

Comments on Q5

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R637	TEWFIK HASNI	Africa	ALGERIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that we will face a major system change. Financial crisis, food crisis, political crisis will restructure the world economical system. the conflict could be between the BRICS and G7. That will affect the energy transition and the climat change action.
E010	Nkuba Michael	Africa	BOTSWANA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Climate change affects livelihoods. In semi-arid areas, droughts have seroius impact of rural livelihoods. Water resources need to be sustainably managed especially ground water. Due to climate change, many farmers are using irrigation to maintain crop and livestock production. With out sustainable management of ground water resources, water scarcity will have serious negative impacts on rural livelihoods.
R434	Jan Maina	Africa	KENYA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Climate change is fast taking a toll on most African countries and urgent action is needed. The new era of Climate change legislation is however not commensurate to key international legal frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Additionally, even where there are sufficient policies to tackle climate change issues, most of these policies are not met with a radiant science policy interface. (Case in point being Kenya's Climate Change Act, 2016).
R632	[-]	Africa	MOZAMBIQUE	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Mozambique, although being a very rich country, faces a lot of challenges on having stable ad sustainable solutions for multiple problems. The country has a high percentage of young people, most of them, without access to modern education which makes them unemployable, for the most part. The reforms done in the education system keep fragilizing the capacity of the people, instead of empowering them. The population keeps growing, but at the moment there is no economical capacity to support this growth. Many of these communities turn to illegal activities (including environmental crimes) to make ends meet. The government has implemented serious sanctions for those crimes, which is good as disincentive, but there's still the need to find the alternative livelihoods for these people.
R320	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Developing countries are at somewhat of a disadvantage as their concerns for basic human needs are not met and imply compromise for achieving global goals for sustainability and biodiversity which were compromised by developed countries.
R333	Malusi Lawrence Vatsha	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change impact is affecting mostly the poor and vulnerable sections of our populations. Disasters related to climate change are frequent, there are no disaster management systems to help vulnerable people. Poverty levels are on the rise. Gap between the rich and the poor is getting wide due to climate change impact
R573	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Nothing is likely to change for the better in southern Africa is we don't address rampant corruption and blatant disregard of both environment and people in decision making processes.
R174	Neelesh Dahanukar	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	5. Water Resources	The water resources are not being managed properly and the policies that are being proposed and implemented are not considering all aspects of life, especially the aquatic life. If the aquatic biodiversity is not sustained, on the long run the human populations will be severely affected. So the short-sightedness of the policies is a major concern.

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R493	Jai Sharma	Asia	INDIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel India needs to control its population growth to slow down the demand and dependencies on new land, forest. this will also slow down the other issues of pollution, climate change, food shortage etc which will enable to reduce other inter-related problems
R521	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	6. Population	In countries like India where resources are limited, and population growth is booming, sustainable utilization of resources is must. Natural resources, if not used sustainably, will lead to severe climate degradation and poverty.
W313	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Developed countries are more likely to achieve these objectives, but it is not the case for developing countries like Mexico. In their pursuit of progress, they are even sacrificing their biodiversity with excessive growth, to the detriment of local inhabitants. There are no social welfare benefits or quality education available. Additionally, it is difficult for them to raise awareness about climate change when they have to worry about finding employment and surviving. Therefore, while these objectives are important, they are only attainable for a country like Japan and not for a country like Mexico, which is experiencing increasing violence and inflation.
W010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The current situation involves a trend where ethical products often translate to increased costs, leading to higher retail prices. Amidst the already high cost of living, there's a concern about reduced consumer spending, which makes it challenging for companies to make progress in their responses. If government subsidies or support were available to absorb some of these costs, it's possible that companies might become more willing to take action.
W012	Hiroyuki Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Focusing excessively on global warming alone amidst various climate change factors is not advisable. There's a high likelihood of being swayed by vested interests that push a particular narrative.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I believe that in the context of climate change, the rate of improvement is struggling to keep up with the pace of deterioration, leading to a more challenging future. In addition, concerning the plastic issue which is my expertise, there seems to be a lack of alignment between the convenience of the material and the recognition of its challenges. As a result, creating effective laws, regulations, societal frameworks, and systems may remain difficult for a while.
W016	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I hope there is more serious consideration given to the contradictions within the content of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the most significant contradictions is the concept of sustainable economic development.

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W022	Hiroatsu Fukuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	<p>I am currently residing in Kyushu, and over the past few years, I have witnessed the frequent occurrence of heavy rainfall disasters. This has reinforced my belief in the urgency of addressing climate change. One aspect involves adapting to the effects of climate change. At the national level, it is essential to focus on reinforcing the resilience of the land, disaster prevention measures, enhancing evacuation facilities, and raising awareness for effective evacuation during disasters.</p> <p>In my field of expertise, which is architecture, I believe there is a need to establish new building standards that prepare for heavy rainfall, typhoons, tornadoes, and floods. Another important aspect is taking measures to mitigate climate change, which includes energy efficiency, using domestically sourced timber, reducing CO2 emissions during construction, and prolonging the lifespan of buildings. In the realm of architecture, there is still a prevalent mindset favoring the demolition and construction of new buildings rather than conscientiously utilizing existing structures. This approach needs to change.</p> <p>Given these circumstances, the implementation of comprehensive strategies at both the national and architectural levels is crucial to address the challenges posed by climate change.</p>
W027	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	<p>While there are efforts in the automobile industry to develop technologies for reducing CO2 emissions and movements to reduce plastic usage in sectors like the restaurant and convenience store industries, I sense that there isn't a significant overall increase in general awareness.</p>
W035	Nobuo Mimura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	<p>In the context of climate change, it is projected that the global average temperature rise will exceed 1.5°C by around 2040. Since the Paris Agreement in 2015, the response to climate change has become a race between the progress of mitigation efforts and the manifestation of its impacts, competing in terms of speed. It is imperative to ensure that measures are taken decisively with a focus on the near future, such as within the next decade.</p> <p>Furthermore, climate change is intertwined with various issues like biodiversity conservation, human health, food security, and water availability. Hence, formulating policies that generate co-benefits between climate change mitigation strategies and other policies is crucial.</p> <p>The droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and floods experienced globally in 2022 demonstrate the unprecedented scale of climate change impacts. This highlights the necessity of approaching mitigation strategies with a sense of urgency and crisis awareness.</p>
W037	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	<p>① I am concerned about the possibility that war could impact various environmental issues through supply chains.</p> <p>② I have come to re-evaluate the significance of education. The widespread penetration of the SDGs across different generations, at least in Japan, can be considered a success. It is important to thoroughly analyze why and how this success was achieved and utilize this understanding to contribute to the resolution of global environmental issues.</p>
W051	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	<p>In Japan, there is skepticism surrounding whether the experts involved in policy formulation are genuinely knowledgeable, and the country's scientific literacy being lower compared to countries like the United States is a concern. Moreover, staff in universities and research institutes are often too busy, leading to less time devoted to engaging with science compared to researchers in Western countries. This phenomenon is likely contributing to the overall decline in scientific literacy within society.</p>

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W052	Shiro Yamazoe	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	While I perceive a growing stance from the government and administration towards addressing climate change, as well as an increase in awareness among citizens, there is a significant gap between this sentiment and the actual availability of financial resources, effective institutions, and personnel necessary to drive these efforts. Without bridging this gap, it seems difficult to advance climate change mitigation measures beyond the current state.
W055	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	In recent years, there has been a tendency to perceive the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a panacea, and it appears that the issue of climate change is being somewhat substituted with the broader umbrella of SDGs. While the SDGs encompass various aspects of sustainability, including social and economic dimensions, climate change may be just a part of them or sometimes even unrelated, depending on the context. It seems that we have reached a stage where a more accurate understanding needs to be disseminated throughout society.
W058	Koji Matsunaga	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	As someone involved in the manufacturing industry, I consider climate change mitigation to be an urgent challenge. I work with the motto of contributing to society as much as possible, aiming to make a positive impact in addressing this issue.
W059	Akihiro Mae	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	I believe that for fundamental solutions to environmental problems, population control is essential. While various strategies might be proposed to address environmental issues with the assumption of a growing population, if population growth is restrained, many problems would naturally resolve themselves or not arise in the first place. Therefore, when considering future environmental policies, I feel it's crucial to always keep in mind how those actions contribute to population control.
W066	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	While SDGs have gained prominence, it sometimes appears that actions taken to achieve one goal might hinder the attainment of other goals. It seems that a coordinating function, like a central command, is necessary to ensure overall alignment. However, with 17 goals in place, accurately comprehending all of them could prove to be challenging.
W070	Akihiro Sakae	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food	I believe it is crucial to promptly consider the selection of food sources, especially for protein supply, to ensure food security. Apart from the utilization of insects as food sources, I also suggest exploring the utilization of microbial biomass protein.
W071	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Amid the necessity for global cooperation in addressing climate change, the invasion of Ukraine by Russia has led to a disruption of international unity and division, given that a major power that should exemplify good behavior has engaged in warfare. Moreover, there is a deep concern that this event could diminish the priority of resolving climate change issues. Therefore, it is crucial to urgently work towards ending the conflict and, simultaneously, the international community must steadfastly advance effective policies and actions to address climate change.
W074	Toshimasa Ohara	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Peace, environment, and coexistence should be viewed as interconnected aspects, and it is the responsibility of adults to convey this perspective to the younger generations. The current generation of leaders in politics and society often seems to lack this awareness, and what is of greatest concern is the apparent absence of an underlying philosophy guiding their actions.
W076	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	Regarding the "Doomsday Clock" mentioned in Question 1, there is not just "anxiety" but also a sense of resignation. The implementation of overly drastic measures is a concern as it could lead to significant unintended consequences that are not well understood.

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W089	Toru Takigawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	More imminent than the global environmental crisis is the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which is causing concern about the potential use of nuclear weapons. Additionally, the prospect of China's military invasion of Taiwan raises questions about Japan and the United States: how they would respond or how they should respond, and it feels like preparing for such scenarios is necessary. This preparation includes apologizing to the next generation for any potential consequences.
W094	Izumi Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I truly want to address environmental pollution, but to safeguard the most crucial biodiversity, we must move in a direction of positive change by altering "policies," "society," and "lifestyles." There is a complete lack of signs of change. It's hard not to acknowledge the insufficiency of efforts from the government, media, and people.
W099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	20s	6. Population	The current situation is that population growth or decline varies from country to country, and I am concerned that regional disparities may emerge in the future. I believe that efforts to prevent such regional disparities are necessary, and actively welcoming foreign talent, among other measures, is essential. To achieve this, I also think that countries need to promote themselves, but if visa restrictions are in place, it could lead to complications. Therefore, it is necessary to minimize such restrictions and work towards their removal to facilitate these processes.
W102	Akira Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The supply crisis and price surge of oil and gas stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine should ideally propel the transition to renewable energy. However, in our country, the bleak sentiment arises as we seem unable to break free from the dependence on nuclear reactor restarts and coal-fired power, which hinders progress towards that direction.
W104	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Similar to the reaction and demand for government action following the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, the degradation of the current global environment triggers calls for solutions. However, concerning environmental issues that the next generation will face, such as climate change, people including the general public and politicians do not seem as concerned. For instance, achieving a decarbonized society requires improvements in many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), without which it becomes difficult to realize. Despite this, many individuals, companies, and politicians in Japan, more so than in Western countries, tend to focus on the catchphrase of decarbonization without showing strong interest in the foundational SDGs that are crucial for it.
W108	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	In times of war or outbreaks of diseases, environmental conservation often takes a back seat. Additionally, while the term "SDGs" is gaining recognition within the country, concrete actions are mainly limited to a few companies and entities, and substantial progress appears to be lacking.
W114	Shiro Tsuchiya	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	With the global population increase, the environmental foundations supporting water and food production are deteriorating, raising concerns about future water and food shortages. These issues could potentially lead to conflicts between nations. It is anticipated that proactive measures should be taken in advance, considering the protection of water resources and balanced distribution methods based on factors like food production to address these challenges.

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W116	Yasuyoshi Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is a significant threat to humanity. However, various studies indicate that in comparison to other countries, Japan faces challenges in achieving a balance between economic activities and environmental conservation, as well as in fostering a strong willingness to transform society. In our increasingly complex society, there are numerous issues to address, and at times, the future can feel bleak. Nevertheless, the younger generation was born into an era where confronting issues like global warming and gender equality is paramount. To ensure that their motivation and drive remain intact, it is essential to also focus on a shift in mindset among the middle-aged and elderly, so that their enthusiasm isn't dampened.
W127	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	It is important to come up with innovative approaches to convey the significance of environmental issues to the younger generation, including elementary and middle school students.
W130	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Over the past 30 years, we experienced a period of peaceful and stable environment. As a result of consistent development, the United States began to recognize the potential jeopardy to its own supremacy. This realization has led to waning interest in global environmental concerns and a resurgence of prioritizing national interests. The world watches as either a vacuum in leadership persists, new leaders emerge, or a novel global framework takes shape.
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	5. Water Resources	The competition for water resources has evolved into a global issue, intertwined with territorial disputes and potentially becoming a cause for conflicts and wars.
W139	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe it is necessary. However, achieving this requires strict management of land use, which can be challenging due to factors such as food production, securing water resources, and industrial activities. A potential game-changer could be the global slowdown in population growth and shifts in lifestyle, including reconsidering meat consumption. Additionally, even if conservation areas are designated, if the climate undergoes significant changes, biodiversity preservation might become unattainable. Taking actions that simultaneously address climate change and biodiversity conservation is key to solving global environmental
W142	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The major issue at present is the irrational war happening in Ukraine. It involves loss of lives, deterioration of the local environment, dispersion of harmful substances counteracting clean energy efforts, and worsening destruction of living environments. There are numerous problems at hand. We earnestly desire the swift realization of peace.
W145	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Efforts and regulations are underway to quantitatively assess environmental contributions. The establishment of standards and initiatives to evaluate the environmental impact of future economic activities hold the expectation of achieving a balance between economic endeavors and environmental conservation.
W150	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The global environmental issues can be distilled into three major concerns: (1) climate change, (2) biodiversity, and (3) plastic waste and ocean pollution. It seems that effective measures to address these problems are still in the early stages of development. While some experts and policymakers might be actively engaged, the critical question lies in how much the general public recognizes the significance of these issues and incorporates them into their own lifestyles.

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W172	Keiichi Uchida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is a crucial issue that will have significant impacts on humanity and all ecosystems in the future. While the causes of global warming are not solely attributed to carbon dioxide levels, there's no doubt that they play a major role in driving these effects. Furthermore, it's unfortunate that this problem is not easily manageable by humanity once it becomes fully evident. Addressing this challenge is essential for the well-being of both humanity's sustainable existence and the health of the biosphere. Although it might be somewhat late to start, taking action is still possible at this juncture. We must rely on human ingenuity to find solutions. There is no time to waste; the urgency is undeniable.
W184	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Despite the advancing crisis, public awareness is not spreading, and it seems that the issue is not being reflected in policies.
W191	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The conflict in Ukraine has fundamentally disrupted the progress made in addressing global environmental issues, leading to a setback. There is a sense of emptiness in the face of war.
W203	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I view global environmental issues as a complex interplay of various factors, with climate change often being a contributing cause. However, it's important to understand that taking action doesn't always yield immediate results, making it challenging to perceive tangible outcomes. Recognizing these inherent characteristics of the problem and translating them into education are crucial aspects, in my opinion.
W207	Atsunobu Takeshita	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change has garnered increasing interest from financial and market sectors, and I feel that progress towards its resolution is accelerating compared to the past. It's undeniable that the focus of market participants and technological innovations holds the key to solutions. Achieving carbon neutrality is an extremely challenging goal, in my opinion. In developing countries, rapid economic growth makes the adoption of decarbonization technologies not straightforward. Without support from developed nations, implementation is unlikely to proceed smoothly. A dual approach of financial contributions from developed nations and support for developing countries will likely be crucial.
W217	Masanori Katsuyama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing the issue of climate change requires a fundamental solution to the energy problem, yet there persists a common misconception that the introduction of so-called clean energy is straightforward and that this alone would solve the problem. However, in reality, there are geopolitical issues involved in acquiring the resources necessary for manufacturing solar panels, for instance, which are not widely understood. This indicates the need for education. Even in a highly educated society like our country, where higher education is emphasized, there is concern that graduates from universities might not comprehend these basic facts. On the other hand, there is also a situation where individuals who have completed graduate school are engaged in general employment, highlighting the underutilization of talent within Japanese society. Transforming society into one where highly skilled individuals receive appropriate jobs and salaries appears to be an essential foundational condition for solving a wide range of challenges.
W219	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Russian invasion of Ukraine is concerning not only due to its potential escalation beyond regional conflict but also its potential to escalate to a global level. The involvement of nuclear-armed nations and the ineffectiveness of the United Nations in the current situation are crucial not only for matters of war but also for addressing global environmental concerns. Therefore, it might be worth considering the addition of a new category, "Threat of War," as one of the most important items alongside the existing ones related to global environmental issues.

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W227	Hiroaki Somiya	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I have been personally exploring solutions for addressing climate change, considering its significant impact on the next generation. However, with the onset of the conflict in Ukraine, it feels like the resolution of climate change issues has been pushed further away. I strongly wish for a peaceful resolution through dialogue to the conflict and believe that the substantial funds allocated to military expenses should be redirected towards climate change prevention efforts.
W236	Naonori Okada	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	International conferences like the COP (Conference of the Parties) are held, with representatives from the Japanese government participating and expressing their opinions. However, finding detailed reports about the process and outcomes of these conferences isn't easily accessible. Even for the general public, it can be quite challenging to obtain this information, as it goes beyond just news coverage. There is a need for more easily understandable and accessible sources that provide in-depth information, which can ultimately help generate public interest and awareness towards global environmental issues, not just through news but through more comprehensive resources.
W247	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As the target year of 2030 for the SDGs approaches, there is a concern that without clear progress indicators and shared sense of urgency, the goals might gradually fade away. Despite the emergence of discussions around ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) investments, there is a glimmer of hope, but it's also recognized that there is still a lack of established mechanisms for objectively evaluating ESG investments and their impact.
W257	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The government does not seem to understand the meaning of carbon zero. Their approach to energy policies is also questionable. It's absurd to destroy valuable nature for the sake of solar and wind power.
W267	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I hope to see an increase in young people who take seriously the impact of international conflicts and food and energy on the socio-economic aspects of society and adapt their way of life accordingly.
W268	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To cultivate individuals with heightened awareness and a sincere commitment, it is crucial to focus on education from early childhood within families and primary and secondary education environments. This requires parents and educators who can provide such education.
W269	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The invasion of Ukraine by Russia is indeed the greatest environmental devastation. The destruction of military and industrial facilities disperses hazardous substances, and the artillery shells that are fired cause soil contamination. In such situations, appeals for decarbonization and biodiversity conservation are entirely ineffective.
W276	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe that changing individual lifestyles can actually be quite challenging. Therefore, it might be better to achieve lifestyle changes by providing some form of societal direction. Ultimately, it is our human behavior that imposes significant burdens on the global environment, so if we can effectively bring about changes on a collective level, it could be beneficial.
W288	Masafumi Kitatsuji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	In our country, with a low self-sufficiency rate of 37%, ensuring a secure and safe food supply becomes extremely challenging. For instance, abnormal weather patterns like droughts and floods, decreasing groundwater levels, and ongoing conflicts are causing difficulties. Reforming agricultural policies to increase self-sufficiency rate is eagerly awaited.
W301	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	To address global environmental issues, I believe it's crucial to establish a comprehensive societal system that encompasses other social challenges such as human rights, gender equality, and poverty. Working in isolated sectors won't lead to success by 2030; instead, an integrated approach is necessary.

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W305	Kiwao Kadokami	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Human beings tend to have short-term perspectives and prioritize immediate benefits and prosperity in their lives. On the other hand, addressing global environmental issues requires a long-term view, following the precautionary principle, and at times, accepting a decrease in personal quality of life. However, when observing modern society and the world, even affluent countries like Japan often exhibit a myopic focus on short-term gains and affluence. As a result, effective measures are often not taken until the problems escalate to a point where the negative consequences directly affect individuals or the situation becomes dire. The challenge is that by the time the environment reaches a critical point, the changes can become irreversible, and the implemented solutions may not be able to fully revert the situation, leading to significant adverse impacts. To change this scenario, education and addressing inequality are effective strategies, but they require time and are quite challenging to achieve.
W315	Fumiaki Anzai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Excessive global warming and population explosion in India and Africa are causes for concern.
W321	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change	In our daily lives, we are experiencing the effects of global warming. I don't want to leave this situation as a negative legacy for my children and grandchildren. Individual efforts have their limits, and I earnestly hope for a worldwide commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a common goal.
W327	Kazushi Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	It is desirable to establish a clear vision for land use that corresponds to future demographic trends. By narrowing down the areas suitable for human use and designating other areas as habitats primarily for wildlife, as well as creating semi-natural zones where humans and wildlife can coexist, we can achieve a more balanced and sustainable approach to land utilization.
W334	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing global warming is an urgent priority, yet there is a standoff between developed and developing nations, impeding significant progress. I believe that moving forward, it is essential for developed and developing countries to collaborate and work together to tackle this issue.
W338	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Achieving carbon neutrality eventually is crucial to minimizing the impacts of climate change, but it's essential to carefully consider whether it's worth making significant sacrifices to attain challenging temperature targets. Additionally, instilling in the younger generation the impression that humanity will face immediate extinction due to warming beyond 1.5 degrees might sow seeds of future problems.
W339	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change	Experiencing the effects of abnormal weather patterns due to climate change is a tangible issue. It's important to raise awareness that Japan is a country particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change.
W360	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	When considering environmental issues, it is fundamental to address climate change. Climate change has significant impacts on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, triggers disasters, and even leads to food-related challenges. Addressing climate change requires sustained actions over the long term and collaboration among all countries on Earth. Japan is a global leader in environmental technology and is expected to take a leadership role in solving climate change issues.

Comments on Q5

No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
W361	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The ultimate challenge of environmental issues, in my view, lies in the overpopulation issue. However, when considering fundamental concerns like human rights and eradicating hunger, it becomes challenging to find a balanced solution. With limited Earth resources, it might indeed be necessary to contemplate population control and efficiently securing the skilled workforce required for technological innovation. Moreover, while life has become more convenient, there is a tendency to excessively move towards a direction where both the physical and intellectual capacities of humans are underutilized, leading to the consumption of external energy resources. Humans are capable of more physical activity and cognitive engagement, and it might be crucial to put a brake on this trend and optimize the utilization of these capabilities to reduce energy consumption.
W376	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I have no clue about what I, as an inhabitant of Earth, should accomplish regarding the four checkboxes. Governments and nations should provide more frequent guidance, acting as prompts for individuals to initiate personal actions. Every year, as I respond to this survey, I feel an increasing sense of helplessness and future despair, even to the point of fear, when contemplating the questions. While it's an honest sentiment that challenges us to determine how things should be, there's also a profound feeling of being stuck, as the direction towards a solution remains unclear.
W380	Tsukuru Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	"Climate change" has escalated to become a "climate crisis," and it is imperative to swiftly enforce stringent emission regulations, particularly for industries like energy transition, manufacturing, and transportation, which contribute significantly to high carbon dioxide emissions. To significantly reduce marine pollution such as plastic waste, it is crucial to collect waste from the seafloor, coastlines, and ocean surfaces. Additionally, waste collection from rivers and drainage systems that lead into the oceans is important. Addressing the issue should extend beyond disposal stages and encompass source reduction strategies during manufacturing, distribution, sale, and consumption stages.
W393	Nobuhiro Yasui	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The deterioration of the Earth's environment is a result of human activities, and I believe the prescription for this issue lies in changing how humans conduct their activities. Changing these activities goes beyond simply addressing current inconveniences; it necessitates a shift in values across the global community. The current societal system, which emerged from the perspective that the success of Western countries in industrial and technological development was achieved through the expansion of colonies and the belief that competition is justice, cannot completely eliminate the inconveniences of current practices. Reflecting on history, I think it's crucial to establish a mindset that prioritizes fairness for the global population of 8 billion people over competition. This involves fundamentally transforming the societal system, ultimately shifting away from the current value system.
J007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change	Japan needs to swiftly implement effective mechanisms and systems (such as carbon pricing, cap and trade, etc.) for climate change mitigation in order to take a leading role on the global stage.
J010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The global environmental issue is a problem that concerns the entire world, and it's evident that without unity, fundamental solutions cannot be achieved. Instead of conflict, I hope for strong diplomacy to bring the world together as one.
J017	Masayuki Omori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I strongly feel the need to establish a separate category for the environmental impacts of war, military exercises, rocket satellite launches (splashdowns), and similar activities on the Earth's environment.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
J019	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that unless we stop direct and significant destructive actions such as wars, the focus on environmental issues will become overshadowed.
J023	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is generally difficult to understand and hasn't permeated the general public's awareness. I hope to see efforts to raise awareness about biodiversity starting from educational institutions, and to foster a sense of personal involvement in comprehensive initiatives like addressing climate change.
J025	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	War is the foremost destroyer of the environment, causing harm both locally and globally. It should be prevented above all else, regardless of any other priorities.
J043	Masuo Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The establishment of international cooperation for nuclear power plant solutions is crucial. Building a framework for mutual cooperation in disaster prevention measures in earthquake-prone countries, as well as for recovery and development after incidents, is necessary.
J047	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	6. Population	Amidst population growth, efforts in poverty alleviation, hunger eradication, and energy solutions often feel like a never-ending cycle. It is essential to contemplate the appropriate scale (population) for humanity residing on Earth. Population management becomes crucial to ensure the sustainability of all measures.
J049	Hideki Chiwaki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s		How to transform human behavior that contributes to climate change remains a challenge. Even in the utilization of renewable energy, the Japanese government lacks enthusiasm. The citizens of Japan are not inclined towards embracing changes in their lifestyles.
J053	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, there has been disruption in the distribution of food, destruction of both nature and urban areas, and significant shifts in energy policies.
J057	Takashi Gunjima	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Both in the case of climate change and waste management, there seems to be a focus on improvement and shifting within the existing framework, but there is a lack of policies centered around avoidance or reduction. The awareness of overproduction and overconsumption is often underemphasized, leading to a lack of corrective measures aimed at reducing the overall volume of production, consumption (not just energy efficiency but also conservation), and resource utilization (not just resource efficiency). As a result, the transformative policies necessary for true change are not being pursued.
J059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change	In order to achieve a net-zero carbon society by 2050, it is essential to foster public awareness while also providing support for industrial technological innovation. The nation needs to work collaboratively across society to advance measures against global warming.
E001	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Local government	50s		Climate change issue is urgent and important. But it is hard to persuade residents as the urgent issue.
K015	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change	It seems that we have no choice but to adapt to climate change.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
K023	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Consumption is a problem where both production and waste are connected, so will the climate problem be solved without social reflection on this part? Is sustainable human civilization possible? I'm all very negative. Don't you want to pursue constant growth and accumulate more capital just by looking into our society?
K026	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Continuous and consistent campaigns are needed to change citizen's awareness
K042	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Civil consciousness has grown, but the government's consciousness is insufficient. You have to be interested and answer with policy.
K045	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Government, public institutions, and NGOs need to cooperate to cope with climate change.
R115	Jayaraj Vijaya Kumaran	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	there are too many goals to achieve in lesser time. We wont be able to achieve all these goals hence we should prioritise more important goals. I would say the most important SDG is actually SDG4, Quality education.
R161	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	climate change has become a hot topic for some time but not many people know what or how to deal with this problem. Everything goes hand in hand, not one thing is more important than the other. We should focus not just on dealing with environmental issues, but also on the well-being of our communities and ensure economic security.
R196	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	20s	7. Food	With the current lifestyle of consumption, I don't think many people living in urban settings realize the current unsustainable food system and waste we contribute on a daily basis. Over-consumerism is something we have tackle as the next "sexy topic" such as "no plastics", it is often not highlighted, emphasize and urgent action taken.
R504	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Weak political, administrative and judicial institutions together with weak education systems are going to be the death of us. Without seriously addressing climate change by reforming backward education systems and reducing corruption in our countries, we shall not be able to address climate change - which is going to impact every aspect of our lives.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R140	Ramu Pandey	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues cannot be viewed in isolation from society and the economy. The protection of our planet is not only a moral obligation, but also essential for the sustainability of our society and economy. Environmental policies and measures must take into account the needs of all three aspects and work towards a balance that benefits all. We must prioritize the conservation of natural resources, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable development practices. This requires a shift towards cleaner and renewable sources of energy, reduction in carbon emissions, and an increase in the use of environmentally friendly products. Adequate measures must also be taken to ensure that the most vulnerable communities are not disproportionately affected by environmental degradation. Collaboration between governments, private sector and citizens is necessary to create a sustainable future for all. And I believe, through the meaningful engagement of youths at every level and creating a common/safe space for them followed by their capacity building to initiate innovative ideas to mitigate the climate change issues.
R516	Anna Varona	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I chose three topics because I believe change will begin from there. The integrity of the Biosphere will result from Land System Change hand in hand with Society, Economy, and Environment Policies or measures. Currently, there's a big debate within both Senate and Congress about Land Use in the Philippines. One side is fighting for the protection of agricultural land. We have lost a significant amount of land to real estate development. This issue poses a threat to the protection of Key Biodiversity Areas. Once a plot of land has been approved for agricultural use, any industry can use the land, either for mining, quarrying, or real estate. It is crucial at this period to gather the people's organizations and stakeholders to support proposals for protecting Key Biodiversity Areas. We need to invest in the proper framework, infrastructure, and
S015	Fernando	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	30s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The approach to global issues, while necessary, creates generalizations that do not exist at local levels. Smaller-scale structures need to be empowered in order to address problems more efficiently. Environmental issues in Southeast Asia, such as overpopulation and its impact on land and general resources required to sustain people, are not equally prevalent in the Western world.
T003	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	The most immediate and tangible perception of the worsening situation is the increase in temperature and the change in climate.
T020	Li Kaijing	Asia	TAIWAN	Local government	20s	6. Population	I believe the fundamental root cause lies in the subsequent problems arising from the explosive growth of the world's population. The Earth is currently unable to withstand the various impacts brought about by an overwhelming population, leading to many backlashes from nature.
T065	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	30s	6. Population	In pursuit of convenience and economic benefits, excessive resource utilization has severely impacted the natural environment and various forms of life within it.
R005	Van The Pham	Asia	VIETNAM	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Policy needs to be closer to reality and stronger. Especially the policy on developing public knowledge about the environment. For example, policies could be introduced requiring each citizen to undergo certification classes in environmental education.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R258	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Vietnam heavily consumes wildlife and acts as a funnel for wildlife into China. Wildlife poaching, farming, and consumption are extremely under-regulated and will eventually lead to pandemic level zoonotic disease outbreaks. Since it is a coastal nation, sea-level rise will damage and flood a significant portion of the land causing mass human population migrations and nowhere to go but the remaining protected areas which will inevitably be re-designated as development
R020	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	KAZAKHSTAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	With the growth of the population and lower availability of water in the area we have high pressure on the land use system and with higher pressure through climate change the issue of food and biodiversity will get worse.
R022	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is often neglected by the dominance of other problems such as poverty, food and lifestyles. However, it is and it will be even stronger underlying cause of many environmental challenges, especially in regards to biodiversity, biochemical flows, water resources, etc. Unfortunately, North Macedonia pays little attention to climate change (adaptation, vulnerability).
R136	Vasko Avukatov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	NORTH MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While not the most immediate threat, the long term effect of the lifestyle changes could be the single most significant factor for improvement of all other issues.
R623	Oleg Bodrov	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	RUSSIA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Our planet needs to strengthen the role of civil society in order to create a culture of a just world. "Ministries of peace" are needed to form a policy of interaction between countries based on the non-violent settlement of emerging contradictions. We need transnational educational projects with an analysis of current trends in environmental and social development. Russian civil society is under a double iron curtain. The first was created by Western countries: the difficulty of obtaining visas for Russian activists from NGOs, the creation of barriers to joint environmental and peacekeeping projects between Russian and Western NGOs. The second one was created in Russia: the law "on foreign agents", blocking the interaction of Russian and non-Russian NGOs. It is necessary to create new mechanisms for the interaction of Russian civil society with partners from other countries.
R023	[-]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	SERBIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is difficult to choose among offered answers because in my country everything is destroyed.
R583	Illia Yeremenko	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	UKRAINE	NGO/NPO	30s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are still many people who don't believe that fulfilling and safe life is possible without exhausting planet's resources to their limits. We need a global commitment that it's possible.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R198	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	BERMUDA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In Bermuda we see a very obvious net loss in biodiversity, particularly on land. The population have high consumption and rely heavily on imported goods. Small steps are being taken in the right direction to reduce impacts and improve sustainability, but progression is slow and often held back by political decisions. There is currently a strong political will to make major changes to improve sustainability goals - particularly in the marine environment and with implementation of large-scale renewables. There is still concern, however, that political corruption will overturn environmental protections for economic gains. Bermuda is also susceptible to the impacts of sea-level rise and increased adverse weather conditions. While our buildings can withstand strong storms, increased flooding events and power outages caused by these storms can cost the economy millions of dollars. Also, given Bermuda's reliance on imports, climate change impacts in other places are likely to have knock-on effects in Bermuda.
R116	Erick Ross Salazar	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think in order to address biosphere integrity, climate change and food supplies, we must address lifestyles as well. The world cannot afford to continue using resources at the current pace and for that we need to change our internal CPUs and start acting differently.
R398	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Lack of coordination between economic sectors defines the slow improvement in terrestrial and aquatic (continental and oceanic) ecological integrity. Thus species will keep disappearing.
S040	Jose Luis Fournier Rodriguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main cause of current environmental problems lies in consumption habits and the current way of life. Nature is often perceived as infinite when in reality we have pushed it to its limits. However, there are very few actual changes in these habits.
R551	Challen Willemsen	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The situation in Guatemala regarding virtually any issue -- from climate change to poverty -- is dire. It seems like the country is regressing rather than progressing. Laws exist only on paper and are flouted by institutions and individuals alike. Protected areas are only protected in writing. Clandestine trash dumps abound and seem to multiply; even Guatemala City's "public dump" drains into the Caribbean Sea. Corruption, ignorance, and a pressing profusion of problems to be solved render our government ineffective and frankly incapable. I consider myself an optimist in general, but when it comes to my country's future, today, at least, I see no hope.
R267	Jesus Sigala-Rodriguez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	The three marked problems are high in the concern list, but unfortunately they do not rank high in the actual Mexican government. Instead, many of the environmental agencies dealing with this problems have been systematically defunded and negatively modified.
R463	Oscar Martinez Lopez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We are failing to change the lifestyle of people worldwide. We still talk about economic growth, and this is impossible for so many reasons. We need to degrowth, this will have a direct impact on water resources, on biochemical flows and climate change rate and speed. If we do not talk about this, we will fail as humanity.
R489	Tamara Blazquez Haik	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Not much is being done in Mexico to address climate change and biodiversity loss. Instead, forests continue to be ravaged, vehicular bridges built on wetlands, water is being pillaged and the public policies are all centered on improving things for the fossil fuel industry.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R500	RAMON PEREZ GIL SALCIDO	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Law enforcement is critical, for people to respect the law the level of education needs to increase. They are all linked. There will be more clean water for all and for everything if nature (Biosphere integrity and land use changes) is protected and people will make better use (lifestyles) if properly informed and policies, incentives and societal/cultural regulations or limits besides the law are in place, and we are back into education and enforcement.
S021	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, we haven't been able to make the necessary progress due to the interests of those who hold economic power and are politically committed to acting freely. Policies and regulations regarding the use of fossil fuels are not being restrictive enough. It is necessary to balance emissions with carbon sinks, and in this regard, the "pay to pollute" approach is not effectively supporting actions such as payment for environmental services as required. We need to increase the efficient areas for payment for environmental services, which entails actions like reforestation, reduction of pollutants, and the flow of matter and energy through biodiversity corridors, among other necessary measures.
S049	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Blind governments that undermine collective action. In Mexico, environmentalists and journalists are being killed. There are no institutions outside the state that can provide balanced assessments.
S054	Biol. Jonatan Job Morales Garcia	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The global economic system hinders real progress. We are currently experiencing the highest levels of social inequality, increased violence, and facing challenges such as climate change and the sixth mass extinction of species. The nature conservation policies implemented worldwide are not effective in addressing these issues.
S078	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Central government	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Greater awareness within the population is necessary. There is still much work to be done, especially in industrial sectors. However, there are many individuals who are taking responsibility and driving progress. It is essential to involve everyone in these efforts.
S006	Dario Luque	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	PANAMA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The integrity of the biosphere is somehow related to the needs of utilizing its resources in developing countries to promote their development, while also being connected to the fight against poverty. Changes in the land system are also related to the needs for agricultural land and the construction of infrastructure such as roads. Meanwhile, climate change, among other things, is related to sustainable consumption and production - circular economy, as well as the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, and the use of clean energy.
R492	A-KARIM H. RASHID	Middle East	BAHRAIN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is an urgent need to improve the current policies to be align with the SDGs, involve the private sector and other stakeholders as well in the implementation plan. SDGs are opportunity to improve the current situation, even not all goals but the most related to the country.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R600	[-]	Middle East	SAUDI ARABIA	Corporation	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	<p>the main concerns on biosphere integrity in KSA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water scarcity and desertification: KSA has initiated large project of reforestation and agriculture development, relying on fossil aquifers which are being quickly depleted and desalinated water, an expensive and energy-intensive process that have negative impacts on marine ecosystems. The increasing demand for water will exacerbate water scarcity, lead to more desertification, threatening the biodiversity and ecological balance. 2. Climate change: KSA is a major producer and exporter of oil and has one of the highest per capita carbon footprints in the world. Climate change can lead to more extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and the loss of species and habitats. 3. Overfishing and marine pollution: KSA has a long coastline along the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and its fisheries play an important role in the economy and food security. However, overfishing and unsustainable practices lead to the decline of fish populations and damage marine ecosystems. Marine pollution, such as oil spills and plastic waste, also have detrimental effects on the marine wildlife and habitats. 4. Urbanization and infrastructure development: KSA is undergoing rapid urbanization and infrastructure development, including the construction of new cities and transportation networks. These developments will have significant impacts on the natural environment, leading to wildlife habitats loss and fragmentation of ecosystems.
R128	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others 	All of these issues are important. What we need to think about is where are the leverage of addressing them. In this sense, I selected 10. Others, to include the importance of effective policy across governance levels. These are nto environmental problems, but they are key in resolving these problems.
R152	Rob Coles	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	It is very difficult to find solutions to climate change and over use of resources without first addressing the vast inequalities in living standards among communities and countries. Some communities use too little resources and go hungry/thirsty - some too many
R283	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	50s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 	It's quite difficult to rank and discuss the issues distinctly, due to the overlapping nature of issues addressed by teh SGDs. For instance, how to distinguish environmental issues arising from 'Lifestyle' vs those from loss of biodiversity, or society, economy etc? I'm concerned that the lack of distinction renders the survey less useful than it could be.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R356	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Governments and industry do not have enough commitment to address the urgent issues facing humanity adequately. Preventing non-voters (i.e. industry with vested interests) from influencing government policy is essential to ensure action matches community expectations and adequately responds to the environmental emergency.
R598	Philip E Taylor	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Here in Australia, predicted increases in the intensity and duration of extreme weather events will continue to magnify stresses on the natural, farming and urban environments. Regional disasters have lasting global implications. We must keep up the pressure to ensure properly informed political decisions are implemented based on the best available science, and for the needs of the whole planet rather than a privileged few.
E007	DIANE WIESNER	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s and above		To much focus on climate change, much of which is beyond human control though continual emission of pollutants to air & water should be stopped globally.
R218	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As a passionate conservation scientist I will work until the day I die to protect species, ecosystems and people. However, I am finding it increasingly difficult to be optimistic about the future of humanity as extinction rates, climate, pollution, inequality, consumption, corporate self-interest and non-binding voluntary accords increase, while food security, policies and the will to protect species, ecosystems and people decline.
R423	[-]	Oceania	PALAU	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is affecting small islands in the Pacific Ocean. Water level rising is a threat to the livelihood of the islanders. More devastating storms, draughts, and overfishing in poor countries deplete all food sources.
R519	Pierre-Jean Bordahandy	Oceania	VANUATU	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	"Hell is paved of good intentions". Many of the measures, projects, goals objectives that are contemplated nowadays pose a great risk to fundamental rules of freedom, etc. Measures to protect the environment can be misused and urgency can be used to constrain, force, compel. This is not a humane society any more. Whatever decision we make to protect our environment, it has to respect the fundamental rule of humanity and human rights. Ethics filters have to be used abundantly.
R075	Juan Rodrigo Walsh	South America	ARGENTINA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is clearly the most urgent problem facing humanity, yet complex to face, given the "Tragedy of the Commons" nature of the problem. Short term concerns such as war or geopolitics, tend to mask the need for concerted action and long term goals. The Climate Challenge is crosscutting and also involves the poor use of land and lack of planning and poor water management. These are also key triggers for biodiversity loss and degradation, including the threat to oceans, an issue that is fortunately gaining ground on the global agenda
S039	Maria Eugenia Salgado Salomon	South America	ARGENTINA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is imperative to understand that we must take action towards the goals for 2023. Every day, environmental degradation affects communities that are unable to cope with issues related to climate change, biodiversity loss, and changes in land use. Our current way of life leaves many communities without the possibility of improvement or rehabilitation, unable to meet their basic needs (food, shelter, education, health). Latin America suffers the impact on its natural resources, the degradation of its ecosystems, and the inability to obtain real benefits from their utilization.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
S052	Guillermo Caille	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	I believe that there is greater awareness among the population and improved communication about climate change (CC). Some scenarios are already working on it, although I believe that key leaders still need greater commitment and results.
S022	[-]	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	There is also a lack of environmental education among the general population. The individuals who are concerned about the planet are usually those from related fields, but the common denominator of the population only receives general information. The lack of knowledge leads to a lack of concern or interest. Moreover, there is a lack of strong and consistent policies and investments to address environmental issues, particularly in "developing" countries like Bolivia.
S038	Fabiana Méndez Raya	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my view, it is clear that without human presence on the planet, the environment and biodiversity naturally reach a dynamic equilibrium. Therefore, it is important to address the human dimension of environmental problems, which are reflected in global, national, and regional policies, as well as in friendly or unfriendly behaviors. However, as I mentioned, particularly in relation to my country, we have the best laws, but we rarely comply with them. The majority of problems are due to overconsumption, surpassing carrying capacity, and the greed of a small sector of the human population, as well as the indifference or ignorance of the rest of the population.
R466	Carlos Abrahao	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In Brazil I'm concerned about basic education that is not being well addressed or being degraded in the last two decades. There's no perspective of change in the near future. This miseducation on the young will restrain population into populist governments and politics, not addressing the real problems of the society on the technical perspective (or science-based). Thus, we will continue to face inequality, lack of concern about environmental problems from most of our citizens and degrading biosystems. We are also suffering an increase of extreme weather conditions that are not being properly addressed from a country perspective and even more people will suffer from these conditions in the near future.
S016	[-]	South America	CHILE	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are no visible advancements in generating agreements to improve ongoing processes. Unfortunately, future generations will bear the consequences. It is necessary to take actions for ecosystem restoration at the landscape level and improve consumption habits. It is unacceptable to continue wasting tons of food. Agricultural, livestock, and tourism practices need to be improved. Technological processes should contribute positively. There must be the possibility of making informed decisions at the local level, rather than top-down approaches. Extensive education at the school level is required, including improvements in national education curricula. Decision-makers should rely on science rather than economic considerations.
R608	Marco Antonio Encalada	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There are two main issues that threaten any intent to reach climate change actual solutions by society in the South American Region: the enormous power or transnational enterprises that stride using the natural resources anyway, and the power of commercial advertising at the service of bad and irresponsible consumption that impedes the real changes in daily life that are needed to overcome the causality of climate change which is the great threat to human life.
S019	Zornitza Aguilar	South America	ECUADOR	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All the SDGs are related to improving our lifestyles and consumption habits. If we manage to apply this concept, it would lead to improvements in climate-related issues, conservation, equality, and more.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
S048	Augusto Granda Guamán	South America	ECUADOR	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Not generating direct benefits for people often leads to conflicts that result in deforestation, illegal hunting, and ecosystem destruction. It is crucial to improve the living conditions of local populations, starting with reducing poverty, providing education, ensuring access to food, and promoting decent work, among other measures.
S064	Sofía Suárez	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While there are global and national advancements in terms of regulatory frameworks and public policies on climate change, these need to permeate the economic sphere in order to be effectively implemented. Currently, climate change issues tend to be concentrated among a few actors, while the majority of sectors and populations are not actively involved, resulting in gaps in climate action. It is necessary to implement sustained and long-term actions that also involve the most vulnerable sectors and groups affected by climate change.
R438	Daniel Jacquet	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If we don't improve education by valuing the integrity of the biosphere, we will continue to witness degradation and extinction of the most threatened species. There should be a focus on environmental education that prioritizes nature conservation and the restoration of degraded environments.
R619	Lily Rodriguez	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change and one health should be priority for government. Perhaps a missing issue is corruption, which is influencing all levels of decision-making, economy and society.
S074	Napoleón Jáuregui Nongrados	South America	PERU	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The changes to the environment are primarily due to the lack of environmental awareness in society and the responsibility of authorities to provide environmental education to the public. Additionally, there is a need for strict enforcement of environmental regulations to ensure that industries cease to pollute and negatively impact our environment.
R003	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	We are in a systemic collapse from overshoot, too many people, too much consumption, almost entirely in the developed world. All of the problems above are interrelated symptoms of overshoot, and so none of them can be meaningfully addressed in isolation. The systemic crisis must be addressed. Global GDP needs to shrink by about 95%, whether that's a reduction of population or consumption, so that we can live within the biological means of our degraded habitat.
R073	Colin Chapman	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change has the potential to disrupt all aspects of the biosphere and society
R103	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	It should not be overlooked that the war in Ukraine puts the world at risk of another kind of environmental catastrophe - the possible use of nuclear weapons. War is an environmental problem as well.
R347	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is greater awareness of the seriousness of climate change but action is too slow. There is not enough awareness of the effects of biodiversity loss. There is moderate awareness of land use change and its effects on biodiversity. We need stronger protections for species and land/aquatic habitats.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q5	Comments
R592	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Halting and reversing biodiversity loss remains a challenge due to low understanding of what biodiversity is and what it does for humans and all life on the planet. The relationships between climate change and biodiversity loss is not well explained or understood. The need for land use planning to change to land relationship planning is needed to assist with the transformational change being called for to avoid catastrophic human and other species losses.
R012	Les Kaufman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The biodiversity crisis is the least appreciated and acted upon. The necessary policy responses to all of the interwoven existential issues are too weak, too slow, too inequitable.
R030	STUART L. PIMM, Ph.D	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	I believe COP agreed to good targets - 30-30-30 for protecting the land and the seas within the decade. The world won't achieve them, but it is making progress.
R087	Christopher Dunn	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I selected "Other" only because it is not possible for me to select just one or even a few topics. They are so inter-related. Climate impacts life on land, which impacts food, which impacts societies, etc. The over-arching issues are two: first, the lack of political will to make substantive changes. Secondly, is trust. We cannot make progress until we find ways to trust one another, even if we have other areas of disagreement. To me, trust is the single most challenging global concern.
R089	Matthew Campen	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Microplastics loom as the greatest threat we have faced as a global community. It is difficult to predict how and when these will disrupt the basic biology of plants and animals, but the problem will continue to grow for the next 30-50 years no matter what we do now...
R110	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Political divisions in the United States, driven largely by economic ties of politicians to fossil fuel industry, will continue to stymie efforts required to combat climate change and make real progress toward environmental goals.
R123	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is not sufficient awareness or appreciation of implications of the loss of biodiversity and biosphere integrity. They are undervalued in the exploitation/extraction Capitalist economy and social system. Until the nature/humanity relationship is valued over consumption we will not make the progress we need to overcome the climate crisis.
R144	Bruce S. Lieberman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	By providing better education, especially to women, and giving women more rights in society, we will better control population and prevent population growth. By better controlling population, we will better preserve biodiversity. The ability to provide better education does require a just and open society, i.e., not a dictatorship or a corrupt government. But education and women's rights are some of the biggest issues that we need to focus on to preserve the environment.
R151	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are currently in a post-Trump America and will hopefully stay in a post-Trump America. We need our leaders in the USA and throughout the world to collaborate and focus on climate change, world poverty and the biodiversity crisis we are facing as a global community. The choices America and other countries make around world impact every single citizen of Earth.
R404	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Of course, most if not all of these topics are inter-connected, some very strongly such as Climate Change, Land-System Change, and Biodiversity. Such inter-connectedness complicates the science behind decision making, but also makes for different trade-offs and even more difficult decisions. In some cases, decisions on where the balance should be will often lead to both winners and losers, but typically the loudest and wealthiest voices dominate.
R543	Kenneth Philip Kodama	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Climate change is the biggest problem facing humanity, public awareness is high...BUT there is one political party in the USA who denies it's even happening and actively works to thwart any progress. It's frustrating. I would love to hear their approach to tackling the problem, but their only answer is to deny it's even a problem.

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R554	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I believe there will be increasing recognition that humans are poisoning themselves in the indoor environment due to the intensity of chemical and plastic use indoors. Likewise the expansion of global plastic production will take an increasing toll on wildlife.
R599	Dan Torney	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Los Angeles California governance is making great strides in addressing disadvantaged communities, zero waste, reduced plastics, recycled water, clean ocean and waterways, and climate change. All good. The risk is a lack of coordination and vision in tackling multiple big problems all at once. Unforeseen consequences and public exhaustion are the risk.
R231	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are always talk about nature protection, climate protection and are fooling ourselves. Nature needs no protection, it is more or less eternal, we are not. So we have to protect ourselves by choosing a sustainable lifestyle. The chances for this are slim at best.
R433	DEBARATI GUHA-SAPIR	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is very hard to change lifestyles and behaviour but those are central to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
E008	[-]	Western Europe	FINLAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I have seen these problems during more than 50 years. So little proceeding.
R480	Baret	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is crucial to change the mentality of the majority in order to be able to live without environmental impact. Awareness is fundamental but we have nature is endangered, but we have no time; we also need to act as a member of the biodiversity in order to survive.
F018	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Local government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The survival of humanity is entirely dependent on the integrity of the biosphere and its biodiversity; it is the result of millions of years of shared evolution. All other environmental problems are 100% caused by humans and affect humanity (climate change, pollution, food, etc.), societies, and their economies. Nature is now being monetized for the services it provides, but the problem is that the house of cards of biodiversity is soon to collapse, and it will be incredibly challenging for humanity to adapt
F030	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	The decline in biodiversity, whether caused by human activities or climate change, is in my opinion one of the greatest challenges to tackle. The entire food chain is affected. The scarcity of water resources, linked to climate change, will lead to disruptions whose consequences we cannot fully comprehend today.
F033	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Lifestyle choices shape resource management and impact the environment (land, water, biodiversity), as well as populations (health, well-being, inequalities, poverty). All of these "environmental issues" are interdependent and require collective action, with education and economic and agricultural production at the heart of the solutions.

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R187	Roel van Klink	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a lack of appreciation for the interconnectedness of all of these crises/problems. This is critical, because crises might enhance each other, or mitigation measure for one crisis might fuel another crisis. We need more systemic thinking here.
R246	Felix Bachofer	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	40s	5. Water Resources	We experience water shartages globally already. Yet, I assume a time lag from changing climate to water availability response. Therefore, available water ressources for people, agriculture and ecosystems will decrease fast. The level of awarness is is low in regions that have experienced only few water shartages so far.
R510	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Let me give you an easy imaginable, common picture: A lot of people eat meat every day (because it is cheap and they grew up like this), not thinking about the procedure how it ends up on their plate. Waiting for the consumers not to choose the cheap meat in the supermarket is no goal-driven method, though it is practiced like this. Instead the policy should start to raise meat-prices, change the financial support system for sustainable farmers (= change the style of land-use) and after that - perhaps the people will start to think about their consuption habits step by step. But for the endemic European wildlife this is a long, hard way to survive and I am sure, not every species will survive this - because changes are happening very, very slowly. Some species (eg European Hamster) just do not have the time anymore to wait for these changes.
E006	Wolfgang Scheffler	Western Europe	GERMANY	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	To solve a problem fast and efficient, we need to apply proper solution mechanisms. Citizens reports with planning cells with randomly selected and informed citizens do the job! If we recelly want to solve the problem, we need to apply them much more often.
R070	Petros Lymberakis	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As long as our societies and institutions remain profit oriented (i.e. the Business as usual model of the Stern report) the more difficult it will be to attain the 17 goals.
R040	Werner Greuter	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Population growth (as opposed to the desirable reduction) is the root for climate change and biosphere degradation. As long as no progress is made in this field, any other (albeit desirable) measures taken or envisaged are et best symptom treatments.
R250	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOUR G	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Political integrity is diminishing, a main driver being the social media and the possibilities these offer to manipulate people, especially to countries not interested in democratic processes. I see this as a major problems that hampers real progress in environmental and social problems.

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F005	Stéphane Van Haute	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Everything is interconnected. Environmental problems are complex and interdependent. Climate change and land use contribute to biodiversity loss. Lifestyles, overconsumption, diet choices, and economic measures contribute to climate change, and so on. It requires a holistic approach, not focusing on a single cause. Therefore, ranking them has little meaning.
R209	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	Other	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I am concerned about land use choices and decisions in Norway. Conflict between humans and wildlife. Conflict between communities and renewable energy technologies. Issues with pollution and fish production. And of course the continued investment in fossil fuels and a rather consumerist society.
R533	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Issues related to water resources for human consumption and agriculture are already a problem in Spain. On the other side, the reduction in many nation's reproduction rates starts to be a problem for the societal future in regions such as Europe.
R539	Daniel James Jiron	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Currently, southern Europe is in a drought. Much of North America is similar. The approach now in Spain is to use increase desalination. There is no other choice, but it is an expensive and high-energy use approach. My other country the USA has a congress that is attacking clean energy and wants to re-emphasize carbon output. these are counter to avoiding a 1.5 temperature increase that is looking more inevitable. This will have devastating impacts on the developed world, mass migration, water resources and agriculture as well as conserving natural resources on land and in the oceans.
S007	JOSE RAMON ARREBOLA BURGOS	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	There is a lot of interested information aimed at concealing or distorting the real environmental problems, which causes many people not only to continue ignoring the reality but also to associate it with left-wing political ideologies... there is talk of "climate fundamentalism." Climate change and the state of the planet are apolitical, and only through achieving sustainable development that includes rational use of water resources, land, and particularly in food production, can we achieve the objectives in economic factors, development, well-being, etc.
S017	Luis Medina-Montoya Hellgren	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	The most pressing issues for the planet are climate change, the integrity of the biosphere, and pollution. The integrity of the biosphere is essential for maintaining the quality of life on the planet. The destruction of ecosystems affects local communities and the global economy. Deforestation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss are top-level challenges. Air, water, and soil pollution can have a profound impact on human health and the environment. It affects ecosystems, reducing the quality of life and the productivity of natural resources.
S060	Joan Centelles	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Deficient governance hampers the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) democratically. It is necessary to combine environmental leadership with democratic delegation of strictly local issues to expedite the transition towards sustainability and environmental health.
R384	James Oliver	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Decline in insect population and biodiversity in general and continued overuse of pesticides a real concern in Europe

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R546	ALEXANDER J. B. ZEHNDER	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	<p>People wish to see implementable actions which are comprehensive and make sense. People are fed-up with political games and big announcements without consequences. Paris has been a breakthrough - at least on paper - but little to nothing has really changed or is implemented. All the after Paris COPs have actually watered down the great compromise of Paris.</p> <p>The war in the Ukraine has drastically changed the capital flow from the environment in general to weapon production. The years of that war will be missing for taking timely actions that make sense, are implementable and are of benefit to people.</p>
R061	Eric SCHOORL	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	<p>These are topics that are often not receiving too much attention in my country while economic growth and making profits still are leading items. We should get rid of this idea and live more in close harmony with our environment, but too many people don't realize this and are too attached to luxury and their usual daily business.</p>
R386	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLANDS	Corporation	40s	6. Population	<p>Human overpopulation must stop! but it's economic powers which still trigger this as economic growth desires young people. People live too long nowadays and the aging population needs to be taken care of.</p>
R168	Ian R Swingland	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	<p>There are some 33,000+ species on the verge of extinction, many of them in the UK. It's a disgrace. Biodiversity integrity is not only the foundation of the environment but the clearest indicator of a country's health in every other sense.</p>
R308	Tim Pankhurst	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	<p>Although there are signs of positive change in society, I think it is coming too late. I can't see population coming down unless by catastrophic losses due to events brought on by climate and biosphere collapse</p>
R579	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	<p>2. Europe continues to lose biodiversity (as does the whole planet) and leaders are not acknowledging what others see every day and feel powerless to act on. The UK has lost so much biodiversity and ecological functioning in a very short time.</p> <p>6. Population growth continues to be the main driver of resource demand and the decline of the natural world and health of the planet. This needs to be addressed on a global scale urgently.</p>
R590	Vivien Kent	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	<p>We are running out of time to take meaningful action on climate change, biodiversity loss and habitat degradation. We are at serious risk of large areas of the planet becoming unable to support human life. Politicians seem unable and/or unwilling to take the necessary measures to avoid this.</p>