and redirecting these incentives to the renewable energy sector. Improve labour markets in Australia by increasing import tariffs, protecting and providing incentives to locally based manufacturing to keep jobs in regional areas which will contribute to preventing greater urbanisation and keep people connected to more natural areas. Greater investment in public transport networks to allow people to live in regional areas not become more urbanised. Having tough decisions with society to take greater responsibility for themselves, live with nature not fight against it and understand bushfires will never be stopped. Redirecting genuine and appropriate public resources to reverse the decline in biodiversity. Providing tax incentives for greater philanthropic investment in biodiversity.

2-2

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THE NETHERLANDS E386

2-1-1

Overall deterioration of the environment: air-, water-, and soil-quality

2-1-2

Unified messages to the people; there are too many disturbing and different often conflicting messages so that the people in general do take them rather less than more serious.

2-2

Unified messages to the people; there are too many disturbing and different often conflicting messages so that the people in general do take them rather less than more serious.

.....

MALDIVES E390

2-1-1

Lack of individual and social responsibility is a root cause of many problems we face as a nation. If people are not more caring about the environment we would have an immense number of Mount Garbages piling up in this almost flat country. Or we would have many more artificial garbage islands being formed in our seas.

2-1-2

Create an environment conscious society through schooling. i.e. a society caring for the local environment and not an imagined global environment. If we all take action at the local level then we reach the global goal.

2-2

An issue I also find of importance in the Maldives is corruption and environmental degradation. Many uninhabited islands are leased out to developers and in these dealings impacts on the environment are not given a significant consideration when under the table deals ensure developers can by-pass environmental enforcements. The Environment Protection Agency is currently not an independent body and thus lacks the power to do much. A recent example is the dredging of a harbour in an island where sand was sprayed all over

the island as EIA guidelines were not followed.

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Alan Tye CYPRUS E422

2-1-1

No significant improvements will be made, the environment will continue to deteriorate along trajectories that are already well-established and well-known, unless political priority, which is based on public will, changes fundamentally.

2-1-2

Set personal example and exert influence at whatever opportunity presents itself to us.

2-2

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ALEXANDRE BAHIA GONTIJO BRAZIL E425

2-1-1

Environmental problems will exacerbate the economic imbalance of society, leaving fewer alternatives for survival for the poor, which in turn will enhance the inappropriate use of natural resources. This fed back process can trigger extremely dangerous socio-environmental instabilities.

2-1-2

Combating social imbalance, bringing sustainable technologies for the poor, seeking to improve their quality of life and minimizing environmental impacts. Regulating the inappropriate use of natural resources by businesses and industries in order to ensure a healthy environment for all. Stimulate the production of food from family farms instead the industrialization of land. Search less destructive, more sustainable and profitable ways to exploit natural forests, particularly the Amazon rainforest.

2-2

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Martha COLOMBIA E442

2-1-1

Although there are campaigns for the environment from various topics, are not sufficiently strong to generate a collective environmental awareness. In ten years continue, we probably have a tropic area with much less water and animal species.

2-1-2

You must be a process necessarily led from the state. If the state takes in his government plan environmental issues seriously, is positively affected the economy, society and natural resources.

2-2

Colombia one of the few countries in the world with a large environmental law issues in environmental education as careful with natural resources. However, the biggest problem is that this knowledge and how society can help mitigate impacts not communicating, it seems intentional, as they are the grassroots who require it, as they are the most affected.

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GREECE E482

2-1-1

To my opinion the worst enemy of the environment is the lack of democracy which produces poverty through the violent redistribution of income. Poverty in its turn provokes the overexploitation of natural resources. The financial crisis in Greece has turned the country into a third-world fail-state having primarily a devastating effect on the environment. To my knowledge and experience environmental legislation and policy are viewed as an obstacle to financial growth and have been relaxed (I would say demolished) aiming to the facilitation of large-scale investments (e.g. gold mining, industrial renewable energy sources, mass tourism etc). Investing in Greece has resulted in severe land use changes altering the rural Mediterranean landscape and the traditional small-scale farming practices that have benefitted wildlife for thousands of years.

2-1-2

Environmental-friendly legislation must be reviewed and updated. Nature conservation must be statutory connected to agriculture (i.e. food production and preservation of natural or extensive farming systems). The

European Common Agricultural Policy has to be reformed and food quality and safety must be disconnected to food quantity.

2-2

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USA E523

2-1-1

Many people are either too busy, ignorant of or choose to ignore environmental concerns and the impacts that they have on all living things/the planet as a whole. I do not see a separation between the country/region in which I reside and the global environment and I feel that the fact that most people do is a significant problem. People often ignore what is happening at home as well as globally and if this continues, the consequences will be marked and will impact all of us.

2-1-2

Be informed, get involved, be advocates for the environment and demand that governments, government officials, and businesses take action in ways that will not only directly protect the planet but also incentivize environmental responsibility. People need to wield their power as consumers, community members and citizens to support those prioritizing and promoting environmental responsibility and holding those who aren't doing this accountable.

2-2

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USA E537

2-1-1

Continued lack of government and private sector support of key environmental issues. No practical or viable long term solutions will be explored and/or implemented. Major environmental issues (climate change, coral reef deterioration, inappropriate land and resource use, etc.) will not be mitigated.

2-1-2

Work with government and private sector leaders to first identify and obtain their buy in to environmental threats. Offer creative and collaborative solutions that will work for all.

2-2

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Mohinder Kumar Slariya INDIA E561

2-1-1

Because of unplanned developmental processes my area is facing number of environmental problems

2-1-2

I think, no any government can do anything alone, it is the people who are living in their respective areas can do something. So, we should motivate local people to be participatory in every developmental work and prevent the emerging environmental problems.

2-2

Human dimension of development is lacking in 21st century, which is not good for developing world, fast emerging economies, so we should put human being in the centre of all developmental processes.

.....

RUSSIA E622

2-1-1

The problem is that people are trying to isolate himself from natural factors , but in the same time they are unable to do it in principle, being biological creatures and being connected with live and unlive nature and stayed as a part of the nature at all. Is also connecting much with problems of richness/poorness and according possibilities PLUS wishes to minimize natural damages in non-close future, and of the requirement level of a human. Thus, it is very difficult problem, which is rather psychological and social, and not only environmental, and I do not expect much changes to be better for the next ten years.

2-1-2

Sorry, it is very complicated problem, requiring much work of many specialists in different areas together,

being impossible to be resolved without. I'm not sure to say something smart and reasonable about. Maybe the most important thing is to let people to understand that I said above, i.e. though people are trying to isolate himself from natural factors they are unable to do it principally in the same time, being stayed as a part of the nature at all.

2-2

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Marijn van der Pas THE NETHERLANDS E634

2-1-1

There is one truly global societal trend, namely that economic growth is the only way to improve lives and livelihoods. This is considered a truth throughout all layers in all societies. While true in poorer countries, this believe is completely false in richer countries. There we see people experiencing more and more pressure every year to improve their economic situation. But while their income is growing, their welfare (their health, their contact with friends and family and their ability to enjoy free time) is decreasing. To compensate this and to deal with the ever increasing stress, people tend to consume more and more. This vicious circle results to ever more pressure on the environment, and we need to break this trend by showing and stimulating people that welfare is more important than wealth. Because the environmental pressure from this vicious circle is hitting poorer countries hardest, in 10 years they will feel the results of degradation of ecosystems the most.

2-1-2

Governments need to think more long-term, steering away from the mantra of economic growth and steering towards maximizing welfare. NGOs need to support political leaders who show political courage and take the lead by setting long-term welfare goals, and accept that short-term economic growth should not be their most important goal anymore. Secondly, governments of richer countries need to link the consumption patterns in their own country with degradation of ecosystems in poorer countries, and take the responsibility to counter that.

2-2

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HUNGARY E648

2-1-1

Due to a large proportion of society effected by deep poverty, environmental issues remain neglected and will not beevome priority in thinking and problem-solving, meaning that the situation will worsen radically.

2-1-2

Integrating sustainability thinking in societal and economic problem-solving in policy strategies as well as in education.

2-2

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Heerak Nandy INDIA E660

2-1-1

In India, population growth, poverty, wrong political interference & corruption, lack of awareness, and numerous other correlated factors is behind this problem. The situation will worsen unless each of these factors improve significantly.

2-1-2

Countries across the world should act jointly to provide basic necessities (minimum support for survival) to the world population. No political boundary for environmental causes and issues.

2-2

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Mitchell Thomashow USA E714

2-1-1

Continued environmental degradation

2-1-2

Educational Leadership, Better media coverage, Presidential and Congressional leadership, Corporate Leadership

2-2

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USA E734

2-1-1

Population will increase and their demands on the environment will increase. Hence, society needs to appreciate environmental concerns and take ownership of the problems, and especially to find solutions that are not hominid-centric. Appreciation of the intrinsic values of the environment, and not just the economic values, is critical to stopping the insults on the environment.

2-1-2

Education of the masses, concentrating on the youngest members of the society - appreciation of the environment, concerns, solutions, and basic science education. Also, while a politically-hot issues, we also need to begin introducing the concept of zero population growth, framing the argument in terms of the unacceptable environmental impact for all the population/society's needs.

2-2

There are constant compromises, with each step further hurting the environment. The baseline is shifting and the environment is progressively losing.

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POLAND E827

2-1-1

The discrepancy between perceiving what are enviornmental problems and the methods to successfully solve them will increase.

2-1-2

The fundamental issue is to educate society that it needs more to save the planet than to recycle, save energy and water, and use the bicycle instead of the car.

2-2

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Luiza B. Nunes Alonso BRAZIL E844

2-1-1

Severe conditions for human development. Appropriation of nature resources by the wealthy. increase in number of diseases promoted by air pollution and lack of water. Significant number of contamination on human beings and nature.

2-1-2

Bigger awareness of the future humankind are going to face if nothing is done. Consciousness that the benefit of today means poverty, suffering and pain for our children, grandchildren and so on. Everyone produces garbage and contribute to nature devastation, so everyone should take care of our common home.

2-2

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USA E858

2-1-1

Development will take over land and water use unabated, pollution will increase, ecosystem services will decrease, ecosystem function will fail in some places and people will become further disconnected from the natural environment (biodiversity/nature/wild species).

2-1-2

Live exactly according the principles of sustainable development in our daily lives - literally being the change, as cliché as that sounds: recycling, driving less, eating local foods, buying locally produced goods, turning out lights, thinking about water consumption and not wasting anything, eating less red meat, etc. Marketing must change to encourage and entice this new sustainable lifestyles rather than American dream type of lifestyle. Must make buying organic and domestic goods exciting and sexy to the populous. Curriculum in

schools must really teach this in all subjects (environmental principles can be incorporated into every discipline directly or indirectly. Institutions and Organisations must implement environmental and sustainability policies as part of their running procedures - no lights left on at night, etc. Governments must incorporate environmental policy in every aspect of decision making rather than as a branch of the government on its own - Departments of Energy, Economy, Transportation, Commerce, Defense, etc must all have sustainability and environmental impact incorporated into their policies and assessed regularly. Governments and Banks must also set stricter environmental compliance and safeguards for corporations, and commercial interests - especially that of the travel industry. Building codes/standards must be raised such that they are environmentally compliant - green roofs, energy efficient homes and utilities, etc.

2-2

It all comes down to changing maladaptive human behavior and desires. This change has to come from top-down and bottom-up pathway. We need to want less, crave different foods and rather than having a choice between environmentally friendly or not - everything just needs to be environmentally friendly.

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COLOMBIA E938

2-1-1

Key issue: Poverty eradication Destruction of wetlands Deforestation

2-1-2

Governmente has to increase employment Business have to work inclusive business

2-2

Mining companies must to embed environmental an social responsibiliyt into their strategies.

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INDIA E965

2-1-1

In absence of the appropriate measures there will be severe degradation of the environment together with the depletion of natural resources, leading to overall deterioration of quality of living.Thus resulting in an unsustainable development.

2-1-2

Inclusive development will ensure the equitable distribution of resources. Environmental awareness should be brought about to make every individual realize their stake, so that a participatory approach can be developed.

2-2

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BOTSWANA E973

2-1-1

Significant loss of biodiversity and natural resources will cause significant decline in regional economy, prohibiting growth and development and poverty eradication.

2-1-2

Implement sustainable development and natural resource management compatible with regional planning, ongoing and future development.

2-2

The widespread cultural failure to invest in the future and the accelerating consumption and utilization of the nation's natural resources will result in unsustainable levels of damage to the environment and the natural resources upon which the future depends.

.....

SOUTH KOREA K013

2-1-1

The gap between the rich and the poor will be increased. The rich can protect themselves from effect of natural disaster. However, the poor will be much more vulnerable to the disaster. For example, let's think about children who lives in garbage dumps in a low-income country.

2-1-2

- 1. Effort to reduce the gap among social class
- 2. Educational and training program to improve public consciousness (especially, developing country should

put more effort into it)

3. Provide more educational opportunities to social vulnerable group

2-2

The public already know that environment is important. However, we put more priorities into visualized subject- economics and health than the environment.

So a manual for new environment should be developed, for example, a field trip for experiencing a nature at direct and new slogan which can be familiar with the public.

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SOUTH KOREA K017

2-1-1

1. Increase of economic and social inequality

2. A trend to make light of human life

2-1-2

1. Recover ecological sensibility

2. Change of fundamental consciousness and a way of life by human

3. Provide an alternative way for the present lifestyle

2-2

4. New capitalism-society based on growth and competition destroys not only the environment and the earth but also human lives radically. It is a very time to change the system. The society should guarantee the public's happiness and safety.

In my opinion, we already went over a critical point for the environment. Therefore, we cannot delay anymore.

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Kim Kyoung Tae SOUTH KOREA K038

2-1-1

The global economic crisis is not over and, in the Korean society, neo-liberalism is much more spreading because the Korean economic system has high foreign dependent. If the situation continues, environmental issue will be subordinated to commercial interest.

2-1-2

Environmental issues should be dealt with in the process of decision making, not as a post management. Especially, a role of media is important to inform the public of the importance of the environment. Critical discourse of neo-liberalism should come with environmental issues.

2-2

In South Korea, nearly all people rarely acknowledge the environment. They only thought of it as specific issues such as eating organic food or using environmental friendly product. If we put our all interest into such material things, the environmental problem will be much more serious.

What is the reason of such phenomenon? Wrong education and social attitude lead to such phenomenon. When LOHAS(Lifestyle of Health and Sustainability) were brought to South Korea, it weren't considered as an environmental activity. The enterprises only use it as a marketing strategy to sell environmental-friend food and the media also accept such image.

Also, in South Korea, the destruction of the environment has been accepted with an excuse of 'confidential business information'. The society even neglects safety issue for profit. In this situation, it is not strange to underestimate the value of the environment.

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【Comments from who select Other as the #12 concern】

Grahame Webb AUSTRALIA 014

2-1-1

Quality of life will decrease.

2-1-2

Become more worldly and base actions on 10 words: tolerance respect and understanding for all peoples, cultures and traditions.

2-2

With more and more people wit world political power hunting and gathering in supermarkets, what can we

achieve? We need to find a way to ensure people love and appreciate using nature as well as admiring it.

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USA 111

2-1-1

Cancer, mutations, loss of life, loss of food sources, destruction of whole ecosystem.

2-1-2

These needs to be a way to stop the radioactivity from spreading thru air and water and confine it to one location. We also need to switch to other forms of generating power so that this situation doesn't happen with other nuclear reactors.

2-2

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Roys, Veronica Irene Joy JAMAICA 173

2-1-1

The inability to deal with environmental issues correctly and on time is resulting in their issues getting worse.

2-1-2

Older farmers need to recognise the need to take advise from youngsters, as new technology can address pollution issues, and lead to better our lifestyle.

2-2

The contribution being made by NGO's would be greater if participants do not duplicate of being made by other NGO's.

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Emerson Urry USA 174

2-1-1

Massive increases of cases of cases in cancer and boundless other health problems will occur. Additionally, humans will continue to live under the looming threat of nuclear power reactor meltdowns, and other disasters.

2-1-2

First, ban the extraction of uranium mining worldwide. Second, commence the lengthy and dangerous decommissioning process of all nuclear power reactors worldwide and replace with renewables. Fourth, explore more scientific progress to vender radioactive waste, non-reactive.

2-2

According to the WHO 80-90 % of all cancer worldwide is environmentally caused. We must cease bringing more uranium into the environment of creative, any more isotopes like plutonium. Also pesticides, GMO, medical waste, oil and gas waste, fracking tar sands and many other topics need to be added to your survey.

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URUGUAY 108S

2-1-1

In the area where I live (Paraguay), my outlook is negative, because the advance of non-sustainable agriculture is causing the loss of original habitats, producing significant wealth for the oligarchs, and worsening the quality of life of the poorer population.

2-1-2

Charging fees and taxes on exports or any activities through which the natural resources are damaged. Investing this money in the conservation of diversity and the ancestral populations who live there.

2-2

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MAURITANIA 180F

2-1-1

The environment will be sold off to the highest bidders.

2-1-2

Intensify international diplomatic pressure to ensure the effective protection of the environment at the

national and local level.

2-2

The media is manipulated and ill-informed, and the reproduction of information is biased.

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Andreas Andreopoulos GREECE E004

2-1-1

Once having selected ONLY the defense stance (mitigation, adaption, walls by the seashore to block sea level rise etc) Humanity will face bigger and bigger problems: once extreme weather events and disasters increase exponentially in number and size financial, energy, political and social crises will grow accordingly. Average citizen will not be able to live a normal life and once a tempest reigns its mind will act accordingly.

2-1-2

Sustainable Development large scale applications in local communities is the only way to face environmental turbulence anthropocentric activities have caused. Green economy market generating new businesses with a cause under the umbrella of Sustainable Development principles will bring solutions to global structural problems e.g. unemployment, poverty. Accompanied of course by voluntary simplicity and slowing down traditional growth's rythm.

2-2

A global compact among traditional and new production models (industrial & post-industrial has to be agreed ASAP with the shortest transition period possible. Advertising industry could turn from selling trash products to people has creative things to do for more than a century e.g.convince & persuade millions of citizens to change consumption habits. A global UN initiative has to follow UNESCO Sustainable Education Decade with a 10-year content Sustainable Way of Thinking - Free Innovation Spirit for Prosperity. The only resource NOT in scarcity nowadays is ideas; everything else (earth time, vital space, real money etc) we are short of - but humans, but this latter will be arranged by itself once mind start working alternatively.

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Jesus Rivas USA E1215

2-1-1

Capitalism and its required partner, consumerism, will continue to deplete the world resources and pollute the soils, waters, atmosphere. The need for resources will continue leading to invasions, wars and other human created atrocities. The erosion of values to serve the bottome line will continue to a point where it will destroy the society and those of us that are part of it. It will also lead the the extinction of countless species and unspeakable environmental degradation.

2-1-2

We need to think freely on an alternative economic system that is truy sustainable and humane. The laws of nature need to be abided by, because they are inchangeable. The laws of economics, on the other hand, were invented by people and we can change them as much as we want. The problme is such that little measure will not produce any restult. We need a change from the base, changing completely the fundamentals in which we base our economy and society.

2-2

The link between capitalism and all human atrocities cannot be denied. We need to start a discussion that is both free and honest about the different alternatives we have. It worries me that even the most enlightened environmentalist are not talking about real changes that will produce real solutions.

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SYRIA E239

2-1-1

The environmental deterioration in Syria is obvious because the ongoing war since three years: 1. Many natural reserves have been destroyed /abandoned. 2. Many wild roosting/reproduction sites have been lost, such as the breeding sites of the most critically endangered species (Northern Bald Ibis: Geronticus eremita) 3. Many reintroduction programs have been affected. the herd of Arabian Oryx: Oryx leucorix ,in AlTalila reserve (about 147 animal/ 2009 report) was partially lost. a large herd of Gazella subgutturos has been partially lost in the same reserve. 4. Many underground bats' roosting and reproduction sites have been lost, and became as shelters for people. 5. Many parts of the national forests were lost because of the war; people use wood for heating, cocking, and for building temporary shelters. also forests are suffering fairs due to bombing. 6. Many scientific institutions involved in conservation have been lost. The situation in Syria is

beyond imagination, and the environmental crises would be the main challenge for the country, the region and the entire world in the future; since the geographic location of the country as a cross point between the old three continents (Asia, Europe and Africa.

2-1-2

The continuous serious efforts of the international community organizations were not able to stop the ongoing crises in Syria, but we may prepare plans to be ready to work with survival Syrians to safe to survivals of wild fauna and flora.

2-2

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Polly Higgins UK E400

2-1-1

Failure to implement a law of Ecocide shall render all other attempts futile. Thus governments will continue to pursue voluntary initiatives. Without a mandatory international law of Ecocide, the scale of destruction will continue to rise.

2-1-2

Support a law of Ecocide.

2-2

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INDIA E881

2-1-1

While inequalities remain the fundamental challenge in tackling environmental issues if the current trends continue lack of accountability of the rich combined with the lack of resilience of the poor will worsen the environmental crisis.

2-1-2

2-2

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Christine Irvine UK E891

2-1-1

Potentially devastating pollution incidents in an extremely sensitive environment. Even if this does not occur - the pouring of government money into fracking operations lessens the drive to fund vital research into energy alternatives.

2-1-2

The government, education establishments and major industries need to educate the public as to the real dangers of fracking in a very small country like northern Ireland. A spokesperson for Pardee Industries has already expressed scepticism that the operation will produce a viable energy source in the long term and the public need to know this.

2-2

Biodiversity needs to be given priority before it is too late. Giving a value to our natural capital is a difficult issue and one which requires public involvement if it is to be successful.

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KENYA E925

2-1-1

Ecosystem/habitat will be destroyed by the natural disasters; people lose its lives; they lose food.

2-1-2

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction strategy and action.

2-2

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2-1-1

In South Korea, land density of nuclear power plant is the 1th ranking in the world. If the design life of old nuclear power plant is expanded, public would live under the threat of the accident. Also, a safety problem of radioactive wastes disposal facilities in Gyeongju isn't opened to the public and won't be in the future. Dangerous food affected by radioactive pollution will threat health of children.

2-1-2

Like Germany, citizen should actively participate in social activities by themselves. Citizen should argue that they will not use electricity produced by nuclear power plant, even though electricity cost be increased. Also, citizen can support a politician who maintains anti-nuclear power policy, construct small-sized solar power facilities in house, and demonstrate problems of industrial electricity. If the citizen does nothing, the nuclear power plant accident such as the Fukushima accident would be occurred in South Korea.

2-2

Environmental problem is a global issue, an Asian issue and a South Korea issue. Also, it is related with my families, my friends and me. People do not think it as their problems even though they know that it is a very danerous problme. The citizen should participate in activities to solve the environmental problems by themselves.

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2-1-1

2-1-2

In every county all over the world, environmental education should become a mandatory course for all students. Environmental problems cannot be solved without the basic understanding of the environment.

2-2

All nuclear power plant should be shut down for sustainable life of human being.

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2-1-1

I am afraid that nuclear power plant accident may happen and the public including me will be exposed to radioactivity.

2-1-2

The government should stop re-operation of old nuclear power plants and nullify all construction plans for additional NPPs. For replenishing the electricity made from the NPPs, the government, enterprises and the civil societies should find a method to expand the use of renewable energy.

2-2

Coexistence with nature is essential for human lives and safety.

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2-1-1

Nuclear power plant accident is an irrevocable disaster. Once it occurs, the Earth become a land of death and it will continue for centuries. I think it can result in the fall of humankind.

2-1-2

The government should establish a direct and comprehensive nuclear power plant safety policy for preventing nuclear power plant accidents. Also, a pan-national association should be organized for taking a countermeasure and promotion on hazard of nuclear power plants. Finally, the shutdown policy for nuclear power plants should be established and executed.

2-2

Above any other strategies and policies, the government and environmental groups should put its priority on shutdown of nuclear power plants and on establishing a new policy for alternative energy.

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2-1-1

There will be wars around the world and people will compete for food, water, air...

2-1-2

Respond to An Era of Conscience introduced by the NGO in the United Nations.

2-2

Man is the soul of the universe, and there is only one cause for environmental degradation: the heart. Only when all people are inclined to goodness will they be able to resolve this critical situation.

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Cingal Georges FRANCE 4

2-1-1

The ocean will ruin our land.

2-1-2

We look forward to global action. At local level it is of utmost importance to invest only in places which are not threatened by the rise of the oceans.

2-2

As for biodiversity, mankind is not aware that biodiversity losses will affect all human societies.

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Fesius Anjera Ashisoma KENYA 30

2-1-1

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2-1-2

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2-2

Please provide us with funding to implement environmental programmes (programs?) or refers us to possible donors.

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MEXICO 056S

2-1-1

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2-1-2

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2-2

I consider that there is currently a multidimensional relationship in terms of the loss of biodiversity, firstly through the increase in contaminants, secondly through the reduction of hydric resources, thirdly through the anthropogenic pressure on those rare species that were very difficult to access in the past, but that are now very easy to access, even in extraordinarily inaccessible environments. If we conserve biodiversity, we will conserve the balance that provides stability to the ecosystems, and we will therefore be able to survive. But if we continue as we have up until now, our access to resources will definitely become more limited.

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Lv Fangyi TAIWAN T040

2-1-1

We will need to wear masks when going out, air purifiers will become a household necessity, and clean air will become a luxury product; no organisms will be seen in or around rivers.

2-1-2

1. Education promotion: We should make the public aware of the pollution sources and prevention methods, and hope that everyone will reduce the generation of various pollution resources themselves.
2. The government should strictly require enterprises to implement various pollution treatment measures, and impose severe penalties for illegal actions.

2-2

The earth belongs to everyone, so everyone will be influenced by earth issues. We should let the public know how various issues occur and how to deal with or prevent and mitigate them, so that the above issues will be prevented from worsening.