

# Ramsar National Report to COP13

## Section 1: Institutional Information

**Important note:** the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

### Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> JAPAN

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter from Japan.pdf](#)

## Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

### Name of Administrative Authority

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### Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

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## Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

### Name and title

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### Name of organisation

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**Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)**

Name and title

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**Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)**

Name and title

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Name of organisation

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## **Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges**

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

### **A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?**

- 1)
  - › Advancing measures for invasive alien species and conservation, restoration (including cleanup), and public awareness efforts such as environmental education and on-site training at some wetlands.
- 2)
  - › Maintaining and revitalizing local agriculture, forestry and fisheries, promoting tourism, maintaining and improving local residents' living environment, and taking flood control and disaster prevention measures through various wetland conservation efforts.
- 3)
  - › Preparations for protected-area designation under domestic law and coordination with local stakeholders at some wetlands, with a view to advancing designation of wetlands to the Ramsar Convention.
- 4)
  - › Contributing to increased collaboration among Asian countries by holding an Asian Wetland Symposium in Japan.
- 5)
  - › Contributing to the promotion of wetland conservation and wise use of wetlands in Asia by supporting new wetland-designation and management trainings in Cambodia.

### **B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?**

- 1)
  - › Insufficient human-, activity- and financial resources to manage several wetlands.
- 2)
  - › Challenges in implementing measures against invasive alien species, deterioration of water quality, and aridification at some wetlands.
- 3)
  - › Difficulty in promoting the involvement of diverse local stakeholders in conservation efforts and wise use of some wetlands.
- 4)
  - › Concerns over the impact of increased tourism in several wetlands on their ecosystems.
- 5)
  - › Some wetlands observed difficulties in realizing benefits from designating as Ramsar Sites.

### **C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?**

- 1)
  - › Facilitate securing necessary activity/human resources at local governments, NGOs, etc. by creating tangible benefits for being a Ramsar Site.
- 2)
  - › Plan to designate, and expand areas for designation under the Ramsar Convention, with a view to promoting local communities' wetland conservation efforts (on the basis of securing community-wide cooperation and understanding)
- 3)
  - › Collaborate with relevant local governments/communities, NGOs, experts, to promote monitoring, research, preparation and updates of RIS databases on the Ramsar Sites.
- 4)
  - › Collaborate with relevant local governments, experts and private organizations etc., to facilitate conservation and wise use of wetlands that leverage their respective local context and culture through

exchange of information, case studies, publicity campaigns, as well as ideas for support programs.

5)

> Introduce Japan's experience and knowledge on wetland conservation at international fora, thereby contributing to international wetland conservation efforts.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> We would like the Ramsar Secretariat to organize/present specific case studies for designating sites under the non-bird criteria, with a view to creating Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance, as it relates to items other than birds.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> Request for technical support programs and case studies in areas where government agencies have proven short of meeting objectives, with a view to producing value of designating as Ramsar Sites.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> \*The Government of Japan formulated the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 as a roadmap to achieve the Aichi Targets (global goals 2011-2020). Wetland conservation is positioned as part of its National Action Plan.

\*Wetland conservation leads to the realization of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's commitment: i.e., by promoting sustainable management of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

> \*The Government of Japan drafted the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 as a roadmap to achieve the Aichi Targets (global goals of 2011-2020). Wetland conservation is positioned as part of its National Action Plan.

\*Japan's Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (formulated in March 2011), which aims at the conservation of biodiversity, and sustainable use of marine ecosystems, including wetlands such as tidal flats, seaweed beds, and coral reefs, aligns with the objectives of the Ramsar Convention (with its aims to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands).

Japan's Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (approved by the Cabinet in April 2013), upholds the conservation of marine biodiversity as one of its policy directions, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, which calls for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

> We solicited opinions of relevant agencies within the Government of Japan.

We also sent out a questionnaire to local governments and NGOs linked to the Ramsar Sites, and solicited their opinions on the draft of this report.

## Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

#### Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| b) Poverty eradication strategies   | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| d) Coastal and marine resource management plans                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| f) National forest programmes   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| g) National policies or measures on agriculture                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| i) National policies on energy and mining                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| j) National policies on tourism  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| k) National policies on urban development                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| l) National policies on infrastructure                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| m) National policies on industry   | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |

### 1.1 Additional information

> a) The wetland policy, as outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 (approved by the Cabinet in September 2012), is positioned as Japan's national wetland policy.

c) Japan's river corridor improvement plan also addresses issues related to wetlands.

In addition, Japan's National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 calls for the upgrading of water environment linked to rivers and wetlands.

d) Recognizing the importance of ecosystem services from coral reef ecosystems, the Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reef Ecosystems in Japan 2016-2020 raises the following as key issues to focus on for the conservation of coral reef ecosystems: measures against land-based sources of pressure, sustainable tourism, and the establishment of measures to be taken jointly with local communities.

Furthermore, the Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy outlines the necessity to endorse measures based on the characteristics of coastal areas, while the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 calls for the integrated conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity.

e) In the Guidance for making Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, we lay out the basic direction for local public bodies and various interested stakeholders to formulate a master plan on managing coastal zones, such as ensuring the sustainability of diverse functions and resources of coastal areas, harmonizing their use and conservation, and taking into consideration the mutual interaction among water, earth and biological environment.

f) Through the Forest and Forestry Basic Act, the Government of Japan mandates the protection and management of forests by the water, such as valley forests. In addition, with a view to improving/maintaining overall biological diversity, the National Forest Plan mandates the conservation of forests, including valley forests, where unique organisms inhabit across land and water.

With regard to forests that possess virgin woodland ecosystems and wetlands with primeval forest ecosystems and rare wildlife habitats, the Basic Plan on the Administrative Management for National Forests calls for their designation as protected forests that are to be subject to strict conservation and management. Furthermore, the Government of Japan has established a forest reserve system called the "Protected Forest for

Fish Breeding,” that supports fish inhabitation and breeding via functions such as improving shading by forests, raising the supply of nutrients, and preventing water pollution.

g) The Biodiversity Strategy of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (issued in February, 2012 --- a guideline to facilitate agriculture, forestry, and fishery practices that emphasizes biodiversity conservation) mentions the importance of conservation of biodiversity in wetlands, such as rice paddies, which serve as important habitats for various organisms such as water birds.

Furthermore, in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020, the government highlights the promotion of agricultural production focusing on biodiversity conservation.

a) The wetland policy, as outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 (approved by the Cabinet in September 2012), is positioned as Japan’s national wetland policy.

i) The Third Basic Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society refers to the need to consider the influence of mining activities on the environment.

j) Japan’s Tourism Nation Promotion Basic Plan (approved by the Cabinet in March 2017, p.23, 28) calls for the need to promote conservation and appropriate use of its abundant and precious natural environment, with its forests, rivers, lakes/reservoirs, mountains, coasts a coral reefs. The Plan also calls for the promotion of environmental education and outdoor activities at waterfronts, such as tidal flats.

k) Japan’s Basic Policy on Urban Renaissance calls for the promotion of coexistence of cities with nature, and reduction of urban pressure on the environment. This is to be achieved through securing a favorable environment for water, such as conserving biological diversity via restoring and establishing greenbelts and waterfronts, improving air and soil conditions, promoting urban water recycling, and improving the technology for sewage treatment.

l) The Grand Design for the Urban Environmental Infrastructure in the National Capital Region, formulated in 2004, presented a future vision of an urban environmental infrastructure for the capital city (Tokyo) area, designed to achieve 14 basic environmental targets for the city. In this document, the government laid out courses of action to realize this future vision, from the city center, farmland, to coastal areas.

n) Japan’s Basic Plan for Fisheries (page 17 and 25) prescribes the promotion of conservation and creation of seaweed beds and tidal flats, in addition to promoting the conservation and construction of habitats and breeding environment for aquatic organisms in rivers.

o) The Third Basic Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (approved by the Cabinet in May, 2013) prescribes the development of proper disposal systems for wastes including toxic substances.

p) Japan’s National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 calls for the improvement of water quality in rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and to take measures against pollution in coastal sea areas.

## Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

C=Partially

### 2.1 Additional Information

> There are dams in Japan that discharge water for the purpose of conserving the river environment around downstreams of dams. Thus far, the measures have had some positive effect on improving water quality in the backwater area and river landscapes, renewing algae growth, and assisting movement of fish along rivers.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

C=Partially

### 2.2 Additional Information

> \*In nature restoration projects at some wetlands such as Kushiro-shitsugen marsh and Sarobetsu-genya, efforts are undertaken to restore desirable groundwater levels and to conserve/restore the quality of influent streams, based on the analysis of current water-environment conditions.

\*For the construction of roads and railroads that exceeds a certain scale, business operators conduct in advance an environmental impact assessment, which includes assessing their impact on adjacent wetlands. In reviewing the routes of Hokuriku Shinkansen train plan to be constructed near Nakaikemi-shicchi wetland, the operator conducted an impact analysis on flow rate, groundwater level, and precipitation, and analyzed the impact that construction will have on nearby groundwater. Following the analysis, a route predicted to have minimal change in groundwater was selected.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

C=Partially

### 2.3 Additional Information

> \*Lake Biwa (Biwako) is a valuable water source for approximately 14.5 million people in the Kinki region, and has been supported by ongoing water conservation efforts.

\*Maruyama River serves as the central water source for a number of wetlands, including rice paddies, situated in the lower Maruyama River area. In this area, the government conducts wetland conservation activities that focuses on reintroducing Storks in the wild.

\*In Kabukuri-numa and the surrounding rice paddies, farmers have adopted a cultivation method that floods rice paddies after harvesting, even during the winter. These flooded rice paddies provide a place for geese and ducks to roost, feed and rest.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12 ) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

B=No

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix. )

C=Partially

### 2.5 Additional Information

> In nature restoration projects at some wetlands such as Kushiro-shitsugen marsh and Sarobetsu-genya, efforts are undertaken to restore desirable groundwater levels and to conserve/restore the quality of influent streams, based on the analysis of current water-environment conditions. (Kushiro-Shitsugen Revitalization Plan, Chapter 5, Section 4; Upper Sarobetsu Revitalization Plan, Chapter 4)

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (households/municipalities)

> 47 municipalities

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 78.3 percent

### 2.7 Additional Information

> Coverage rate as of March 2017.

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Partially

### 2.9 Additional Information

> Currently, participants from the private sector and universities (in Hokkaido, Tohoku region, etc.) are operating constructed wetlands for drainage treatment at animal husbandries. Constructed wetlands are studied as a means to treat wastewater in a decentralized manner.

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

### 2.10 Additional Information

> Currently, participants from the private sector and universities (in Hokkaido, Tohoku region, etc.) are operating constructed wetlands for drainage treatment at animal husbandries. Constructed wetlands are studied as a means to treat wastewater in a decentralized manner.

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.



E=Exact number (plants)

> around 2,200 plants

2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.12 Additional Information

> In Japan, efficient and appropriate wastewater treatment facilities are equipped, in line with the respective conditions of each region, on full consideration of the properties of the respective wastewater treatment facilities, such as sewers, community sewage systems and sewage treatment tanks, etc.

2.13 Additional Information

> 9.14%

The penetration rate of decentralized sewage treatment tank as of the end of fiscal year 2015.

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

A=Yes

2.14 Additional Information

> \*At some regions and buildings, non-drinking water, such as sewage-recycled water and rain water, is used for general purposes such as for washing, flushing, landscaping works, water sprinkling, car washing, and air conditioning, etc.

\*The Government of Japan is promoting the recycling of industrial wastewater. As of 2014, the recycling rate is 78.9%.

\*With regard to wastewater and sludge at sewage plants from farming communities, the government is advancing its reuse in agricultural water and land applications, respectively.

2.15 What Is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

T=Industrial

2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> \*At some regions and buildings, non-drinking water, such as sewage-recycled water and rain water, is used for general purposes such as for washing, flushing, landscaping works, water sprinkling, car washing, and air conditioning, etc.

\*The Government of Japan is promoting the recycling of industrial wastewater. As of 2014, the recycling rate is 78.9%.

\*With regard to wastewater and sludge at sewage plants from farming communities, the government is advancing its reuse in agricultural water and land applications, respectively.

### Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

B=No

3.1 Additional Information

> Given Japan-specific circumstances, this guidance is not necessary applicable in all cases.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

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|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| a) Ramsar Sites        | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |
| b) Wetlands in general | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned<br><input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant |

### 3.2 Additional information

> Private-sector companies, nonprofit organizations, wetland centers, tourist associations and fishermen's unions, etc. are undertaking restoration projects and conservation activities that include measures for cleanup and combatting invasive alien species. They also conduct research, environmental education, public awareness and hands-on experience activities to advance the Convention.

### 3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

C=Partially

#### 3.3 Additional information

> The following examples of initiatives and support programs have been implemented in Ramsar Sites in Japan:

- Conducting rice farming that encourages habitation and conservation of birds and endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Rice harvested from those paddies command a higher price than the standard product.
- Branding and selling agricultural/aquatic products and gaming meat that have been secured via sustainable methods and/or harvested at Ramsar Sites.
- Adding value to crop harvested from designated Ramsar Sites by processing them into commercial products, such as rice wine and cosmetics products made from lotus roots.
- Promoting tourism in the area that encompasses wetlands by appealing to the "Ramsar" brand name.
- Supporting biodiversity conservation activities in wetland areas through the government's biodiversity-conservation subsidy program.
- Implementing agricultural subsidies directed toward sustainable farming practices, such as winter flooding of rice paddies.

### 3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

#### 3.4 Additional Information

> \*In order to stimulate the recognition of the importance of wetlands and their surrounding forest areas, as well as their conservation and restoration, the Government of Japan appointed areas to be labeled as Important Satochi-Satoyama (rural landscapes formed by sustainable use of natural resources) from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity in 2015, and Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity in 2016.

\*When designating an area as a Ramsar Site, the Government of Japan mandates domestic protective measures to be taken (e.g. the establishment of protected areas) as one of the key requirements.

\*At the respective wetlands, municipal governments guide agricultural practices that seek to strike a balance between farming and conservation, create rules on wise use and disseminate them, call for the extermination of invasive alien species and ban their release, as well as issue warnings against poaching in the wetlands.

## Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

### 4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A=Yes

#### 4.1 Additional information

> The Invasive Alien Species Act (IAS Act), enacted in June 2004, was amended in June 2013, in order to exercise control over hybrid species. Based on this Act, 146 invasive alien species were specified as damaging or have the threat to damage the ecosystem, as of January 2018, and inventoried as such. Furthermore, in

March 2015, the Government of Japan compiled a list of invasive alien species, including those species that are not yet subject to regulation, that could cause damage to the Japanese ecosystem. These include many species that are dependent on wetlands for inhabitation and growth.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

A=Yes

#### 4.2 Additional information

> \*To prevent the damage on the ecosystem by invasive alien species, the Government of Japan has adopted the Basic Policy for Preventing Adverse Effects on Ecosystems Caused by Invasive Alien Species, which is based on the Invasive Alien Species Act. It also publicizes the control and removal details on the 99 invasive alien species that have been identified and executed by the Government of Japan.

\*Based on the above measures, the Government of Japan, in FY2017, conducted a review on effective control methods against invasive alien species, and worked to establish locally-driven extermination and control systems at the Ramsar Sites of Lake Utonai, Izu Swamp and Uchi Swamp, Tateyama Midagahara and Dainichidaira, Lake Biwa (Biwako) and Lake Imuta.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

E=Exact number (species)

> 18 species

#### 4.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

> \*The Government of Japan has been conducting extermination projects on 18 invasive alien species.

\*Through the public multifunctional subsidy scheme (subsidy for activities to enhance multi-functionality in agriculture), the Government of Japan has been driving extermination of alien species such as largemouth bass at reservoirs connecting to the rice paddies.

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

C=Partially

#### 4.4 Additional information

> The Government of Japan has been verifying the effectiveness of its invasive alien species extermination projects, and have been identifying their issues and potential solutions with regard to several wetlands, such as Lake Imuta, Izu Swamp, Uchi Swamp and Lake Biwa (Biwako).

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

### Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

A=Yes

#### 5.1 Additional information

> \*The Government of Japan developed a list of potential candidate Ramsar Sites that satisfy the criteria of Wetlands of International Importance in 2010.

\*Through the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020, approved by the Cabinet in September 2012, the Government of Japan decided to promote the designation and expansion of Ramsar Sites on those wetlands where conservation activities by local communities are deemed to be executed promptly upon their designation, based on the premise that they cooperate toward that end.

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

B=No

#### 5.2 Additional information

> Japan created its own list of potential candidate Ramsar Sites through its own method.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 50 sites

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2}

KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 50 sites

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

G=More than (sites)

> More than 22

### 5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> \*In Japan, the wetlands that are being designated as Ramsar Sites are usually designated as one of the following: National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, National Wildlife Protection Area or Natural Habitat Conservation Area. When these designations are made, the government drafts plans that include conservation and management of wetlands in Natural Parks, Designation Plans for Wildlife Protection Areas and/or Guidelines for Conservation in Natural Habitat Conservation Areas.

\*In addition to above, there are some regions that have drafted and implemented their own conservation-project implementation plans that contain references to wetland management. Furthermore, some prefectures, municipalities or local councils (comprised of regional stakeholders) have drafted and implemented their own management plans concerning conservation, restoration and application of the natural environment including wetlands.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C=Partially

### 5.6 Additional information

> \*With regard to Ramsar Sites that are designated as National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, or National Wildlife Protection Areas, the assessments are conducted, as necessary, when the management plans of National or Quasi-National Parks are reviewed, or when the management plans of Wildlife Protection Areas are amended.

\*Similarly, there are some wetland-management plans, formulated by prefectural and municipal governments and local councils, that undergo periodic reviews, in order to assess their effectiveness and identify issues.

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

G=More than (sites)

> More than 33

### 5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> \*Nature-restoration conferences are held at the following wetlands in Japan: Kushiro Shitsugen Marsh (205), Sarobetsu-genya (1555), Izu-numa and Uchi-numa (318), Nakaumi (1551).

Wetland-conservation councils and committees have been established at the following wetlands in Japan: Lake Kucharo (439), Lake Utonai (Bibi-gawa River) (539), Lake Tofutsu (1557), Lake Furen and Shunkuni-tai (1542), Onuma (2058), Hotokenuma (1543), Oyama kami-ike and Shimo-ike (1844), Sakata (820), Hinuma (2232), Katano-kamoike (616), Kabukuri Swamp and the surrounding rice paddies (1545), Kejo Swamp (1843), Watarase-yusuichi (2061), Yoshigadaira Wetlands (2233), Tokai Hilly Land Spring-fed Mires (2060), Fujimae-tidal flat (1200), Five Lakes of Mikata (1549), Lake Biwa (Biwako)(617), Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies (2055), Kushimoto Coral Communities (1548), Higashiyoka-tidal flat (2234), Hizen Kashima-tidal flat (2235), Arao-tidal flat (2054), Kuju Bogatsuru and Tadewara marshes (1547), Yakushima Nagata Bay (1559), Keramashoto Coral Reef (1546), and Nagura Amparu (1550).

\*In addition to local councils, regional collaborative organisations, such as Hokkaido Ramsar Network and Kushiro International Wetland Centre, manage a number of Ramsar wetlands together.

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

E=Exact number (sites)

> 50 sites

### 5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> It has been prepared for all Ramsar Sites including Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh (No.205).

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

A=Yes

#### 5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> \*With regard to Ramsar Sites that are designated as National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, or National Wildlife Protection Areas, the assessments are conducted, as necessary, when the management plans of National or Quasi-National Parks are reviewed, or when the management plans of Wildlife Protection Areas are amended. (However, the data and information are not registered in the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME), since they do not fully satisfy the registration criteria.)

\*Similarly, there are some wetland-management plans, formulated by prefectural and municipal governments and local councils, that undergo periodic reviews, in order to assess their effectiveness and identify issues. For example, management plans were reviewed and amended via local government/council deliberations for the following wetlands: Kabukuri Swamp (2011), Miyajima Swamp (2012), Sakata (2014), Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies (2015), Nakaumi (2015), and Lake Biwa (Biwako) (2016) (based on prefectural/municipal governments questionnaire results).

### Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A=Yes

#### 7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The Ministry of the Environment's regional offices, which have jurisdiction over each Ramsar Site, are to inform such issues to the ministry headquarters' wildlife division, where administrative authority on the issue resides. Furthermore, the country's Biodiversity Center informs the ministry headquarters, the monitoring- and survey results of non-Ramsar Sites, such as lakes/reservoirs, tidal flats, and coral reefs.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

O=No Negative Change

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z=Not Applicable

#### 7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> No Ramsar Site in Japan has been listed on the Montreux Record.

## Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

### Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

A=Yes

#### 8.1 Additional information

> In 2002, the Government of Japan published "500 Important Wetlands in Japan," which were selected from the view point of biological diversity conservation. Since then, the government has conducted another review, based on experts' opinions. In 2016, the government published another documentation on wetlands, called "Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity."

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

A=Yes

## 8.2 Additional information

> \*In 2002, the Government of Japan published "500 Important Wetlands in Japan," which were selected from the view point of biological diversity conservation. Since then, the government has conducted another review, based on experts' opinions. In 2016, the government published another documentation on wetlands, called "Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity."

\*We continue to monitor tidal flats, eelgrass beds, seaweed beds, and seabird breeding sites etc. at the Pacific coast area in the north-east Tohoku region, affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, keeping a record to see if there is any change in the ecosystem.

\*Out of the potential candidate Ramsar Sites (hereinafter referred to as "potential candidate sites"), published by the Ministry of the Environment in 2010, the government conducted surveys on 7 of the potential candidate sites affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and compiled their findings in a report.

## 8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

## 8.3 Additional information

> With regard to some important wetlands, the Government of Japan conducts surveys and collect information as part of the National Survey on the Natural Environment.

## 8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

## 8.4 Additional information

> They are accessible to the general public via a website.

## 8.5 Has the condition\* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

\* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| a) Ramsar Sites       | <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved |
| b) Wetlands generally | <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved |

## 8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) \*No remarkable change in the ecological character of the wetlands have been found in the last three years, even though a decrease in native fauna and flora, an expansion in the spread of invasive species, and trampling/grazing by deers were identified in some sites. This is based on a finding from the Ministry of the Environment's monitoring surveys on some wetlands in Japan, that also includes some Ramsar Sites, such as lake and reservoir, marshland, secondary water environment, rocky shore, tidal flat, eelgrass bed, seaweed bed, and coral reefs, etc.

\*According to a questionnaire to prefectural/municipal governments and NGOs, there has been some changes in biota, such as an increase in the spread of invasive alien species and aridification at some Ramsar Sites, though there has also been some signs of preservation and improvement in the natural environment from the effect of conservation projects.

b) A decrease in coral cover was observed in some coral reefs, outside of the Ramsar Sites, due to severe coral bleaching.

## 8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6

E=Exact Number (km<sup>2</sup>)

> 1,480km<sup>2</sup>

## 8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

> With regard to Ramsar Sites in Japan, 4 wetlands were newly designated and the area of one Ramsar Site was expanded in 2015. This has resulted in an increase in the area of Ramsar Sites in Japan by 7.3% from the

last triennium, to 1,480km<sup>2</sup> (totaling 50 sites).

## Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

A=Yes

### 9.1 Additional information

> \*The wetland policy, as outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 (approved by the Cabinet in September 2012), is positioned as Japan's national wetland policy. In this Strategy, the country calls for the promotion of conservation and wise use of wetlands, leveraging the climate and culture of each Ramsar Site, and supporting building strategies for conservation and wise use of Ramsar Sites, and publicizing relevant case studies.

\*The Ministry of the Environment has launched a project entitled "Connecting and Supporting Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea" to promote safe and prosperous nation-building while benefiting from forests, villages, rivers, the sea, and wetlands. Since FY2016 to FY2018, 10 model regions have been set up, building a platform comprised of diverse entities, to develop a self-sustaining economic architecture.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

B=No

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A=Yes

### 9.3 Additional information

> \*Matters concerning wetlands, including river, are addressed in the topic of water resources management in river corridor improvement plans.

\*Irrigation water around rice paddies is essential water infrastructure for neighbouring water-resources management, while also contributing to landscape formation and ecosystem conservation.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

A=Yes

### 9.4 Additional information

> \*The idea of promoting environmental education is incorporated in most of the implementation plans that are based on the Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration for nature restoration projects for wetlands such as rivers, moors and tidal flats, including Kushiro-Shitsugen marsh.

\*The content of CEPA is incorporated in the respective management plans of the following wetlands: Yatsu-tidal flat, Sakata, Fujimae-tidal flat, Lake Tofutsu, Kabukuri Swamp plus surrounding rice paddies, Kejo Swamp, Onuma, Watarase-yuuiichi, Yoshigadaira Wetlands, Arao-tidal flat, Hizen Kashima-tidal flat, Higashiyoka-tidal flat, etc.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

A=Yes

### 9.5 Additional information

> \*The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 (approved by the Cabinet in September, 2012) calls for the objective to contribute to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change by raising the resilience of the ecosystem and their storage of carbon dioxide via conserving and restoring the ecosystem that includes wetlands.

\*For infrastructure projects and land use, the National Spatial Strategy (approved by the Cabinet in August, 2015) upholds the promotion of green infrastructure that actively leverages nature's diverse functions, such as controlling the increase in temperature.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A=Yes

## 9.6 Additional information

> \*In order to facilitate the implementation of Resolution X.31, the Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade Action Plan 2013 was formulated under the leadership of a non-profit organization. This has led to sustained interaction among farming communities nationwide to implement this objective.

\*As one of its objectives, the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 cites facilitation of the balance between biodiversity conservation and sustainable farming production, such as maintaining agricultural production, while managing the production base.

\*Some municipal governments have issued ordinance and/or implemented plans, projects, demonstration experiments, etc. that encourage farming that takes into consideration biodiversity in wetlands.

## 9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) agriculture-wetland interactions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| b) climate change                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| c) valuation of ecosystem services  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |

## 9.7 Additional information

> \*With regard to a), farmers, citizens and researchers in Japan conduct the Survey on Living Creatures in Rice Paddies on an ongoing basis. According to a non-profit organization's survey result, 5668 species have been found in rice paddies. These organizations share information from the survey results with countries like the Republic of Korea, and have built up a knowledge base on agriculture and wetlands, centred around rice paddies, on which migratory birds and rare species inhabit, such as in Kabukuri-numa (Greater White-fronted Goose), Sado Island (Japanese Crested Ibis), and Lower Maruyama River (Oriental Stork). That knowledge base was further enhanced by the Ministry of the Environment's evaluation of the economic value of moors and tidal flats in Japan in fiscal 2014.

\*With regard to b), research on wetlands, taking into account of the influence of climate change, was conducted in 2011, using the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund.

\*With regard to b), the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, in its Anatidae survey report of FY2008-2012 (published in March 2015), reports its findings that climate change was one of the drivers of change in the wintering distribution of Greater White-fronted Goose and swans.

\*With regard to b), Japanese research institutions such as universities are researching topics on green infrastructure to address various issues that include rising concerns about disaster risks such as climate change.

\*With regard to c), the Ministry of the Environment evaluated the economic value of moors and tidal flats in Japan in FY2014, and published its estimates.

The Ministry of the Environment leverages its Environment Research and Technology Development Fund (its own competitive fund for research) to develop an evaluation method to assess the multi-dimensional value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a view to conserving and restoring wetlands.

\*With regard to a), b) and c), research is also conducted by prefectural/municipal governments and non-governmental organizations that are relevant to the Ramsar Site.

## 9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B=No

## Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied? (Action 6.1.2/



### 6.1.6)

B=No

#### 10.1 Additional information

> The Government of Japan does not explicitly use the guiding principles of Resolution VIII.19. Owing to its abundance of secondary forests and other natural environment, Japan has a traditional culture and lifestyle that has coexisted with wetlands, well before the adoption of Resolution VIII.19.

#### 10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

A=Yes

#### 10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> \*Wetland International Japan prepared a national inventory of information concerning culture and wetlands, collecting over 150 case studies. Of those case studies, 33 were selected and compiled into a booklet entitled, 33 Examples of the Cultures and Technologies of wetlands in Japan -Relationships with Local People and Communities.

\*Prefectural/municipal governments and private sector entities relevant to Ramsar Sites compiled information on wetlands and the region's traditional culture and livelihood/skills, disseminating the information via brochure, information centers, website, educational materials, DVDs, etc.

#### 10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

A=Yes

#### 10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> \*As wetlands in Japan often lie close to human dwellings, many villagers' participate in wetland management.

\*There are many councils and municipal governments that enable local people and stakeholders to participate in the policymaking process for conservation, wise use and management of wetlands in Japan.

#### 10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A=Yes

#### 10.4 Additional information

> \*Traditional fishing and agriculture, hunting, and management skills relevant to the wise use of wetlands have been documented and widely publicized via events and publications, such as brochures and booklets.

\*For example, prefectural/municipal governments and private sector entities relevant to Ramsar Sites compiled information on wetlands and the region's traditional culture and livelihood/skills, disseminating the information via brochure, information centers, website, educational materials, DVDs, etc.

## Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

#### 11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

C1=Partially

#### 11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> \*The Government of Japan has developed a method to quantitatively assess the effect of eco-friendly sustainable agriculture on biodiversity conservation in paddy fields, and has published this as a manual.

\*Traditional fishing and agriculture, hunting, and management skills relevant to the wise use of wetlands have been documented and widely publicized via events and publications, such as brochures and booklets.

\*The Ramsar Symposium at Nakaumi and Lake Shinji in 2016 led to the collection and sharing of experience, skills and methods on the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including the benefit of wetland ecosystems.

#### 11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

Y=Not Relevant

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

#### 11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> \*Some prefectural and municipal governments included socio-economic values of wetlands in their own management plans for Ramsar Sites.

\*The grand design for nature restoration for Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh, Mikata-Five Lakes, and Nakaumi, while not an official management plan, has incorporated socio-economic values of wetlands in its conceptual frameworks.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

#### 11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> \*The grand design for nature restoration for Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh, Mikata-Five Lakes, and Nakaumi, while not an official management plan, has incorporated cultural values of wetlands in its conceptual frameworks.

\*The conservation management plans incorporate cultural values for wetlands that have been designated as a historic site, scenic views, or a natural monument, in addition to landscapes that have been designated as important cultural landscapes incorporating rice terrace, waterfront, and/or river basins.

\*Some prefectural and municipal governments included cultural values of wetlands in their own management plans for Ramsar Sites.

### Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

C=Partially

#### 12.1 Additional information

> In Japan, priority sites for wetland restoration are identified by diverse local entities, such as relevant administrative agencies, local governments, local communities, non-profit organizations and experts.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

#### 12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> \*The Government of Japan is developing river corridors, based on the river corridor improvement plans.

\*Furthermore, there are many regions in Japan that are implementing wetland restoration projects, such as dirt excavation, aridification-rehabilitation, waterweed restoration and invasive alien species extermination. In wetlands like Lake Man and Sekisei Lagoon, the government is monitoring and conducting research on the status of tidal flat recovery, in order to review the effectiveness of the wetland rehabilitation projects implemented thus far.

### Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

A=Yes

#### 13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> The following measures have been taken in Japan to enhance sustainability of above sectors:

-Restoring rivers/wetland environment to their original state and preserving that condition for organisms to inhabit and breed.

-Executing environmental conservation measures, as necessary, when building new and/or additional power plants or public infrastructure that exceed a certain scale, on the basis of environmental-impact assessments made by the associated business operators ahead of the project, as mandated by the law.

-Taking mitigation measures in the case of suspected damage to wetlands when implementing projects on water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries. These measures are taken by prefectural and municipal governments that are associated with managing wetlands.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A=Yes

#### 13.2 Additional information

> With the amendment of the Environmental Impact Assessment Law in April 2013, any projects in Japan that are subject to environmental-impact assessments under the law, must take into account of environmental sustainability at the planning phase with regard to the projects' location and scale.

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

#### 13.3 Additional information

> Business operators in Japan conduct an environmental-impact assessment (including those on adjacent wetlands), before building any additional power plants or public infrastructure that exceeds a certain scale.

## Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

### Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A=Yes

#### 15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative  
> \*Japan is participating in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) and Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia, and is promoting the implementation of both entities. Japan has been paying contributions to EAAFP since FY2017.

\*In 2016-2017, Japan has made voluntary contributions to help set up a Ramsar Regional Initiative (RRI) in central Asia to assist the five central Asian countries to embark on wetland conservation.

\*Japan has also hosted the Asia Wetland Symposium (Resolution IX19), which is considered a quasi-Regional Initiative.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

A=Yes

#### 15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> <Activities by Japan in 2017>

\*Ecotourism Planning and Training for Environmental Administrators

Provided a training program with the objective of enhancing capabilities necessary for developing a conservation plan or projects, including ecotourism, as a way to promote wise-use of the natural environment (including wetlands) surrounding the natural reserves. (Participating countries: Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Kosovo, Georgia, Vanuatu, Suriname and Gabon)

\*Integrated Lake Basin Management for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Water Resources

Provided a training course, with the objective of teaching necessary concepts and skills on the appropriate

management of lentic and lotic ecosystems, based on the Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) framework. The training sessions were directed toward personnel who are expected to play a central role in conservation management for basins, such as lakes, rivers and coastal basins. (Participating nations: Albania, Iraq, India, Uganda, Egypt, Sudan, Mexico, Philippines and Myanmar)

## Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| a) At the national level | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| b) Sub national level    | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| c) Catchment/basin level | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| d) Local/site level      | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |

### 16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> \*As for a), The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 (approved by the Cabinet in September 2012) contains a national action plan for wetland CEPA. The Ministry of the Environment, the CEPA National Focal Point, is explicitly assigned with the task.

\*As for b), comprehensive environmental plans and regional biodiversity strategies developed by the respective local governments apply.

\*As for c), the Action Plan for Promoting Awareness on Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh's Nature Restoration by a local council working group applies.

\*As for d), the following plan established by each regional Nature Restoration Committee can be cited: the Action Plan for Promoting Awareness on Kami-Sarobetsu Nature Restoration, Sekisei Lagoon Nature Restoration Master Plan, Grand Design for Nakaumi Nature Restoration, and Grand Design for Izu-numa and Uchi-numa Nature Restoration.

Moreover, plans and/or rules for conservation and use, including those linked to CEPA, were formulated by the following prefectural and municipal governments: Sarobetsu-genya, Yatsu-tidal flat, Sakata, Fujimae-tidal flat, Lake Furen, Lake Tofutsu, Hotoke Swamp, Kabukuri Swamp and the surrounding rice paddies, Kejo-numa, Yoshigadaira Wetlands, Onuma, Watarase-yusuichi, Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies, Arao-tidal flat, Higashiyoka-tidal flat, Hizen Kashima-tidal flat.

16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 62 centres

16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

X=Unknown

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management                     | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? | <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |

### 16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) In Japan, many wetland administrative operations are driven by organized local stakeholders. For instance, many municipal governments involved in wetland management, provide occasions for local communities and stakeholders to participate in policymaking for conserving, and promoting the wise use, and management of wetlands.

b) Getting local approval is one of the key requirements for Ramsar-Site designation in Japan. Thus, when designating a Ramsar Site, the local government conducts explanatory sessions to local stakeholders and the Ministry of the Environment holds public hearings on protected area designations for stakeholders.

### 16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

### 16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> An equivalent organization in Japan is the Liaison Conference for the Promotion of the Ramsar Convention.

a) Membership comprises of representatives of the respective relevant ministries (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), local governments, and Wetland International Japan (non-governmental organization CEPA National Focal Point)

b) Two meetings since the last COP

c) Information exchange on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention

### 16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

### 16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> Meetings of municipal governments and non-governmental organizations that are involved in Ramsar Site management.

a) Membership comprises of representatives of each relevant municipal governments and Wetland International Japan (NGO CEPA National Focal Point)

b) Two meetings since the last COP

c) Information sharing on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention, exchange of opinions, site visits, etc.

### 16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| a) Ramsar Site managers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
|-------------------------|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| b) other MEA national focal points            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |
| c) other ministries, departments and agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> B=No<br><input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially<br><input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned |

## 16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a) Sharing information with responsible persons of municipal governments and the local council focal point for the Convention. Information is also shared with other municipal governments, which are not members of the council, through the local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, as necessary.

b) Japan's Ministry of the Environment regularly shares information and consults/coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic authority of Japan that also generally serves as the national focal point for other MEAs.

c) Setting up a Liaison Conference of the Relevant Ministries and Agencies for the Ramsar Convention to share information and exchange opinions among the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and NGOs about once a month, to drive implementation of Resolution X.31, with a view to enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems.

## 16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

### 16.7 Additional information

> Various administrative agencies, private-sector entities and organizations have been organizing events on the World Wetland Day.

## 16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A=Yes

### 16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> Local administrative agencies, private-sector entities and local community centers have organized nature walks, lectures, wetland's product exhibitions and commemorative events that celebrate Ramsar-Site designation.

## Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

### 17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

### 17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

### 17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

> \*Provided \$38,416 to the Ramsar Regional Initiative for Central Asia (paid on March 3, 2017)

\*Provided \$25,000 to organize, and run, a workshop for launching the Ramsar Regional Initiative for Central Asia (paid on October 19, 2015)

### 17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

A=Yes

### 17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

> Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been implementing/planning wetland conservation projects in Malaysia, El Salvador, Uganda and Iran. (Project value between 2015-2017 totals to about 1.2 billion yen, including workshops for overseas participants). JICA is also involved in conservation efforts at peatlands, which are not yet designated as Ramsar Sites.

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

A=Yes

#### 17.4 Additional information

> JICA supports projects along the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (formulated in April 2010), in an effort to reflect sustainability and social-governance considerations at every phase of a project. JICA seeks to back appropriate projects that are friendly to the environment/society, and as such, conducts environmental-impact assessments and monitoring of projects from the project formulation, review, and implementation stages.

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

A=Yes

#### 17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

> \*Domestically, Japan has been implementing projects on invasive alien species eradication (Target 4), national wetland inventory update (Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity; Target 8), RIS preparation and update (Target 8), and the Ramsar Convention's webpage and brochure renewal (Target 16). \*Internationally, since 2017, Japan has been contributing to the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership, one of the regional initiatives.

\*Establishing a five-year Nagao Wetland Fund between Nagao Natural Environment Foundation and the Ramsar Secretariat in 2015, which seeks to support developing countries in Asian and Oceanian regions to implement projects linked to the strategic plan of the Convention.

## Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

B=No

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

C=Partially

#### 18.2 Additional information

> The Ministry of the Environment (Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau), which is the Ramsar Administrative Authority of Japan, submits and shares information with focal points of agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

B=No

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A=Yes

#### 18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> \*Putting twinning arrangements into practice between:

- Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh and Hunter Estuary Wetlands (Australia);
- Kiritappu-Marsh and Hunter Estuary Wetlands (Australia);
- Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-Marsh and Hunter Estuary Wetlands (Australia);
- Yatsu-tidal flat and Boondall Wetlands (Australia);
- Fujimae-tidal flat and wetlands in Geelong City (Australia)

\*Japan hosted the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) East Asia Regional Meeting in an effort to support activities under the International Coral Reef Initiative, helping to assemble information on the coral reef conditions in East Asia.

\*Japan is actively involved in promoting the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership. Most recently, Higashiyoka-tidal flat joined the Flyway Site Network, representing the 33rd site in Japan. Under this partnership, Japan concluded the following sister site arrangements:

- Kejo-numa and Junam Reservoir (the Republic of Korea);
- Yatsu-tidal flat and Moreton Bay, Boondall wetlands (Australia);
- Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh, Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-Marsh, and Kiritappu-Marsh and Hunter River Estuary Wetlands (Australia);
- Izumi and Suncheon Bay (Korea);
- Fujimae-tidal flat and Swan Bay Tidal Flats

\*Wetland-related NGOs in Japan and the Republic of Korea have been exchanging information about wetland conservation activities in their respective countries, working in cooperation with the World Wetland Network, a gathering of grassroots NGOs that operate at wetlands around the world. At the 11th Japan-Korea NGO Wetland Forum - International Wetland NGO Workshop on September 2016, the Parties together reviewed a long-term wetland-conservation action plan.

\*Japan signed a partnership agreement between Kushiro International Wetland Centre, a Ramsar-Site conservation organization, and Sarawak Forestry Corporation, a wetland conservation organization in Malaysia, in the event of hosting the EAAFP 8th Meeting of the Partners in Kushiro, Japan.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A=Yes

#### 18.5 Additional information

> The Government of Japan has taken the following information disclosures with regard to wetlands:

- Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity on the Ministry of the Environment's public website.
- Information on coral reef ecosystem conservation, its status, and action plan on the Ministry of the Environment's public website.
- The results of the National Survey on the Nature Environment and Monitoring Sites 1000, which include wetland-related information, on the Japan Integrated Biodiversity Information System.
- Ramsar Sites' information via brochures and on the websites of the Ministry of the Environment and the Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities.
- Information on wetland restoration projects, conducted under the Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration (such as Kushiro-Shitsugen Marsh, Sarobetsu-kenya, and Izu-numa and Uchi-numa ) via brochures and on the relevant Ministries' websites.
- General wetland information and wetland-related events on Wetland International Japan's official website.
- Introduction to wetlands via brochures and/or on the websites of local governments that are engaged in wetland management, and NPOs that are conducting conservation activities.

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

A=Yes

#### 18.6 Additional Information

> Japan has been submitting wetland information, such as new site designations and CEPA activity report, as appropriate.

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

Z=Not Applicable

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

Y=Not Relevant

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory



species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A=Yes

#### 18.9 Additional information

> \*Japan has been actively participating in the EAAFP.

\*Japan has signed bilateral treaties and agreements on the protection of migratory water birds with the US, Australia, China and Russia. Under this framework, the countries exchange information and conduct joint research surveys on migratory bird conservation. Furthermore, Japan has been cooperating with the Republic of Korea to conserve migratory birds, based on the agreement, Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

\*Japan has also attended, as an observer, the Arctic Council and working groups on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna to discuss conservation of migratory birds that fly over the Arctic.

### Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

C=Partially

#### 19.1 Additional information

> Japan provides trainings for site managers of the Flyway Site Network under the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership on the conservation of migratory bird and wetlands, and shares the information. The government collects feedbacks on each training session to improve its content.

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

C=Partially

#### 19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> Japan has incorporated lessons on wetlands and migratory birds into the educational programs of educational institutions in more than 40 municipalities. For example, these programs include classes on the wetland environment, wildlife surveys, observations, clean-ups, internships, and introducing Ramsar Sites in educational material.

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

G=More than (opportunities)

> More than 5

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

X=Unknown

#### 19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> a) \*Hokkaido Ramsar Network aims to train wetland site managers, by holding lectures, workshops and excursions, at the time of its annual general meeting. In addition, it seeks to facilitate the exchange of skills linked to CEPA (communication, Education, Participation and Awareness) for children who live around Ramsar Sites, during children's events.

\*The Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities holds seminars on the conservation, wise use, and CEPA of Ramsar Sites, in the event of the triennial and annual meetings of mayors and municipality directors.

\*The following Ramsar Sites conduct inspections on other Ramsar Sites, accept external trainees, train volunteer guides and workshops by local communities: Kiritappu-Marsh, Izu-numa and Uchi-numa, Sakata, Mikata Five Lakes, Lake Man, Tokai Valley/Spring-fed Mires, Lower Maruyama River and their surrounding rice paddies.

b) \*The Ministry of the Environment provides training seminars for Japanese site managers in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership's Flyway Site Network. In 2017, it conducted training seminars for site managers in the western block of the Flyway Site Network.

\*NGOs linked to wetlands in Japan organize national and local-level meetings for site managers, in order to

exchange opinions and share best practices on wetland management, as part of fulfilling the 10-year plan for managing rice paddies (the Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade Action Plan, based on the Enhancing Biodiversity in Rice Paddies as Wetland Systems (Resolution X.31)).

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A=Yes

## **Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)**

### **Guidance for filling in this section**

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

### **Japan**

#### **Akan-ko (1540)**

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

#### **Akiyoshidai Groundwater System (1541)**

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

#### **Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-shitsugen (614)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Arao-higata (2054)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Biwa-ko (617)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

## **Fujimae-Higata (1200)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

## **Furen-ko and Shunkuni-tai (1542)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Higashiyoka-higata (2234)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Hinuma (2232)**

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Hizen Kashima-higata (2235)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Hotokenuma (1543)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Hyo-ko (1842)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Imuta-ike (1544)**

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Izu-numa and Uchi-numa (318)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

### **Kabukuri-numa and the surrounding rice paddies (1545)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

### **Katano-kamoike (616)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Kejo-numa (1843)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes



## **Keramashoto Coral Reef (1546)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Kiritappu-shitsugen (613)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Kuju Bogatsuru and Tadewara-shitsugen (1547)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Kushimoto Coral Communities (1548)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Kushiro-shitsugen (205)**

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

### **Kutcharo-ko (439)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies (2055)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Manko (996)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Mikata-goko (1549)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Miyajima (2056)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Miyajima-numa (1201)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Nagura Ampuru (1550)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

### **Nakaikemi-shicchi (2057)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Nakaumi (1551)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Notsuke-hanto and Notsuke-wan (1552)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar

Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Oku-Nikko-shitsugen (1553)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Onuma (2058)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Oyama Kami-ike and Shimo-ike (1844)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Oze (1554)**

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Sakata (820)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Sarobetsu-genya (1555)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

## **Shinji-ko (1556)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Streams in Kume-jima (1845)**

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

## **Tateyama Midagahara and Dainichidaira (2059)**

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar



Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Tofutsu-ko (1557)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Tokai Hilly Land Spring-fed Mires (2060)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Uryunuma-shitsugen (1558)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Utonai-ko (539)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

B=No

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Watarase-yusuichi (2061)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> For 16.3a, it is partially "B=No."

### **Yakushima Nagata-hama (1559)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Yatsu-higata (615)**

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Yonahawan (2062)**

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

### **Yoshigadaira Wetlands (2233)**

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

B=No

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes