

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
R105	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	ALBANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	I think during COVID-19 we have seen the excessive problems in inequality in the world. In some parts of the world there might however be progress in new energy initiatives; the acknowledgement of the importance of nature for human well-being and that you need different disciplines/partnerships to realise positive outcomes.
R084	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action	One difficulty in answering these questions is to consider the impact of the pandemic on progress and capacities: in some cases what were signs of progress have been constrained or even reversed by pandemic-induced collaboration, funding and political limits.
R139	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Excessive and unsustainable population growth in some parts of the world will continue to lead to poverty, food shortages and waves of migration and resulting conflicts. Life on land (biodiversity and critical habitats for wildlife) will continue to be depleted as a result of unconstrained economic drivers and population growth. The true worth of nature and a healthy biosphere is not factored into integrated policy and decision-making for delivery of optimal community and planetary well-being.
R455	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	70s and above	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	Only that these 17 SDG are not really independent of each other they are all interconnected.
R668	Steven WEISS	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	There seems to be a paradox developing as public awareness for climate action and biodiversity or other environmental issues continues to rise, yet there is an overall decline in justice, and increased political instability and eroding trust in institutions. But I am convinced that collective action on the climate and overall environmental crisis can only occur together with peace, justice and both strong and trusted institutions, cooperating at the global scale.
S021	Rodrigo Tarquino	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 17. Partnerships for the Goals	We have lived through a very difficult time during the pandemic. The nationalization processes based on the distribution of vaccines reveal major problems and pitfalls in legislation, logistics and cooperation to achieve these aspects. Nature requires we work together to develop policies are on regional and global scales, and this is not effectively done.
R067	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Local government	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	4. Quality Education 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	There was a big setback, with negationist government in big and important countries. The biodiversity conservation goals that were being achieved were interrupted or set back. The great problem of the pandemic has also led to more hunger and more poverty, in addition to worsening early childhood education.
R200	Charles Roland Clement	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	The SDGs are designed with the assumption that the current socio-economic world system will remain in place. However, it is precisely this world system that is responsible for all of the problems that the SDGs seek to address. If the root causes are not addressed, all of the goals will fail, which is what is happening today. The root causes are over population, over consumption, over technification and the rapacious capitalist world system.
F031	Banalet	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	30s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	With industrialization, it will be difficult to achieve the goal of being healthy. There has also been a sharp increase in inequality, as well as in the achievement of gender equality.
R370	OUATTARA IBRAHIMA	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	The biggest problem in Africa is the awareness of the population which is still lagging behind. This may also be explained by the issue of poverty, which is getting worse and worse. There is a decline in the level of education and even in the rate of school enrollment in some villages — a phenomenon linked to traditional gold panning, but also the search for other minerals simply to stay alive. In addition to this, there are the problems of arable land, terrorism which leads to massive population displacement, urban congestion, injustice, corruption, growing racism, etc.
F006	[-]	Africa	CAMEROON	Corporation	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	At the current rate, it will be difficult to achieve the SDGs by 2030 at the global level, given the gaps that still exist between regions, as well as the actions I think are unsuitable and therefore ineffective. For example, a large part of the millions of dollars spent every year by the stakeholders to fight hunger in Africa goes to experts and their security.
012	IAN BURTON	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	(1) Changes that can come from advances in science and technology are the most easily achieved. (2) Changes that require advances in human behavior and values are most difficult.
R335	Bruce Perrin Lanphear	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	I am most skeptical about realizing social innovations that require sharing of wealth and power.
R426	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	I think COVID will reinforce existing divides between have and have not states.
R331	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	It saddens me to project we will continue to leave people in poverty, hungry and marginalized while at the same time succeed in partnerships to achieve innovation, knowledge and action to address climate change. While critical to address climate change certainly we should be able to do this through socio-ecological thinking.
R344	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	I rank 14 of the 17 in a very low category. Other than 17, 9 and 5, the trends are now in the wrong direction. I selected 13, 14 and 15 as the worst as they are rapidly accelerating and will cross tipping points later this century, leading to a sixth mass extinction.
R386	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water	Sustainable development is an oxymoron. We're already heavily into planetary overshoot, driven by overpopulation and overconsumption in the developed world. You can't sustain your way out of a crisis, and you certainly can't develop your way out of an overdevelopment crisis. We need to shrink our collective footprint on the planet. These social justice goals are a similar dilemma. We can't simultaneously raise the poor to developed world lifestyles, or anything close, while trying to lessen the impact of collective consumption on the planet, unless the developed world is willing to shrink its consumption to make room below the K line of sustainability -- equitable distribution would mean a 95% reduction in developed world GDP. Unless we do that, the rest is lip service to social justice.

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R083	Arthur E Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	I do not think the ranking is as important as a good overall assessment of world political/policy action. As SDGs become less influential in some major countries, the likelihood of conflict increases. Who leads us is more important than SDGs if those leaders put little or no importance into SDG.
R165	Grant Gardner	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger	Climate action stands the best chance of realization, but for the worst reasons. Climate change impacts are already being observed, and will continue to worsen, to the point that they can't be ignored (but by then will it be too late?)
R676	William Rees	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s and above	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	The over-riding problem for humanity is our present state of ecological overshoot. This is THE PROBLEM. Humans are already exploiting the ecosphere beyond the regenerative and waste assimilative capacities of ecosystems. In simple words there are too many people consuming too much energy and materials. All other issues --climate change, biodiversity loss, water shortage, pollution, resource shortages, even social inequality - are SYMPTOMS of overshoot. In this context, a major drawback of many of the UN Sustainable development goals is that they depend on even greater economic growth, i.e., more energy and material consumption. The UN does not acknowledge overshoot nor the obvious solutions in income/wealth redistribution and overall economic contraction (degrowth).
F044	[-]	Africa	CHAD	Other	30s	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger	Given the poverty in Africa and the lack of awareness of the population, the achievement of these objectives in the near future is not feasible.
C012	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 17. Partnerships for the Goals	I think every country should be involved in foreign trade while ensuring their own domestic stability and prosperity
C018	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action	1. For some issues like environmental pollution, create laws and regulations 2. It is necessary to take action to eradicate poverty and take other actions to really help residents who are living in poverty
C023	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Multilateral dialogue should be encouraged to resolve disputes and jointly protect the Earth's environment
C032	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	An international organization for the SDGs should be established to promote sustainable development
C049	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	Pay attention to ecological balance and focus on the social environment and future trends while pursuing development. Do not seek only profits.
C059	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	All countries are playing the same game of chess and therefore they should work together to build a global village.
C061	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Continue to increase public awareness and technical input
C071	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	30s	2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	Reduce pollution and overexploitation, shrink the population and eliminate war
C091	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 4. Quality Education	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education	Personally, I think the Internet of Beings will play an important role in our future lives
C094	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	Control population growth, protect resource bases and develop renewable energy sources to achieve sustainable development
C098	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	14. Life Below Water 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	Leaders of every country should pay more attention and create relevant laws and regulations
C117	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	It is difficult to achieve zero poverty and hunger, so we should prioritize the protection of the environment, slowing down global warming and reducing nuclear radiation
C119	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	In the fight against climate change, all countries should stand together and not passing the buck or focus only on their own development

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C128	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities	1. No Poverty 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Developed countries should provide more technical assistance to developing and disadvantaged countries instead of exploiting them
C134	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	Strengthen the cooperation of countries around the world and increase the public's awareness of environmental protection
C140	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	Better to introduce laws and regulations related to sustainable development and environmental protection
C142	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	Protect nature using scientific and technological innovation together with activities to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions
C173	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality	The world's poverty and hunger must be addressed by 2030
C182	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 2. Zero Hunger	In developing the economy and improving the environment, we must not be overly ambitious, whimsical, unrealistic, or self-deceiving
C189	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Humans and nature live in harmony by respecting natural laws and reducing human intervention
C191	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 1. No Poverty	Build a community with a shared future for mankind, be environmentally friendly, properly address conflicts caused by industrial civilization and pool global efforts to achieve sustainable development
C202	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	10. Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable development should be popular and relevant laws should be introduced, so that everyone is able to consciously protect the environment to realize sustainable development.
C218	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities 17. Partnerships for the Goals	The situation of each country should be taken into consideration when setting goals and all countries should help each other
C238	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	Each country should actively participate. Everyone should be treated equally. Rich countries should increase their aid they provide to poor countries.
C283	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Support and promote the better development of developing countries, strive to maintain the steady growth of the global economy, build a resource-conserving pattern of economic development and work to develop a circular economy
C304	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	It is necessary to strengthen the creation and publicization of laws and regulations, raise the awareness of citizens, and increase punishment for actions that work against the SDGs
C313	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality	The basic belief that the environment should be protected should be established, and legislation should be made to strike down people who destroy the environment
C320	[-]	Asia	CHINA		40s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	As far as the situation is concerned, China is doing a good job and we can cooperate and discuss the issue with China
C325	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	40s	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	All countries around the world must reach a consensus and work together. The overall goals are not achievable when acting alone or in small groups
C334	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty	Under the leadership of the United Nations, countries should unite closely to take powerful measures to achieve the SDGs

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C345	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Many development goals can only be achieved through the concerted efforts of all countries and regions of the world. Another end point is education, which must continue to change and increase the vast majority of the population's understanding to better promote the realization of goals
C359	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land	Sustainable development can only be achieved when people's living standards are effectively improved. Otherwise, it's all empty talk
C364	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities	Increase people's awareness by increasing the publicity for sustainable development
C370	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	Establish the concept of a community with a shared future for all mankind, and insist on sustainable development and peaceful coexistence
C371	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	The SDGs can be achieved based on everyone's voluntary compliance
C383	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	It is almost impossible to eradicate hunger, poverty and disease.
C395	Jianjun Meng	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	The good news is that, as technology advances (9), enterprises and business have increased their responsibilities (12), which has a positive impact on global climate action (13). However, due to the imbalance of world development, poverty (1) and regional disparities (10) are expanding, which requires the United Nations to have greater ability to coordinate and solve problems (16).
R653	Oscar Forero	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	poverty and inequalities have worsened due to governments focusing on markets and technological solutions to problems that require political change and social innovation instead
S015	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Despite working hard on actions to conserve biodiversity, many efforts must focus on the inequity that exists in socio-ecological systems, and the characteristics of these systems that negatively impact the planet through unsustainable livelihoods.
S029	Patricia Madrigal Cordero	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	50s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	We live in a paradox as, on the one hand, we have more technology to identify solutions to environmental problems but, on the other hand, we see setbacks regarding the respect for human rights and democratic systems.
F019	NSASE	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	40s	15. Life On Land 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities	We are in an area that is essentially a forest, where great apes are threatened by poaching. There is no assurance of health in these areas where the last remaining gorilla populations are conserved. Women are still held captive by tradition and they do not participate adequately in public life. Rivers are not harnessed to provide hydroelectric power
R132	Anders S. barfod	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities	Societal challenges are always given higher priority than safeguarding nature. this is unlikely to change until the tipping point when it become very clear that nature supports human societies.
S082	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	EL SALVADOR	Other	40s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Due to the global conditions caused by the pandemic, public health issues, the economy, infrastructure change, and other issues have been prioritized to address countries' problems, and environmental problems have been deprioritized.
F023	[-]	Africa	GABON	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education	Achieving the SDGs will make it possible for everyone to enjoy a healthy life on earth. The eradication of poverty requires the consideration of other factors such as access to quality education, equal opportunities and peace. In Central Africa, several initiatives are being undertaken to address all these problems, however, the results are often less conclusive.
S014	Angela Méndez Mora	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 5. Gender Equality	These goals are too ambitious to be achieved within a decade and they are interrelated. Without gender equality there are fewer opportunities for decent work and the economic growth of society and this translates into many difficulties in achieving the end of poverty.
S106	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	NGO/NPO	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 15. Life On Land	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 14. Life Below Water	Well, it would be ambitious of me to mention something. In developing countries everything is very slow — there is no way to achieve progress if key actors are not taken into account. I know some steps have been made, but no progress that says that by a specific time there will be change. I've only mentioned this because it prohibits you from continuing without putting something in. The truth is that at the rate we are going it is very complicated to say

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R451	Rowena Mathew	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	20s	13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	While most SDGs require addressing baseline issues such as poverty, nutrition, health and education, to be realised, the dominance of MNCs, bad politics, unregulated business and financing, focus on the fossil fuel industry and non-SCP business as usual - we are headed in the way of reducing gaps between the haves and the have-nots. This is counter-intuitive and will reduce the impact of all other measures to achieve the SDGs.
R100	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Climate action is taken seriously and may work. So is the life on land issue. Industry has shown interest in changing and many are innovating either by choice or force to become more sustainable. Lowest realisation is of gender, poverty and inequality goals. These are social issues which have not seen any improvement at any time. Neither the political or policy environment seems to be serious on these.. the existing social and economic structures are sadly incapable of dealing with it and might even be increasing it.
R049	Vinay Tandon	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals	Global averages are difficult to guess. Large regional variations can have more skewing effect of SDG outcomes. The responses given above are more likely in areas of the world which are already doing well.
R319	Djunijanti Peggic	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	Policy is one thing, enforcement and empowering the policy is a different matter. Too many people are concerned about their own problems and do not actually realize that they actions are influencing the world we are living.
R716	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	No poverty and zero hunger unrealized in 2030 mean that even-though the government has strived for these SDGs, it is quite rather difficult where the population number of the country is quite algorithm increased. It is also mean the govt. need more some times to decrease the poverty and hunger in the country. While clean water and sanitation is rather focused to the human attitude, either polluted their environment or pickup of provided water resource in their area without aware to their health. It is quite more just need for now. The climate action is may be more advance than others because is a global need to act quickly and affected more people
R121	Massimiliano Costa	Western Europe	ITALY	Local government	50s	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Unfortunately, in the fight against climate change, pollution, the deterioration of water resources and, due to all this (and more) the loss of biodiversity, palliatives are always proposed, not a real ideological change in the way of thinking of humanity, in the way of conceiving development, production, consumption, society. I only see the search for solutions to slow down the problem, without changing habits and points of view. A radical change is needed.
J004	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Concerning the 16th SDG, the issues of authoritarian nations such as Myanmar, China and Russia are great concern.
J011	Susumu Machata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality	Childhood education must impregnate the pupils with a basic idea, everyone who is born to the Earth is equal and must be respected as an individual. It is important to keep ourselves away from the realities such as children's having to pick up garbage to make a living and having a gun on the basis of adults' logic.
J015	Masayuki Ohmori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	The inadequacies and ambiguities in the Japanese translation of SDGs are magnified.
J019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	Conflicts are going on in some regions and the starvation issue will not be resolved for the time being. Without urgent actions and eradication of poverty, the other 15 SDGs would be harder to achieve throughout the globe.
J055	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Goals achieved to a high degree: Major countries specify deadlines for achieving the numerical targets for reducing CO2 as much as possible. If we make a good start, considerable effects can be expected. Goals achieved to a low degree: Goals such as eradication of poverty and equalities between people and between nations, peace and fairness are hard for a nation or an individual to uphold. It looks like they will unfortunately remain the endless theme for the humankind.
R005	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	I believe that the COVID19 pandemic has caused an additional dent in our ability to reach these goals.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	As we can see by what governments do to address COVID-19, it is currently difficult for the whole world to unite as one. As much as we cannot have high expectations for political issues, each individual's awareness will take on greater importance.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	It is impossible to eliminate the gap between developed countries and developing countries. This should also greatly influence political and military powers and others.
W011	Yuichi Azuma	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality	Progress largely depends on interests and the political systems of the countries. Many of the goals will be unachievable with the way the United Nations currently functions. I hope the political and special interest conflicts will not result in delays.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals	The SDGs are arbitrary and it does not appear that they could possibly lead to a real resolution of environmental issues at all.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W039	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	Problems that should be solved politically will be harder to solve than those that can be solved with technological advances.
W045	Yoichi Kawashima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land	1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 14. Life Below Water	Globally, only a few of the goals look achievable.
W050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	It is difficult to protect the lives and health of all 7.8 billion people, though this may depend on the standards for goal setting.
W063	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	I have high hopes for U.S. president Biden. He is willing to take measures to address climate change, a marked contrast with the reluctance shown by his predecessor, Trump. I welcome the United States and China showing their willingness to cooperate in measures to address climate change despite their economic and security policy conflicts.
W081	Koh Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	The national government needs to do more to share news and information about the issue. Educational activities at educational institutions are important. But the environmental awareness of people in their 40s or older who occupy large part of the population should be increased. To this end, ministers and other government officials should take the initiative and work to share information that would draw the attention of society.
W084	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities	We may see improvements in many of the goals, but none of the SDGs looks fully achievable.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	It is easy to achieve the goals of the 17 SDGs that are dependent on the impact of the developed countries' economic growth on their developing counterparts. On the other hand, it will be difficult to achieve the goals that require international cooperation and the goals that focus more on the protection of European economy than on scientific objectives such as climate change.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	The philosophy may take root, but the reality may turn out differently.
W120	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	The visualized parts of the SDGs positively influence awareness raising activities. Substantially, however, they have become vague both partially and as a whole. All of the 17 SDGs have something to do with the ultimate goal of humankind's continued existence and the preservation of the global ecosystem. But none of them directly address the ultimate goal.
W149	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	As you saw with the COVID-19 pandemic, other unexpected infectious diseases can still occur in the future. When viewed from the global average, it is difficult to put an end to the gaps between nations and to poverty.
W173	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality	Eradicating conflict is the most difficult. Other problems regarding issues such as inequality and gender equality which are rooted in the social system will take a lot of time to solve, and we need to wait for people's awareness to change through education.
W178	Junichi Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Considering the growing awareness of climate change, I think the introduction of renewable energy will advance. This will be followed by the development and improvement of related infrastructure. However, I am afraid that the governments' actions to address COVID-19 could manifest the regional gaps between the north and south and the divisions between nations, causing confrontations.
W183	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger	If progress can be made towards the ending of poverty, people will have more leeway in their thinking and in their lives, and other issues such as starvation, education, health, welfare, the availability of water and toilets, energy and economic growth will also improve successively. Formulating a policy for the building of an environment where all people are able to enjoy at least a specific level of income sounds like a timeless theme for humankind.
W192	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	Industries, academic circles, governments, local people and people around the world need to proceed in step and cooperate with one another to address the goals. Having more companies seriously address these issues is very important and I wish this would become a bigger movement.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	Viewed globally, the regions doing poorly on the SDGs haven't changed at all. The SDGs will be unachievable unless the improvements are especially focused on African and Asian nations.
W224	Tatsuhide Hamasaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	COVID-19 made poverty, starvation and the other issues faced by developing countries harder to resolve.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W254	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	The increase of the population is unstoppable. Food and water shortages will continue. Food security will be a greater concern and it will become more difficult to protect the land and sea. Measures to address global warming will advance. However, the pressure for economic growth will not dwindle. Therefore, it will be difficult to significantly decrease GHG emissions.
W276	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Introducing a solution to the problem is not easy. First, we should not be dependent on mass consumption and petroleum, which we have been since the 20th century. Also, we need "the ability to reconcile through mutual understanding and the ability to use politics to keep us away from nationalism" to resolve (ease) poverty and conflict. This is the key.
W301	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Changes in people's awareness of the SDGs and their efforts to achieve them are occurring to some extent at companies and on an individual basis. But our political and social systems are not enough. They may not be able to sustain themselves unless they are drastically reformed. We urgently need to change our awareness and increase our efforts. It looks like COVID-19 is overshadowing the SDGs. Nationalism and prioritizing the economy are particularly destroying the politics, economies and environments of developing countries. Developed countries should also do something to correct the situation, otherwise it will be hard for them to maintain sustainability. All people need to be aware of this.
W303	Masaharu Nagai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities	We need a new international system to comprehensively provide authoritative guidance on the direction that the world should go in the environmental sector, so that it can unfailingly and continuously make an impact on the policies in the economic and social sectors around the world.
W304	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	It seems the countries and regions troubled by poverty, conflict, human rights and other issues are ignored. To make the global community more sustainable, we need to preferentially solve urgent regional issues such as poverty, conflict and human rights issues, and end these grievous situations on the Earth. Once a life is lost, it can never come back.
W306	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	1. Companies awareness of the concept of the SDGs is being considerably increased. 2. On the other hand, it is hard to say that SDGs are satisfactorily understood by people. Education on the SDGs must be focused on young people such as students. I would like to take part in this effort.
W331	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	To a high degree, the world has achieved the goals regarding human activities for continued growth. The gap between rich and poor nations is wide, and the goals relating to life infrastructure are poorly achieved.
W335	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	The degree of achievement depends on how we tackle the goals in the remaining decade. As authoritarian and inward-looking countries stand out, the difficulty of international cooperation is a big concern. Poverty, starvation and other life-threatening problems in developing countries are important for international cooperation and are harder to solve.
W349	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Achieving the SDGs requires all citizens and nations of the planet to share the same awareness. You cannot expect it to happen when nationalist and imperialist superpowers confront one another.
W370	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	The goals that lead to economic growth will be achieved to a high degree. On the other hand, I am pessimistic about the extent to which the other goals such as those concerning equality will be achieved. If we practice altruistic behavior considerate of future generations, humans and ecosystems, the poorly achieved goals will be achieved to a greater degree.
W374	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	The gaps between nations are huge in terms of effort and their situations. Only a limited group countries are able to pursue the SDGs in the first place. Many other countries and regions still cannot escape warfare, starvation, dictatorship and other problems. They cannot afford to worry about the SDGs.
W380	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	I guess it's often the case that the goals have considerably been achieved in developed countries and have not been achieved at all in developing countries.
J003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty	Even ten years from now, the gap will likely continue to widen between countries that embrace diverse perspectives and those that do not, making it difficult for the world to unite and collectively pursue the Sustainable Development Goals.
J005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty	Issues on which the United Nations can reach a consensus seem to be making steady progress. However, issues where major powers are in conflict are making little headway. It's essential to reconcile interests and reach mutual agreement. The current situation, where each side only asserts its position without making concessions, is disheartening.
J006	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth (-) (-)	1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger	Economic disparity is expected to grow even further. Unless population growth is curbed, everything is likely to deteriorate.
J014	Tadakatsu Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 4. Quality Education	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. Securing renewable natural energy should be the top priority. 2. In Japan, there is a concerning lack of awareness—especially among government and major corporate officials—regarding the importance of food self-sufficiency. It's hard to believe that the current level of food and feed imports can be sustained.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
J037	Satoru Katsuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	There are significant disparities depending on the region.
J043	Hideki Shiraiwa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water 4. Quality Education	The SDGs feel almost meaningless. They seem to amplify a superficial sense of “effort” by companies and organizations. I understand why Kohei Saito refers to them as “opium.”
J046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s		6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	The COVID-19 pandemic has further widened the gap between developed and developing countries. Developed nations are being forced to prioritize domestic affairs and no longer have the capacity to pay attention to conditions in developing nations. With the population explosion, competition for water and food resources is likely to intensify.
J053	Takayuki Mori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 2. Zero Hunger	We are at a turning point in the meaning and value of work, and it's time to redefine our sense of wealth. Yet, the obsession with food persists, even amid this transition. Because of this, the SDGs risk becoming an excuse to postpone addressing real issues.
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production (-) (-)	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	Most of the 17 goals are simply unattainable. Even within Japan, it seems unlikely that they can be achieved, so accomplishing them globally is even more unrealistic.
J068	Takao Goto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above		2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being	We need education in human ethics.
J070	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action	The discharge of contaminated water from nuclear plants, warm cooling water (which discards two-thirds of energy into the ocean), and the destruction of coastal ecosystems are all deeply troubling. Maintaining automobiles also degrades terrestrial greenery and ecosystems.
J074	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	4. Quality Education 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	As long as we remain fixated on ideas like “our nation” or “-isms,” we cannot achieve the goals of the SDGs. A basic prerequisite is that everyone around the world maintains awareness that we are all crewmates aboard Spaceship Earth.
W007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Abandoning ego is not easy, and since it is at the root of many problems, I honestly think none of the goals will be easy to achieve.
W018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 15. Life On Land	Given the differences between developed and developing nations, it's difficult to make judgments based on a global average.
W034	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	Changes in marine resources appear to be strongly affected by climate change. Rising sea levels and ocean temperatures seem to be significantly altering migratory patterns. Going forward, the divide between the haves and the have-nots will likely become more apparent.
W040	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	Looking back at my responses, it seems that the answers to Question 3-1 generally relate more to developed countries, while those to Question 3-2 relate more to developing nations.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water	While I believe things will start to accelerate rapidly from now on, expecting any real improvement in climate change by 2030 is probably too soon.
W048	Takaki Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	Regarding quality education, many governments seem to be imposing their own national views. But unless education embraces individual diversity and allows for freedom of thought, it can't truly be called high-quality. When we talk about “quality,” it usually refers to technical methods of education. But I believe we must provide education that encourages free thinking about fundamental human principles, as taught by thinkers like Confucius, Socrates, and Jesus—not through coercion, but with freedom.
W051	Izuimi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	Fundamentally, the level of achievement in the international community is judged to be low.
W057	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities	The concentration of CO ₂ in the atmosphere has already exceeded 400 ppm, and new technologies to reduce it are being developed—specifically, CO ₂ recovery systems. Additionally, technology is being developed to mineralize CO ₂ underground with rock formations.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	14. Life Below Water 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Given the current chaotic state of the world, achieving all of the SDGs is unrealistic.
W069	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	While I agree with the specifics, I oppose the general approach. Nothing will move forward under the current economy-first mindset. We need a transformation in consciousness.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W078	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	30s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities	Reflecting on the current state of the newly set SDGs, I feel just how vast in scale they truly are. At the same time, I recognize the significance of at least establishing them as a starting point.
W092	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water	We need to reexamine the meaning of the SDGs.
W101	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Due to each country's political situation, disparities between nations are emerging not just in Goal 10, but across many of the goals.
W111	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Why do terrorism and oppression never end? Is it impossible to eliminate human desire, ambition, and lust for control? It is both humans who make sustainability impossible and humans who think, strive, and aim for it together. I believe the biggest issue is that we can't properly talk about the need to scold or stop countries or individuals who do bad things.
W122	Kazuya Yasuhara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	I strongly feel how difficult it is to make global environmental issues feel personal. The top-down approach to policy seems to be hindering this personalization. Policies need to actively promote bottom-up engagement.
W129	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty	Whether we can achieve the goals by 2030 is a difficult question. I think we may get closer to them, but I don't believe they will actually be achieved by then.
W130	Atsushi Fukuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	The level of achievement varies greatly depending on the target, so it's not realistic to rank based on the goals alone.
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Life has become harder since COVID-19, and people are storing up anger, leading to a rise in mental health issues.
W136	Chieko Umezu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	Issues like infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, will clearly bring about a new shift in the development of future societies and economies.
W150	Toshiko Kawashita	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	It is problematic that goals relating to economic activity and life cycles are treated equally with those requiring a healthy planet. This muddles the priorities. Goals 13 to 15, which directly relate to the Earth's ecosystem, should be elevated in both visibility and effectiveness to make them easier for the general public to grasp.
W159	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	20s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty	Due to the impact of COVID-19, not only in developing nations but also in developed countries, poverty and hunger are increasing. We must not only look at regions like Africa, but also pay attention to what's happening closer to home—in countries like Japan.
W174	Mitsuo Uematsu	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	Aren't we focusing more on short-term improvements rather than addressing long-term changes?
W191	Kenichi Matsui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	When evaluating achievement, the presence or absence of numerical targets should be taken into account, so the answers above reflect just a rough impression.
W218	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Corruption is, I believe, an obstacle to achieving every single one of the SDG goals.
W219	Osami Sagisaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	By 2030, I believe that most of the 17 goals will still remain unachieved. Therefore, it's difficult to answer question 3-1.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals	14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger	Due to rising sea temperatures, changing ocean currents, and overfishing, fishery resources around Japan are declining. Since this issue is tied to climate change, improvement will likely be difficult.
W225	Tomoharu Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Goals achievable through technological innovation will likely see decent progress, but those requiring changes in values, philosophy, and ethics are likely to remain underachieved.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W230	Kenichi Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Given the current global situation—where authoritarianism is spreading and ethnic diversity and coexistence (such as in Xinjiang, Mongolia, Tibet, and Ukraine) are being neglected—open and balanced discussion on the SDGs is becoming extremely difficult. The SDGs are built upon a foundation of basic human rights, but current discussions lack depth.
W232	Takayoshi Kasai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 10. Reduced Inequalities	The 17 SDG goals are simply too many and too broad. The very idea of “development” has no meaning unless it is sustainable. Inserting too many views to gain consensus weakens their impact. Labeling everything as “SDGs” risks distracting from the truly essential goals for the planet and environment.
W237	Toshiyuki Kagawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 4. Quality Education	It will be increasingly necessary to enhance value formation in areas like human development, health and welfare, and community inclusion.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities	Many of the SDGs will likely deteriorate due to the reckless, self-serving acts of a certain country that no longer hides its ambition to replace the United States as the global superpower. This includes unrestrained invasions and relentless pursuit of national interest. Especially in our own country, where much of the political, bureaucratic, financial, entertainment, and media spheres already appear to be under its influence.
W249	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	I think all of the goals are difficult to achieve, but I forced myself to fill in the answer fields anyway.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	The COVID-19 pandemic has made it even harder to achieve Goals 1, 2, and 3.
W251	Toru Takigawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	Compared to slowly worsening environmental problems, I fear more immediate and violent disasters—such as wars, oppressive regimes, or nuclear accidents—pose a more realistic threat. Thinking of Myanmar, Palestine, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and other ongoing conflicts, one might conclude that violence is ingrained in human nature. Furthermore, IT is being misused for surveillance and eavesdropping, threatening freedom of belief and thought. Though it may seem out of place to express such opinions in an environmental survey, I find myself drawn to the grim reality of “violent calamities” caused by humanity as a biological species.
W256	Shuichi Endo	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	I don't believe that achieving the SDGs is closely connected to solving real-world problems. That's why I chose my responses from the top down.
W264	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	I want to develop the ability to see things as they really are—because most people often don't.
W274	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	I'm concerned that the international response to the climate change framework convention is becoming a game of national interests—especially due to the ambiguity of the “common but differentiated responsibilities” principle.
W278	Hiroshi Takeda	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger	Issues such as energy and greenhouse gases are now major societal and policy problems. Without environmental awareness, businesses cannot expect to grow. However, society isn't aiming to reduce total production, so economic activity will continue to grow, leading to further resource consumption.
W289	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	The climate crisis is directly tied to the loss of biodiversity, massive wildfires, typhoons, and water disasters—it poses a threat to the very survival of human society. Urgent action is needed. The COVID-19 pandemic is also deeply related to this.
W290	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 14. Life Below Water	Although we are fortunate not to feel it much in Japan, there are many people around the world suffering from poverty, hunger, and the consequences of war. To eliminate poverty and hunger, I believe the first step must be to end war and build a peaceful world.
W302	Isoya Shinji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	14. Life Below Water 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	The environmental awareness of the Japanese public is gradually improving.
W310	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities	Looking at the data, there is hope: the standard of living in developing countries is improving, which is starting to slow population growth. On the other hand, people in developed nations, who have benefited from industrial and technological advances, are reluctant to give up those benefits. This resistance, often disguised as anti-globalism or climate activism, makes the issue more complex.
W326	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	From a global perspective, I believe that none of the goals will be easy to achieve.
W339	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Because population size, land area, and environmental impact differ from region to region, calculating a world average for progress toward the goals in Question 3-1 is meaningless. I wrote an answer just to proceed, but it doesn't hold any value. The problem lies in how the question is framed.
W342	Hiromi Kimura	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct improvements within human systems are relatively easier to achieve, but improvements outside of human systems—such as natural and climate systems—are difficult both relatively and absolutely. • Even as efforts progress, systemic transformation takes time. To assess feasibility, we should accelerate research into tipping points. • While sharing a sense of crisis is helpful, emotional amplification of that crisis can sharpen divisions. We should study how to handle “crisis” more effectively. • It would be good to closely connect the 17 SDGs with “Beyond GDP” (well-being).

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W347	Hiroshi Ogino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	I am deeply concerned about the global decline of democracy. While environmental measures can be taken even under authoritarian regimes—perhaps more efficiently than in democracies—if respect for human rights and the rule of law is eroded, global sustainability will ultimately be in jeopardy.
W353	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality	The three issues mentioned above stem from the current global social system. It would be extremely difficult to completely reform this system within ten years. Moreover, these problems require a shift in the norms we've long taken for granted. Without generational change, as well as reforms to global trade systems and political structures, these issues won't change.
W357	Kenji Tamura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	Japan has announced goals such as phasing out gasoline vehicles by 2050, but concrete measures against global warming are still lacking. Legal frameworks for shifting to soft energy sources like solar power are also underdeveloped. Furthermore, awareness among politicians regarding gender issues is low, making Japan a laggard among developed nations. There's also insufficient progress in fostering partnerships for SDGs or developing coordinators to connect municipalities and citizens.
W362	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	The goals related to the environment, human rights, poverty, and peace are all valid. However, I find it problematic that these are bundled with goals promoting industrial growth and economic development. Many of the risks and harms related to the environment, human rights, and peace stem from the current economic and political systems. Without addressing those systems, Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) may ultimately overshadow and exploit the other 16 goals.
W367	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Conflicts never seem to end—yellow dust from China, food waste in Japan—the list goes on and on.
W372	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	To achieve the SDGs, it's essential to regulate corporate activities that seek profit at the expense of environmental destruction, ensure the fair distribution of wealth, and eliminate regional disparities.
W376	Yoshitsugu Hayashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being	In the industrial sector, promoting the SDGs has become a way to attract more investment, and thus has spread among companies. On the other hand, the incomes of ultra-high earners keep increasing, and inequality continues to grow. Wars and conflicts are also on the rise, and so are the number of victims.
W384	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	Goals that can be addressed with specific scientific or policy targets may show progress, but it remains unclear whether those results will actually lead to peace or the eradication of poverty.
W390	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land	The oppression of people in places like Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Myanmar is an extremely serious issue. The United Nations must take real, committed action to resolve these situations.
W393	Ryo Osawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger	Goals that are strongly tied to industry have higher chances of being achieved, while those addressing social issues remain low. From the beginning, goals related to basic human rights and living standards were expected to be difficult, and the approach to achieving them has been vague. Ultimately, addressing human rights—more than industrial concerns—is what matters most in today's society.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water	Looking at Japan, I feel a deep sense of crisis over how little we Japanese know about the situation in the world. It seems that the media lacks the willingness to report global issues and circumstances objectively and accurately. Instead, they appear to focus excessively on domestic stories that generate profit.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	I believe it is quite difficult to remove the biases ingrained within us. Having compassion and consideration for others is a fundamental requirement for solving global issues, yet that may be the most challenging part.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Zero Hunger 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty	In a world where national sovereignty is respected, a world government in which the UN governs globally is not achievable. As a result, inequality among people and nations cannot be eliminated, nor can conflicts between states be resolved. With the global population continuing to rise, poverty cannot be eradicated.
W044	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	There seems to be a declining sense of understanding and tolerance toward differing perspectives and positions, along with a weakening shared awareness of issues and willingness to work together to address them. However, we must not forget that there are people who persistently strive for improvement despite this trend. We need to make a concerted effort toward constructive dialogue.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	I chose the goals with higher achievement levels based on the idea that they are goals we are forced to achieve out of necessity—such as building infrastructure for industry and innovation, strengthening partnerships, and eliminating gender disparity. For the goals with lower achievement levels, I selected those related to the decline in seafood harvests caused by marine pollution and global warming, poverty measures hindered by growing income disparities and inadequate social safety nets, and the widening gaps between nations due to the aggressive actions of powerful countries.
W098	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	In corporate activities, serious efforts are being made to expand economic activity while reducing environmental impact. In the field of investment as well, environmental impact is increasingly being considered in evaluating projects, and sustainability is becoming a key measure of value.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	Given the current state of international affairs and the goals I answered in Question 3-2, I believe it will be quite difficult to achieve them.
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger	The idea of leaving no one behind and saving everyone is admirable and worthy of respect, but in terms of actual achievement, it is difficult and therefore tends to receive a low evaluation.
W197	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	On a global average, goals 7, 14, and 15 are also expected to have low achievement levels due to economic growth and population increase. When introducing clean energy, it's important to conduct localized life cycle assessments. In some regions, simply introducing clean energy isn't sufficient, and data analysis must take into account the impact of the pandemic. Although goals 6 and 7 have seen growth in investment and technology, when it comes to public resources, questions remain—such as which sector will bear the running costs. Furthermore, in cost-only competition, clean energy still struggles to compete with fossil fuels. For these reasons, improvements may be more pressing in developed countries than in developing ones.
W217	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education	3. Good Health and Well-Being 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the SDG goals are deeply interconnected and inseparable, I question whether ranking them has any real meaning. While public awareness of climate change is clearly rising, I believe that solving the issue will require not only technological solutions but a fundamental restructuring of our entire civilization. I have a sense that further advancements in scientific and technological civilization alone will not be enough. From that perspective, I have strong doubts about the premise that sustainable development should be based on continued economic growth.
W288	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Regarding gender equality, I believe Japan is gradually changing and may eventually catch up to global standards. Even in Islamic countries, this trend is beginning to emerge. However, dark clouds loom over the possibility of lasting peace, national disparities are widening, and with energy issues deeply tied to inequality and imbalances, progress in that area also seems unlikely.
W355	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	There has been a significant global shift in recent years toward addressing clean energy use and gender equality, so I placed these goals higher, including my hope for what may be possible in nine years' time. On the other hand, inequality caused by war, conflict, and other factors will be difficult to resolve globally, even if some improvements occur locally. Especially when it comes to wealth concentration and the resulting hunger, eliminating these entirely will be very difficult—thus, I rated these goals as having lower likelihood of achievement.
K003	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	While the economy and urban development are growing rapidly, SDGs related to developing countries do not seem to show any significant change.
K032	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	In the disaster like climate change, it is questionable whether the social system will change in a righteous direction such as human rights.
R047	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	Central government	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	In the short run, the COVID-crisis may have some positive effects on our climate, however, I believe that the opportunities "lost" by the economy during the pandemic will leave especially multinational companies with good arguments (in their eyes) to now push for more economic growth without taking too much consideration for environmental consequences. I also think that a minor percentage of the society will protest for better environmental protection whereas a growing majority will behave indifferently and argue with personal freedom, totally neglecting that human rights go hand in hand with human obligations.
F054	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger	Health and human well-being are the main keys to achieving zero hunger by implementing measures to fight climate change and maintain access to clean water and sanitation
F036	Adama TOGO	Africa	MALI	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	There is more funding for 3-1 and less for 3-2. Further, gender equality goes against the cultural norms of some peoples.
S002	Alejandro Molina-Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action	As long as there is greater commitment from the countries that are committed to the SDGs, especially regarding partnerships, peace and combating climate change, the remaining goals (most of them) will be achieved. If not, we will be facing a global catastrophe with the risk of unprecedented planetary change.
S059	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	50s	15. Life On Land 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals	It is complicated and difficult to select the options and their ranking because although the problems are global, some are very regional. The frequency and intensity of these problems vary on different scales. Some problems are closely intertwined, and others are the product of human actions such as climate change, which is the result of our unplanned and devastating activities.
S074	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 15. Life On Land 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	With the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been major setbacks in the progress reducing poverty. Considering that poverty is multidimensional, this Goal is linked to others that will hinder its achievement, including decent work, health and well-being and access to quality education.
F001	RAZAFINDRAKOTO A. Léon	Oceania	NEW CALEDONIA	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	We have spent and will spend a lot of money and energy organizing so many meetings, conferences and so on, talking too much about climate change instead of providing financial support to associations, who are the local stakeholders, with which they would be able to make progress on actions to increase resilience to climate change. We have too much talk but fewer practical actions on the ground.
R361	Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	50s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Sadly, not much has changed here. If we could educate everyone especially young girls, then things might actually change.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
R270	Lyndon DeVantier, PhD	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities	The category 'Decent work and economic growth' should be decoupled as the two are not necessarily related. Economic growth, if it continues to rely on unsustainable exploitation of resources and labour, or 'extractivism', is in many instances incompatible with 'decent work'. Globally we need to shift from the economic growth paradigm to one of circular economics, as several Blue Planet laureates have noted. Inequality is growing globally. Poverty is also on the rise in many places and climate change will make this worse. Unsustainable consumerism is also a major issue, and occurs across all levels of society, from poor food choices options among the poor to opulent waste among the rich.
R532	Adesoji David Jiboye	Africa	NIGERIA	University or research institution	50s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Despite several efforts at different levels and times by various government at improving and actualising the goals, little impact has been felt so far. Hence, the increase in the negative consequences, especially in the developing nations, with Asia and Africa ranking highest.
R122	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	Central government	40s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	I consider it as more likely that we will come close to reducing poverty, hunger and increase education before we take climate action, improve life under water and achieve peace, justice and strong institutions.
R107	Misbah Bint Riaz	Asia	PAKISTAN	Other	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	14. Life Below Water 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger	Keeping in view the above listing things plus our future I would say that it's not that we only need laws but actions and keeping climate control, saving water and forests is actually saving humans. We should consider not only the money we'll earn but the healthy life we want to be lasted...
S028	[-]	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	We have seen with this pandemic that the goal of health and wellbeing is not being met well or at all, as this pandemic has shown that in Latin America health comes last.
R520	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	40s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	I don't see any of the SDGs being met in any significant way by 2030
R683	Erick Pajares Garay	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	The global pandemic has exposed the serious problems of the international system to face scenarios of high uncertainty and risk. Meanwhile, the pressures to re-float the economies of the countries favor the innovation programs of the industries and clean energies, and, on the other hand, the implementation of climate policies is made more flexible, while the problems of access to basic services as clean water and food security are aggravated. Therefore, we foresee that strong institutional alliances will be required in the immediate future to implement the SDGs.
R197	Ronaldo R. GUTIERREZ	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities	The world was overturned by the pandemic and many of these goals have been sidelined by the need to survive. Unfortunately, despite the opportunity presented by the pandemic to reassess global goals and objectives, the short return to normal between the viral surges only showed that the world is just going to revert to a business-as-usual approach to revitalize the economies that were brought down to its knees by the pandemic.
R718	VIRGINIA S. CARINO	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	At present, the pandemic COVID-19 is a pressing world problem.
R389	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	I would like to add to the above because in 3-1 I have confined myself strictly to environmental issues. In 3-2 the important issue is population density versus resources, which is obviously equally relevant to environmental problems. We cannot protect our resource bases unless we deal with the complex implications of population numbers and their control.
R190	[-]	Middle East	SAUDI ARABIA	Central government	40s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty	Frankly, I see the importance of rationalizing the use of natural resources, and the importance of developing technologies and innovations that capture and store carbon.
R495	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	more actions are required instead of declarations only
R672	elive benhura	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Corporation	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	there is a lot of talk and no action and the actions necessary are curtailed by the interest of major funders and developed economies that still benefit from the salient exploitation of resources from those countries that are at the lowest levels of development. It's a conundrum-you cant raise up self-determination awareness for those that you know will then ask for equality in all terms of negotiations be it trade or security. The world still wants to maintain its hierarchical structure of dominance that existed in the feudal days albeit masked under global cooperation.
S007	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	No actions are targeting productivity systems. In my opinion, negative growth is the most powerful tool for achieving these goals. All other actions contribute to the alleviation of the problems by slowing them down but they do not reverse any of the processes.
R123	Henrik Lerner	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	40s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 5. Gender Equality	Climate issues and loss of biodiversity is by far the most important things to consider in the world. A backlash in equal rights across the globe will influence the progress in these issues negatively.
R135	KARL-HENRIK ROBERT	Western Europe	SWEDEN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 15. Life On Land	17. Partnerships for the Goals 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education	I think that these questions build on some misunderstanding of the goals. All of them are supposed to be fulfilled together. There is something to learn from all of them. The prerequisite for this is that organizations access methodologies for strategic sustainable development, by which they can cross-read their own challenges and opportunities against all the goals. In the lack of such methodologies, unfortunately the norm today, organizations "pick" a few goals that "appear" most important and/or close to their own activities, but without a serious methodology by which this can be assessed. I think those questions actually promotes this behaviour.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
T049	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	In fact, I think that many of the indicators in this set are related to social inequality, and indicators 5 and 1 that I have chosen are just the tip of the iceberg of social inequality. I feel like it is very hard to make these problems go away, even in a country like South Korea.
T077	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty	Cooperation between the government and non-governmental organizations is the only way to achieve a thorough and effective improvement.
R558	Aziz Ali Khan	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	TAJIKISTAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	These SDGs are intermittently set, government endorses but seldom realized. I am not seeing any concrete steps taken by the government or international agencies to take action against poverty; here in Tajikistan people in the mountain areas are suffering , have no enough food, no job opportunities, no income, survival become difficult, food shortage, hunger and poor health facilities and no one care
R257	Neil Edward Baker	Africa	TANZANIA	Other	70s and above	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	There is simply insufficient political will. Large countries such as China and Russia are only concerned with hegemony. Smaller richer countries prefer the status quo. Smaller poorer countries want what the richer nations have already achieved. Multilateral donors such as the World Bank and IMF still promote growth in GDP as if Planet A is limitless. Education of the masses is part of the answer but political elites are afraid of this. It's a mess and the daily news around the world suggests nationalism and populism is increasing.
002	KARL E. WEBER	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	SDG 12 has been adversely affected by the largely increased use of plastics during the corona pandemic and their disposal.
FP001	FELIX KOMLA EMOE	Africa	TOGO	Other	70s and above	4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty	The sudden and unexpected outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic calls for special attention to problems 6, 2, 9 and 4, otherwise it will be a global disaster.
R128	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	I think those SDGs which do not require significant changes in behaviour will happen first. eg its easy to set up partnerships ... whether they actually achieve anything remains to be seen. We will see examples of innovation and sustainable communities in cultures where the economics are sufficient to support this. But it won't become widespread for years. Inequalities are getting worse under COVID and human selfishness and self-preservation continues to make global peace and respect for resources something that we will not achieve.
R142	Mark Jones	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land	Progress towards true sustainability and equality remain very much out of reach. The biodiversity crisis continues to fail to reach the public consciousness and therefore fails to be sufficiently recognised by policy makers.
R307	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	There remains important work to be carried out in key areas. As indicated there have been improvements in some areas. Success stories should be analysed and methods transposed to areas which have not been so successful. All too often we fail to learn important lessons. We should NEVER consider ourselves above learning. Learning and concomitant behavioural adaptation are key to the continuation of life on Earth.
R044	Vivien Kent	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	70s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	I am surprised to see economic growth included here. One of our main problems is the expectation of endless growth on a planet with finite resources.
R470	Richard Kock	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty 15. Life On Land	The current political economy is heavily weighted to industrial development and infrastructure growth and unless this changes all the narrative is hot air. The system remains highly unequal in benefits and costs and since most change is on terrestrial land this will continue to suffer the most although oceans are not exempt anymore.
R605	Karen Inwood	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty	The twin crises of climate and nature affect everyone, and the worst impacts are being felt by the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities. The right to a healthy environment underpins the right to food, clean water, livelihood, safety and well-being - and a healthy environment relies on wild plants. The UN 2050 vision of 'Living in harmony with nature', needs every community to protect and restore their local environment - starting with wild plants. Specialist knowledge, technical expertise and practical resources must be made available for effective community action.
R176	Judy Ling WONG	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Global action is undermined by inequality resulting from lack of identification with the world as one humanity.
R340	Peter Dobson	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	The bias on climate change is a major hindrance to achieving most of the other goals to improve the quality of life and reduce hunger and disease.
R686	David Anthony King, FRS	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty	The biggest challenge to the survival of humanity is the climate crisis. Unless global leaders grasp the reality of the transitions urgently needed to be implemented it is difficult to see how our civilisation will survive in anything like the current form to the end of the century. We need four commitments realised. 1. Deep and rapid carbon emissions reduction. 2. Greenhouse gas removal at scale to return the atmosphere to a safe condition. 3. Repair of the climate systems that threaten us over the coming 2 to 3 decades, such as refreezing the Arctic region. 4. Agile political, financial and business responses.
007	Tony Langbehn	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO & Other	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	With the new administration in the U.S., hopefully some of these rankings will improve, but overcoming resistance to needed improvement is a major hurdle.
R064	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Unless we experience a deep deep change in our socio-political frameworks, unless we stop looking into economic growth as a measure of success and get rid of capitalism, it will be difficult to be optimistic.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
R238	Kim Gray	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	In my opinion 1 through 6 are extremely closely tied together thus making it difficult to rank these separately for example 1 with 6, 2 with 3, and 4 with 5 - therefore I would also rank those in the same lowest level of realization for 2030.
R354	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	40s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	If I understand this correctly, I put climate action in the first category, because it simply implies "action" rather than solution. I imagine there will be action by 2030 - there already has been some - but I doubt it will meet the challenge. Clean energy is already affordable - it's just not as accessible - but by 2030 I imagine that will make it easier.
R677	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	I feel like the world is waking up to gender inequality issues, the need for partnerships to accomplish diverse tasks, and is working to solve climate change. But, I don't think solving climate change will equivocate to affordability and simultaneously solving poverty and hunger issues.
R003	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities	The SDGs are tightly interlinked, so progress (or lack thereof) is generally system-wide. This makes it hard to rank particular dimensions of the crisis facing humanity and the SDGs. Even where there is change in the right direction, it is far too slow given the fragility of Earth's life-support systems and human pressures on them - and the amount of time remaining to secure and regenerate them.
R642	Kenneth A. Hayes	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Policies are still not being driven by the science of sustainability, but by what appears to placate people or look good from a PR standpoint. We still spend more funds on trying to save animals like pandas than we do on trying to figure out how to save those plants and animals that actually make ecosystems function, and provide the ecosystem goods and services on which human life and society depend.
R253	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	I think what people want and what they are willing to do to change themselves to get those global changes are two very different things. For example, 70% of most US citizens want gun control, but there is no real appetite, despite all the horror of recent mass shootings, to actuate that wish.
R504	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Covid-19 has caused setbacks in poverty and health
R580	Donald Moore	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	I base these answers on the optimistic view that world leaders will follow the current lead of the US, the Vatican, New Zealand and other countries whose leaders are focused on the "highest realization" SDGs. Even with this potential forward action, current human-human strife and drought will not allow us to achieve the "lowest realizations" globally in my opinion.
R587	Tom S. Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Convincing first world nations to not over-consume is going to be very difficult but needs to take place. By lowering their consumption we not only more wisely use existing resources but cease setting a bad example for developing countries that will want to emulate waste and over-consumption.
R593	Henk B. Rogers	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 4. Quality Education	The most important goals are not the goals that will have the highest level of realization. In other words, we have our priorities wrong. Climate Change has to be the number one thing we solve.
R660	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Social reorganization will always lag well behind technological capabilities. Frankly, I don't think there will be significant progress on any of these goals, except perhaps 17, which is effectively a call for more organizational spending for NGOs.
R697	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	The most effective partnerships making the most progress in the short term will likely focus on energy infrastructure, particularly in developing countries seeking to leapfrog past fossil fuels, and climate action. I am more ambivalent as to whether there will be enough progress made in either of these areas by 2030. That said, one important lesson of the COVID-19 pandemic is that human behavior can reverse on a dime as conditions warrant. The deepening polarization of social and political structures across the world is alarming and makes me pessimistic for the coming decade in terms of peace, justice, and strong institutions. "Life below water" is shrouded in a shifting baseline syndrome of unseen change in ocean habitat and the ocean itself. Ocean plastic is a particular concern.
R025	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 2. Zero Hunger	I consider the 17 goals to be a fantasy. They were derived by asking all nations what they want, not what they are willing to give up. It means the only politically correct way of achieving the SDGs is by growth, not by redistribution. The planetary system is already in drastic overshoot. There is no way to achieve the SDGs by even more growth.
R087	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	All humans must adopt a plant-based diet. This will solve water, land use, personal health, and poverty, and climate change simultaneously. It's the one silver bullet that is also not a hardship.
R227	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals	2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	The SDGs require political will and commitment from leaders who want to serve society AND institutions that maintain progress when there are bad leaders. Few places in the world have this deep institutional strength. Hence wise global financing is the key means to push for and maintain positive institutional changes.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs on the world average)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-1 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-2 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-3 Comment
R553	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	These are grand goals that can never be achieved in any society across all nations at this time.
R662	Hall Healy	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	70s and above	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	At least a small group of countries needs to take the leadership in setting an example for addressing these INTERCONNECTED issues. They need to collaborate to do this. For example, the Amazon rain forest must be protected by THE WORLD. It is a world asset, on which all of us depend. We need to establish a global fund to compensate and incentivize those living in and dependent on the rain forest for their livelihoods so that it will be protected.
R336	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	40s	1. No Poverty 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 10. Reduced Inequalities	If humans cannot halt population growth, most if not all SDGs will not be possible by 2030.
R494	Lazarus Zanamwe	Africa	ZIMBABWE	University or research institution	60s	4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	the COVID-19 pandemic has had some serious setbacks in out country. also there are a lot of governance issues that need to be addressed in order for peace and stability to prevail. currently, the population is concentrating on issues of day-to-day survival, so the environment is on the back burner.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
R037	Ângelo Parise Pinto	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land	I am pessimistic about the future of my country due to the recent drastic changes in the environmental policies, human rights, democracy and a sustainable economy. Honestly, I do not expect any improvement on these issues if the current government stay on charge.
R370	OUATTARA IBRAHIMA	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Recruiters are increasingly focusing on skills rather than on gender. That is real progress in our country, even though a lot remains to be done. The population is becoming aware of the importance of food crops, which at one time were in decline in favor of cash crops. Terrorism, instability, corruption, and the decline in professional conscientiousness in some local governments is still lamentable. The liberalization of the energy sector has helped to increase the use of solar panels by people that do not have access to mainstream energy.
F044	[-]	Africa	CHAD	Other	30s	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	International conferences and sanctions against countries and individuals contribute to changes in behaviors
C014	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	The improvement of women's status in society and the change of female stereotypes
C028	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Really put laws and regulations in place to punish those who prevent sustainable development
C047	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	China needs to address inequality, not just economic inequality, but across the board
C051	[-]	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	When industrial development reaches a certain level, do not forget sustainable development
C097	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality	The government should promote the construction of green energy facilities, and increase its implementation of policies for sustainable development based on the nation's situation
C104	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	First, change people's consumption habits, and then their understanding of the environment
C109	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	Improve the environment, increase assistance for poverty-stricken areas and transform situations experiencing poverty
C132	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Vigorously develop new energy resources and control the use of fossil fuels like gasoline and coal
C141	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Address environmental pollution and strengthen garbage sorting through supporting government policies
C146	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	I hope that all leaders in China are able to govern reasonably and prioritize the relevant rules and regulations, implementing them across the board, from the family level to the whole nation
C161	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land	Every Chinese citizen starts from the little things and does what he or she can to improve the environment
C202	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality	China still has a long way to go to achieve sustainable development, which requires that every citizen fulfill their responsibilities
C230	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	The key is to make everyone on Earth understand sustainable development through education and be stricter about the implementation of environmental protection laws
C232	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1. At present, the number of people in poverty in China is decreasing every year, but the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening. The government needs to help more ordinary families to live prosperously while alleviating poverty. 2. The decreasing birthrate in China is obvious, and the relaxing of family planning is only a drop in the bucket. What is really needed is a reduction of the cost of living for the people, a reduction of the inflation rate and the suppression of high housing prices
C250	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	At present, there are still many places in China that are not truly out of poverty, and the relevant departments should do their best to solve this problem
C255	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Laws and regulations should be created to achieve sustainable development

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
C259	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Local government	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality	5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Appraise environmental protection and resources. Make a ranked disclosure like GDP
C276	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	The country should improve the quality of its officials and prevent harmful behaviors such as corruption
C321	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Sustainable development requires the participation and joint efforts of all of the people of China
C329	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	The nation should formulate more reasonable strategies for sustainable development and provide more financial support
C342	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	40s	2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty	There are too many threads. Matters like gender equality and the elimination of hunger are easy to achieve, but the elimination of poverty, quality education, health care and other matters are difficult to fully address due to our huge population. We just have to do our best
C360	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	China is moving towards the goal of sustainable development, and the government has invested heavily
C361	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Control population growth, improve the education system and formulate relevant laws
C367	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Corporation	20s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty	I think, of course, that China boasts a vast land rich in resources, and there is still a long way to go to take care of every part of it. It is a long-term and arduous task to balance environmental protection and development
C378	[-]	Asia	CHINA	Other	20s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 3. Good Health and Well-Being	In terms of the highest degree of realization, China is basically consistent with the rest of the world, while in terms of the lowest degree, China is not completely in line with the international community.
C390	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	20s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being	China has achieved zero hunger and alleviated poverty. Rational consumption and production are one of the strengths of socialism.
S001	Brigitte Baptiste	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities	In Colombia, deep social inequalities undermine trust in institutions and impede effective governance processes, leading to conflict and the inability to manage ecosystems at an appropriate scale.
S039	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	20s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities	Although various strategies have been proposed at the national policy level, in reality very little progress has been made on the sustainable development goals.
S029	Patricia Madrigal Cordero	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	Other	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action	2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Inequality is one of Latin America's most significant problems. There are countries with good economic growth that do not achieve a distribution of their wealth. In Costa Rica, the middle class has been the most affected in recent decades. Equity has been lost.
S095	Teresa Dolores Cruz Sardinas	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	CUBA	Central government	60s	13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	We must consider the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on the actions to achieve the SDGs, which together with the governance crisis and wars is creating a very difficult scenario that will lead us to face a general economic, political and social crisis that hinders progress towards the outlined goals.
F019	NSASE	Africa	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	NGO/NPO	40s	15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality	3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities	There are social organizations working on these different issues, but they lack the openness to build strategic partnerships in the heart of Africa
010	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	70s and above	4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 14. Life Below Water	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Small island states, especially in the Pacific Ocean face many challenges and constraints, including small size and therefore limited land area for agriculture and therefore food production, dis-economies of small size, relative isolation. In addition, the impacts of climate change are major ones for low-lying island states which generally have contributed very minimally to global warming.
F023	[-]	Africa	GABON	NGO/NPO	30s	5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty	The Gabonese education system has been negatively impacted for several decades by frequent strikes in this sector. As Gabon's GDP is very high, young Gabonese are excluded from international financing offers in the education sector. However, this GDP does not reflect the reality of the Gabonese population, which is on average very poor.
S014	Angela Méndez Mora	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Corporation	30s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	The political and institutional reality of Guatemala, which is mired in corruption, keeps the state in a position where it is totally incompetent when it comes to meeting the population's basic needs, which prolongs inequality, poverty and informal employment. In addition, the government does not provide basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation in a large part of the nation's territory.
J011	Susumu Machata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality	I am happy to see that the world is steadily growing more aware of climate change. We have felt and understood the extent to which a two- or three-degree rise in temperatures would adversely affect our lives. More people learn to patiently stay away from the excessive advances of civilized life and they will help to save the planet. Humans' wisdom is great.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
J015	Masayuki Ohmori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 1. No Poverty	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality	"Development" in the SDG acronym and the 8th SDG, decent work and economic growth, contradict each other. "Development" and "decent work" sound compatible with each other while "decent work" and "economic growth" do not. The question is very hard to answer.
J040	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Today, the SDGs are talked about lightly, like temporary buzzwords. This tendency arouses fear and resentment in me. In particular, mass media fail to discuss the essence of the SDGs and do nothing more than word games. It's very unfortunate.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities	The biggest problem in our country, Japan, is food waste. We have exploited marine resources nearly to the point of depletion and continue to waste the food resources available from the land. The issue of food consumption and waste is Japan's biggest problem.
R005	Devon Ronald Dublin	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action	I believe that the COVID19 pandemic has caused an additional dent in our ability to reach these goals.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	International evaluations appear to show Japan is ahead in terms of the fourth SDG, "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." Neither secondary schooling nor higher education is free in this country and many students have to give up on continuing their education for financial reasons or, even after graduating from university, experience difficulties because they have to repay educational loans. Japan hardly looks like an advanced country.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Due to the labor shortage, we have been accepting many non-Japanese workers. However, this country is accustomed to a racially uniform society and is poor regarding inclusivity. People's longevity continues to increase and they have more time to spend on leisure. People is starting to have some questions toward the supremacy of economic growth. Job satisfaction and economic growth will go in different directions from what we need. It is hard to change a society that won't stop making too many products or easily disposing waste, which is not the direction toward making and using products smartly.
W044	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land	Long-term efforts and framework building without being tied to short-term perspectives will take on greater importance.
W047	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	As far as Japan is considered, 3, 4 and 6 have almost been achieved.
W050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land 4. Quality Education	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	Regarding fairness or equality as an achievable goal makes it hard to find where you should achieve.
W063	Tadahiro Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	As Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga announced a plan to totally eliminate carbon emissions by 2050, measures to address climate change and the use of renewable energy will advance. However, Japanese people's awareness will not change and we cannot have high expectations for our commitment to issues such as gender equality and the correction of individual and national inequalities.
W081	Koh Onodera	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being	We need a platform for each individual to work on. Many old people including me have a lot of time to kill. Effectively utilizing these human resources should help to achieve environmental goals without wasting financial resources.
W086	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 1. No Poverty	Among the goals with a high degree of achievement in Japan, those ranking #1 and #2 are equivalent to the global average. The goal ranking #3 has been achieved to some degree with the universal health insurance and pension systems unique to Japan. For the goals with a low degree of achievement, a social system based on consideration of the differences between men and women has already been built and ignoring it in the Western style of gender freedom would be impossible. We cannot expect economic growth in the future due to the decrease of the population and the outflow of skills and, instead, an increase of poor people is expected.
W098	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality	After the change of government, the United States is back to the Paris Agreement and we hope the global system of cooperation will be discussed more. The goals with a high degree of achievement concern the areas where we can quantitatively determine progress to some extent and where constructive discussion can be expected. It is hard to reach substantial agreement in areas where different ideologies conflict with one another.
W116	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Problems that can be solved with technologies will be solved at some point in the future, though they won't by 2030. However, it may be difficult to narrow the differences between people's values.
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 14. Life Below Water	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	It seems policy makers are unwilling to accept the idea of inequality. Meanwhile, Japan is considerably advanced in terms of hygiene. As a country, we are considerably advanced in terms of hygiene. So it is safe to say we, as a country, have reached a considerably high level of achievement.
W184	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality	The analysis of the degree of achievement of SDGs should not be limited to a specific country (Japan).
W187	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Inequalities and unfairness simply based on personal and gender differences need to be corrected. However, it is next to impossible to equalize everything including differences of personal efforts.
W192	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	The government's action against COVID-19 manifests a variety of strain in people's lives, healthcare and education in Japan. Politicians need to seriously act and the government, academic circles and industries need to cooperate with one another in the efforts to, by utilizing SDGs, improve each individual's quality of life and the environment for receiving education and healthcare. Otherwise, the whole country's achieving SDGs would increasingly be difficult.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
W197	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action	Taking advantage of the decreasing population, we need to use robots and other means to ensure there is not a labor shortage and increase the income per capita. Also, it is important that we provide good education and improve individuals' skills. This should make job satisfaction and economic growth compatible with each other and lead to the extensive introduction of clean energy to address the increase of power consumption from the increase in the use of robots and similar measures to address the need for labor. Gathering specialists from many different areas to discuss specific measures to address climate change will hopefully help to create policy based on data and the psychology of people. The current infrastructure will make it possible to achieve some of the goals to a high degree by 2030. However, even these goals require sufficient renovation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
W217	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	The idea that economic growth is the bedrock of a sustainable society sounds strange. Departing from the current material possession- and technology-oriented civilization and making a change may be nothing more than a dream. Can it be spared in sustainable development? It looks like we have to answer this question.
W254	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	In Japan, the shift to IoT and automation and the widening economic gap are increasing the proportion of people who cannot find a job. I am afraid that this may possibly widen the economic gap. For this reason, we will not see favorable results in terms of health, welfare and labor. I don't think the problems of gender equality can be solved within the next ten years. The introduction of renewable energy will advance, but achieving the goal will be difficult within the short ten year period.
W273	Ryuichi Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan is considered a developed country. Domestically, however, the economic inequality and poverty show no sign of reduction. Our social structure must change and Japanese people must proactively increase their awareness. Otherwise, it will not be easy to achieve gender equality.
W288	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	In this country, we see no sign of the progress of the efforts to address energy issues. I am afraid that the country may lean toward insistence on the validity of dependence on nuclear power. The population decrease may lessen this trend, but the coexistence of rural areas with underpopulated towns and metropolitan areas with widening inequality may hasten the decline instead of positively contributing to the world.
W303	Masaharu Nagai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	It looks like the awareness of ideal ways to sustainably consume is changing for the better, particularly among young people. People's understanding of diversity seems to be progressing, but it may take a longer time to correct the narrow cultural and social values and prejudices prevalent among some people who are negative about accepting diversity. Also, we need a drastic change in the pursuit of opportunities for people to make choices that lead to dignified and enriched lives, and the change must involve education and employment. Without this change, the inequality in society will not disappear.
W331	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	We may see a high degree of achievement only in the issues that directly link to people's lives in Japan and would improve if budgeted for sufficiently. On the other hand, the goals about traditional customs or without specific exit strategies such as gender and energy will remain poorly achieved.
W355	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	The education and technologies that have been the foundation of Japan's prosperity will remain important. That's why I rated these goals high, believing that the level of their achievement will recover from the current decline. Meanwhile, current income and prices with commodities in Japan are considerably lower when compared globally than they used to be. Improvement measures will still be taken, but the tough situation is likely to continue through the next nine years. Worse, many peoples incomes are decreasing due to COVID-19, and the statistically not-obvious poverty is likely to persist nine years from now. Regarding gender-related actions, Japan will continue you improve as it ranks almost the lowest of the developed countries. The effects of the improvements will be minor.
W374	Yumi Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Awareness of gender equality is too low among the politicians in the ruling party and ministers who lead national policy. Many of these people are biased and discriminatory toward women, non-Japanese people and LGBT people. The awareness of the general population has changed considerably, and this is growing to influence society. But this country lags behind in its efforts to, for example, develop legislation and lay a foundation for society to be ready to accept gender equality.
J003	Sukekazu Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Japan continues to experience a concentration of population in its major metropolitan areas. This trend hinders efforts to prevent infectious diseases and implement disaster countermeasures, and it is an issue that must be addressed, even if it requires political intervention.
J006	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 14. Life Below Water	Climate change is increasing the frequency of disasters, making it increasingly difficult to respond to all of them.
J014	Tadakatsu Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	I agree with what I wrote in Question 3-3. I believe Japan's agricultural promotion policy should focus on family farming, especially dairy and rice cultivation. Considering global population growth, it is unlikely that Japan will be able to continue importing cheap food and feed as it currently does.
J028	Yasunobu Iwasaka	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 4. Quality Education	I considered the issue from the perspective of the small region of Nagoya.
J030	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality (-)	Regarding Goal 1: No Poverty, the number of people receiving public assistance continues to rise. As for Goal 5: Gender Equality, while there have been some superficial improvements, no fundamental reforms have been seen so far.
J037	Satoru Katsuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land 4. Quality Education	There is a possibility that things could worsen.
J046	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	The issue of climate change is heavily influenced by China's actions. In Japan, significant progress has been made in energy-saving efforts, but achieving further results without a major shift in people's lifestyles is likely impossible.
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	It's a very difficult judgment to make, but if I have to choose, this is my answer.
J070	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Seeing how many cars there are in Japan, it seems difficult to achieve the SDGs. Plastic waste is overflowing into mountains and fields, nuclear power plants continue to discharge warm wastewater into the sea, and diluted tritium-contaminated water is being dumped into the ocean. These severe problems persist. Even electric vehicles result in resource waste and do not significantly reduce CO ₂ emissions.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
J074	Naofumi Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water	Japan is far behind Western countries in building a renewable energy society. Corporate employees lack a sense of participation in management, and very few people possess a global mindset or the ability to act accordingly. As symbolized by the phrase “the forest is the lover of the sea,” there is a significant lack of awareness that “humans live in harmony with nature.”
W007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 15. Life On Land	The government seems to be leaning toward the interests of the wealthy, so realizing prosperity for the general population doesn't seem easy.
W018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water	Since Asia includes both developed and developing countries, it's hard to generalize. I considered this mostly from Japan's perspective.
W043	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan's energy policy has only just begun to move, so we shouldn't expect to see results for quite some time.
W048	Takaki Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	When it comes to both job satisfaction and economic growth, what exactly is job satisfaction? I believe it comes from the awareness that one's work helps improve the lives of neighbors, family, the company, the community, and the country. Even a job that seems small—like collecting garbage—greatly contributes to the community and is essential to our lives. Economic growth is still often measured by GDP, but job satisfaction is more important. In today's Japan, most people live economically stable lives (such as owning two cars per household), but how many actually feel they are contributing to society? Rather than focusing only on the majority's living conditions, we must help those in true poverty who can't even afford medical expenses or go to the hospital. Many loudly call for equality, but I believe true equality means helping the disadvantaged, even in an unequal manner.
W051	Izuimi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	3. Good Health and Well-Being 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	The issue of inequality in Japan has become increasingly visible in recent years. I find this very concerning.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	The Japanese government's policies are driving citizens deeper into poverty. Ignoring the deflationary economy while raising taxes and cutting services will never bring happiness to the people.
W069	Kozo Ninomiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Let's stop the idealistic discussions. Let's talk in concrete terms. Let's change a society that prioritizes money and profit.
W072	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	Many of the 17 goals are set with the world in mind, and are not well-suited for assessing achievements at the regional level.
W092	Toshinori Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities	We need to re-examine the meaning of the SDGs.
W101	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water	It doesn't seem like many new industries are emerging in local areas, and marine pollution from drifting plastics continues.
W122	Kazuya Yasuhara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	It's hard to internalize global environmental issues as one's own. Top-down policies seem to hinder people from doing so. At the same time, telling people to rely on self-help feels irresponsible. In short, I've long felt that these policies lack consistency.
W136	Chieko Umezu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	It's commendable that the Japanese government has declared the goal of building a zero-carbon society. Awareness that fundamental social transformation is needed is growing, but more concrete policies that emphasize the revitalization of local communities are necessary. We need to clearly see how much decarbonization can be achieved through changes in consumption and production by individuals and businesses.
W150	Toshiko Kawashita	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action	The human-created virtual system we call the economy has helped avoid unnecessary conflicts and smooth our daily lives. However, amoral economic activity driven by profit at all costs consumes the planet's resources and energy. A paradigm shift is absolutely essential. I call on influential bodies such as the United Nations and national governments to improve how they set goals and identify issues.
W174	Mitsuo Uematsu	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 2. Zero Hunger	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty	Rather than focusing on nations, we should make our choices based on the Asian region as a whole.
W179	Tsunehide Chino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	When asked about “country or region,” it was hard to answer because the situation in Japan is so different from the rest of Asia. I can't help but feel pessimistic about Japan within the Asian context.
W191	Kenichi Matsui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being	In the energy sector, with policy support, it's relatively easy to set numerical targets for the introduction of hydrogen and electric vehicles, making outcomes more visible. As for Tsukuba City, its educational level is already high within Japan, but concerns remain about its declining performance in global university rankings—so evaluations should be considered at the domestic level. For areas like health, welfare, and justice, which are perceived to have low achievement levels, the hollowing out and delays in COVID-19 responses and the habitual outsourcing of administrative functions have led to frequent “pass-the-buck” tactics. I believe this reflects a pervasive weakness in crisis management and a lack of commitment to policies that prioritize human life.
W195	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Many aspects of Japan's politics and economy contradict the SDGs. What is the reason for this inability or unwillingness to change? At the very least, decisions should no longer be made based on nostalgic praise for the Showa era, such as with the Olympics, the World Expo, the maglev train, and nuclear power. But I fear that this inability to stop such things reflects the reality of our society, which is why I selected the above three issues.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
W218	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty	Goals that aren't even recognized as problems are very unlikely to be achieved.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	14. Life Below Water 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education	When politicians are not involved, goals are more likely to be achieved; when politicians would have to act against their own interests, the likelihood is low.
W227	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	A sound debate on energy policy is impossible without halting nuclear power. Urban development policies remain unchanged, relying on scrap-and-build practices that increase waste and reduce livability.
W230	Kenichi Maeda	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty	5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	In Japan, there's been little progress in understanding the current situation, and national discussions have barely begun. People are deeply confused about Japan's past efforts toward energy conservation and whether the country can now actively participate in global discussions.
W237	Toshiyuki Kagawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water 3. Good Health and Well-Being	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	I hope to see a shift in the mindset of Japanese society.
W238	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	14. Life Below Water 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty	I feel that in recent years, resources related to the fishing industry have been quite well protected and managed. On the other hand, under the banner of peace and justice, Japan seems to be becoming increasingly difficult to live in for its own people.
W250	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	While Japan has made strong progress in terms of technology, it lags in social justice, fairness, and human dignity. That said, as a developed country, it is still relatively fortunate compared to the global average.
W256	Shuichi Endo	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	I believe there is no real connection between the achievement of the SDGs and the resolution of actual, practical problems. That's why I chose answers starting from the top.
W274	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 10. Reduced Inequalities	There is limited understanding within companies of human rights and gender issues—especially those related to diversity. The economy is prioritized, and there is a lack of reflection on the fundamental question: "What is the economy for?"
W289	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Each of the goals in 3-5 is difficult to address on its own, and there are trade-offs between them as well. Achieving them will not be easy.
W290	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger	13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Climate change and global warming may well be the result of human activity—factory smokestacks, vehicle emissions, and air conditioning in homes and buildings may all contribute. Japan is working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but global efforts are essential.
W294	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	5. Gender Equality 3. Good Health and Well-Being 14. Life Below Water	So-called "gender equality"
W302	Isويا Shinji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	Japan's responses to the conflicts in Palestine and Myanmar are inadequate.
W310	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Due to population decline, water quality and natural mountain environments are improving. However, with the country becoming poorer, women must work to make ends meet. Large corporations, which harbor many free riders, are becoming more vulnerable. Discrimination against women is no longer sustainable; they must be allowed to participate fully. Since population decline is unavoidable, productivity must be improved—but Japan's strong preference for homogeneity, rigid customs, and weakness in abstract thinking make becoming a "soft power" nation extremely difficult. At the very least, we must not fall two laps behind the world. Currently, the media and prosecutors seem to be acting like the KGB of the baby boomer generation, snuffing out the seeds of progress. Before we talk about nurturing geniuses, we need to stop killing them—like what happened to Kaneko, the creator of Winny.
W324	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	I answered "low achievement" assuming that no major policy or institutional reforms take place.
W326	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	Infrastructure development on the physical side may be feasible, but improving the "soft" aspects seems much harder.
W353	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities	Japan has the minimum infrastructure in place, but the wealth gap is widening. While there is no absolute poverty, relative poverty will likely continue to rise. As for gender equality, Japan is far from reaching its goal of having 30% of leadership positions held by women by 2020, and that target has now been postponed. Only around 8% of men take paternity leave, so reducing the burden on women for childcare and housework still seems very difficult.
W357	Kenji Tamura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty	When thinking about initiatives in Ibaraki Prefecture and Tsukuba City, it seems that climate change and clean energy measures are significantly delayed. As for poverty, support for single-mother households and other concrete efforts are largely left to NPOs, and assistance for impoverished families is insufficient. Prefectural and municipal governments need to take more responsibility.
W362	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	There seems to be a low level of trust between the national government and the people. The government and administrative bodies also lack a perspective that incorporates the views and opinions of citizens. Issues like the environment, human rights, poverty, and peace are all critical. Without nationwide trust, it will be difficult to respond to them effectively.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
W372	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water	Japan must move forward with climate change countermeasures, which currently lag significantly behind other developed nations.
W376	Yoshitsugu Hayashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Since 1990, economic stagnation has continued, and few young people seem satisfied with their jobs. While the Japanese government has recently joined the carbon-neutral framework, its climate change measures are far behind those of Europe. Moreover, Japan allows buildings to be constructed without consistent urban planning, unlike many European countries. As things stand, the more money is spent on new construction, the worse the cityscapes become. Eventually, the money will run out, and Japan's disorganized appearance will become its permanent urban aesthetic.
W384	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Development and land reclamation for military bases and SDF deployment in Okinawa are proceeding without thorough discussion about domestic peace and justice. Japan is also moving against international trends—for example, by allowing the use of pesticides that are restricted in other countries.
W385	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	4. Quality Education 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities	In Japan's case, if domestic efforts continue, it's possible that many of the goals—excluding Goal 1.5—such as Goals 16, 15, 14, 4, 3, 6, and 9 could improve. However, the significant uncertainty caused by the influence of surrounding major powers is deeply regrettable.
W390	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 15. Life On Land	Depopulation of rural areas due to an aging population seems unavoidable.
W393	Ryo Osawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 2. Zero Hunger	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality	Many companies in Japan have expressed commitment to the SDGs, which is a positive sign. I believe companies are doing what they can within their capacity. But then, who is responsible for the goals where achievement is lagging? The responsibility of the national government should be made clear.
J004	Hiroyuki Hayakawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities	With regard to point 5, a shift in political awareness among politicians is both important and necessary.
J055	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action	1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Global warming is causing major climate shifts on a planetary scale—larger typhoons, more severe natural disasters, increased hunger due to uneven food production, and a surge in endangered species due to drastic changes in habitats. The impacts of climate change are wide-ranging and devastating. Immediate action to combat global warming, particularly CO ₂ reduction, is urgently needed.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan, being an island nation, tends to be bound by traditional culture, and I believe this makes it resistant to change.
W009	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education	It is precisely because equality doesn't exist that people are motivated to strive; democracy should be upheld to a certain extent.
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 4. Quality Education 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality	Those who claim to advocate for “gender” issues often do so without truly understanding or practicing the original meaning of the term.
W094	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being	17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Japan has already achieved goals 1, 2, and 3. However, considering the ongoing disruptive actions of neighboring superpowers, the narrow focus on corporate GHG emissions without discussing astronomical perspectives on climate change, the differing impacts of climate change on developed and developing countries, and the difficulty of international energy cooperation due to Japan being an island nation, I have listed items where Japan's progress remains limited.
W173	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	While many domestic issues are being addressed, there are still hidden pitfalls—such as gender equality—that people remain unaware of.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Public awareness of the SDGs in Japan is relatively low, and individual understanding of the initiatives is even lower. Even among public institutions, there is very little promotion of specific efforts, making it difficult to know how each goal is being addressed.
W301	Mr. Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being	Upon revisiting the SDG goals, it becomes clear that many areas in Japan still fall short. I believe Japan's domestic efforts should be prioritized, but the urgency of global action cannot be ignored. To move forward, political leaders, industries, academics, and citizens must come together and consolidate their views—otherwise, it will be too late.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
W304	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 14. Life Below Water	In the first place, developed countries like Japan are generally ahead in many of the SDG categories compared to impoverished or conflict-ridden regions. The most urgent actions are not needed in developed countries. However, in Japan, there are increasing numbers of children in single-mother households who lost part-time jobs due to COVID-19 and are now unable to eat properly. Japan may be on the verge of losing its status as a developed nation.
W306	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	14. Life Below Water 5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land	When it comes to Goal 14, "Life Below Water," there are areas where Japan cannot make progress on its own. For example, even if Japan proposes fishing quotas to protect marine resources, some self-serving countries reject the proposals as baseless and continue overfishing, which is deeply disappointing.
W349	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	5. Gender Equality 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 17. Partnerships for the Goals	While there is some promise in the areas of hygiene, education, and the environment, looking at the current state of Japan's politicians, I can't say I have high expectations.
W370	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 15. Life On Land 5. Gender Equality	I believe the extent to which we can achieve the SDGs will depend greatly on what we have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and the responses to it.
K032	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action	The world will do anything to cope with climate change, but it is unlikely to be feasible, and inequality will intensify during the process.
F035	Mamy Tiana Rajaonah	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	40s	13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education	Poverty, selfishness, government initiatives and climate change are some of the factors preventing our country from moving forward and building a peaceful environment
S002	Alejandro Molina-Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 1. No Poverty	At this moment and with the current government, there is no policy for caring for the environment, nor for the development of clean energy. On the contrary, there is an increase in the exploitation, refining and consumption of fossil fuels.
S059	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	50s	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 17. Partnerships for the Goals	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Same as my previous comment. It is difficult to choose what can be achieved under governments with little commitment to the environment and human wellbeing. Moreover, the governments change every 6 years and promote change in theory but in practice they do not work as they should. And as I mentioned before, each locality or region has its own environmental and social problems.
S061	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 13. Climate Action	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty	In reality in Mexico, there is still a long way to go to respect human rights and I am not convinced in my own words when saying that they have a higher degree of compliance. I feel that there has been no substantial progress to be able to classify them. If the survey would allow it, I would say that there is no progress on any of the goals or the progress is almost non-existent.
S074	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	For Mexico, the current energy policy includes a large investment in the use of fossil fuels without at least an equal investment in renewable energies. In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has only demonstrated the deficiencies of the Mexican health care system and the health of Mexicans, where obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems are widespread.
F001	RAZAFINDRAKOTO A. Léon	Oceania	NEW CALEDONIA	Other	60s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5. Gender Equality 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty	Gender inequality is still present everywhere. Women have not yet found their place in the society we live in. Efforts have been made to promote responsible consumption and production, but there is still a long way to go to achieve the objectives.
F020	Emmanuel SCHUTZ	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Re 3-5: The political and financial infrastructure, unless they are completely overhauled, are not capable of advancing any of the objectives mentioned, or even mitigating them under the current circumstances.
T049	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	20s	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action	10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty	In fact, I think that many of the indicators in this set are related to social inequality, and indicators 5 and 1 that I have chosen are just the tip of the iceberg of social inequality. I feel like it is very hard to make these problems go away, even in a country like South Korea.
T075	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land	Indicators 6, 4, and 16 can be improved passively and easily through education and technology; indicators 7, 14, and 15 require active and technical improvements and also collective action, as it is difficult to make a noticeable difference if only one individual does it.
T077	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Cooperation between the government and non-governmental organizations is the only way to achieve a thorough and effective improvement.
T088	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	50s	2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water	Too political and too much confrontation, so the push is slow.
FP001	FELIX KOMLA EMOE	Africa	TOGO	Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality	1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action	The stubbornness of some nations who want to maintain their hegemony and domination over other nations (together with international institutions (UN, etc.)) makes it necessary not to dream of achieving SDGs No. 1, 2, 3, 10 and 16. There is no need to consider them.
007	Tony Langbehn	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO & Other	70s and above	7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality		I can't make a sound prediction about my country's lowest goals realization, because of the uncertainty about the future of democracy here.

Comments on Q3 (SDGs in your country or region)

No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q3-4 the highest level of realization in 2030	Q3-5 the lowest level of realization in 2030	Q3-6 Comment
S097	Virgilio Abreu Pestana	South America	VENEZUELA	Central government	70s and above	10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education	In question 3-4 of the options to choose from, I can't find any to choose due to the critical situation in my country, Venezuela. It has gone backwards like never before in its history.