

EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#), a Reporting Template was developed at the 10th Meeting of Partners (MOP10) in Hainan, China which was subsequently used to gather progress from Partners for MOP11 held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The EAAFP Secretariat has amended the reporting template to account for the feedback gathered at MOP11 as well as the MOP11 decisions specifically Key Results Areas 1.2 and 1.6. To streamline the process and reduce the length of the reporting document, three separate templates have been created: for (1) Government Partners, (2) Non-Government Partners, and (3) Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee.

The “Reporting Questions” are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element of the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and assess our achievements.

As this Reporting Template was developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan, some questions may appear to overlap. However, completing them all will provide comparability with the previous [Partner Reports](#) submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Government Partners is 50, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	50 Questions
Non-Government	43 Questions
Working Groups, Task Forces & Technical Sub-committee	27 Questions

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Task Force, and the Chair of the Technical Sub-committee.

Thank you,

Jennifer George

Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

The EAAFP Reporting Questions

General Information

Name of Reporting Partner	Wildlife Division, Nature conservation Bureau, MOEJ
Designated EAAFP Focal Point	Name : Kohei SAKAI Position : Section Chief (Wetland Protection) Department/Unit : Wildlife Division, Nature conservation Bureau P.O. Box/Street Address : 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku City, Postal Code : Tokyo, 100-8975 Country : JAPAN E-mail address : KOHEI_SAKAI@env.go.jp shizen_yasei@env.go.jp Phone Number : +81-3-5521-8284 Website : http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html
Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)	Name : Position : Department/Unit : Street Address/ P.O. Box City, Postal Code : Country : E-mail address : Phone Number : Website :
Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)	Name : Position : Department/Unit : Street Address/ P.O. Box City, Postal Code : Country : E-mail address : Phone Number : Website :
Report Compiler	Name : Same as above Position : Department/Unit : Street Address/ P.O. Box City, Postal Code : Country : E-mail address : Phone Number :

Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan

Reporting Period: 2023 – 2025

OBJECTIVE 1 Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management. (FSN page: <https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>)

- Supplementary information: [EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013](#), [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#)

KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be a national Protected Area.

1. Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: https://www.env.go.jp/nature/ramsar/conv/Eaafp.html	
2. Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013 , MOP11 Partner Report) If yes, please provide details on these sites.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	
3. Have high-priority sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: One wetland in Japan is currently under review for designation as a new Ramsar site. If officially designated, the wetland may apply for registration as a new FNS.	

4. Have any additional sites been designated or are currently going through the nomination process for the Flyway Site Network since MOP11 (March 2023)? If yes, please provide the names of these sites.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional information: Sarobetsu Wetland, Japan's 34th Flyway Network Site (FNS), has become the FNS in 2021, and the official Certificate of Participation was received during MOP11 (March 2023).	

5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?	More than 1site
Additional information:	

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

Indicator 1.2.2 At least 50% of Government Partners have an active [National Partnership](#) and [Site Partnerships](#) have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network Sites.

6. Have you supported a national meeting of your existing and potential Flyway Network Site managers? If yes, please indicate the number of meetings you held since MOP11 below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national meeting of FNS managers was held from December 8 - 10, 2023 at Kurihara City in Miyagi Prefecture. 2. A national meeting of FNS managers was held from February 28 - March 1, 2025 at Higashiyoka-higata in Saga Prefecture, Kyushu. 3. A national liaison meeting was held on February 25, 2025 to share international trends and exchange opinions on migratory bird conservation. 	

7. Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities/Research Institutes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Researchers/Experts <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please indicate below)
Additional information:	

8. Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the EAAFP Strategic Objectives ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

9. Has a regional cooperation or network contributed to developing a National Partnership? e.g. North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Shorebird, Anatidae, and Crane Working Groups/Networks have conducted programs and seminars, forging the foundation for a National Partnership.	

10. How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	34/34 Site(s)
Additional information:	

KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.

Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

11. Which Flyway Network Sites in your country have a Management Plan and when was it last updated? * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Some sites (in particular, sites designated both as Ramsar and EAAFP sites) have developed their management plans. https://www.city.saga.lg.jp/main/46864.html

Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

12. Please provide examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised (e.g. installing signages). * Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: FNSs recognize the value of the “Flyway Site Network” brand and have posted information of EAAFP and its initiatives on their websites. For those with wetland and waterbird center facilities, they also display the

overview of EAAFP, monitoring survey results and CEPA activities that are conducted on each site. MOE Japan also issues newsletters and distributes posters and other CEPA materials via the three domestic network groups (Anatidae, shorebird and crane), in order to promote the brand.

Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards ([International Finance Cooperation](#) or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

13.

Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and describe the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

In recent years, across Japan, the expansion of renewable energy installations—particularly solar panels and wind turbines—has led to habitat loss, reductions in available foraging areas, and ongoing concerns about bird strikes in the vicinity of several Flyway Network Sites.

While environmental impact assessments are conducted, and efforts are made to avoid critical migratory routes and stopover sites as much as possible, these measures cannot eliminate ecological impacts. Consequently, the continued accumulation of scientific data to justify conservation, the development of resident experts with specialized knowledge, and the implementation of post-construction monitoring have all been emphasized as critical components of long-term site management and bird conservation.

14.

Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development?

If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Planned
- ☐ Not known

Additional information:

In Japan, an environmental impact assessment is conducted by a business operator/corporation. Depending on the type and scale of a proposed development, public consultation processes can be provided by national, prefectural or municipal governments. Ministry of the Environment has also established Environmental Impact Assessment Database System (EADAS: <https://eadas.env.go.jp>), an online platform with a GIS mapping, which indicates the natural and social environment areas in the country. It enables users to understand regional characteristics of each area that might be of concern.

In addition to formal environmental impact assessments, there are local initiatives in which working groups are formed within existing regional councils to submit opinions and proposals to municipal leaders. For example, in the case of the Kushiro Wetland, a working group has been established w

ithin a multi-stakeholder council—comprising not only experts but also members of the general public—to address the inappropriate installation of solar panels that fail to coexist with the natural environment, particularly in relation to the protection of critical habitats for migratory waterbirds. This case illustrates how the voices of local citizens can serve as a driving factor in shaping policy decisions.

KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

15.

In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods?

If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Planned
- ☐ Not known

Additional information:

At Biwako (EAAF047), traditional fishing methods are still practiced catching fresh water clams, and laver aquaculture is undertaken at Arao-higata. At Notsuke-hanto and Notsuke wan (EAAF113), 'Utasebune' (a traditional boat with white triangular sails) has been used for shrimp fishing. This is said to be an environmentally friendly fishing method. https://www.hokkaidoisan.org/betukaishibetsu_notsukeutasebune.html These are cases where local communities rely on the natural resources for the living. There are several similar cases in Japan.

KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.

16.

Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat?

If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Additional information:

Kindly refer to Answer 13.

KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

17. Is your country interested in establishing relationships and/or formal Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries? If applicable, what challenges are you facing in trying to connect with and/or establish a formal partnership with other Flyway Network Sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Sister wetlands are primarily connected through the migratory routes of waterbirds, and collaborative conservation efforts have further strengthened these ecological linkages. While local governments tend to associate sister wetland relationships more strongly with the context of the Ramsar Convention, it may be helpful to also highlight and reinforce their connection with the EAAFP framework.	

18. Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Joint activities for migratory waterbird conservation have been promoted mainly through the Sister Site partnerships: Qupaluk (US) and Higashiyoka-higata (Kyushu, Japan) in 2023, Sinan (Korea) and three wetlands in Ariake Sea (Kyushu, Japan) in 2025, and Boondall wetlands (Brisbane, Australia) and Yatsu-higata (Chiba, Japan).	

OBJECTIVE 2 Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2028).

Indicator 2.1.1 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

19. Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (website links if any): The National Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030 contains a national action plan for related CEPA activities. Some local governments incorporate CEPA in their respective local biodiversity strategies, such as the Action Plan for Promoting Awareness on Kushiro-Shitsugen's Nature Restoration by a local council's awareness-raising working group. As an awareness raising tool, we have created notebooks (4 types) on the theme of EAAFP to distribute at seminars and events.	

20. Has your country made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.):	
21. What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness
Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): Various activities are reported through news letters (Japanese only): https://www.env.go.jp/nature/eaafp/site6.html	
22. Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National and local governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education Department/Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements): Key recent examples of our CEPA efforts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Monitoring Workshop: Brought together site managers and experts to enhance monitoring and CEPA coordination; emphasized citizen science and new technologies. • World Migratory Bird Day Events: Held annually across Japan, featuring birdwatching, school outreach, and exhibitions under themes like “Creating bird-friendly societies.” • Crane Network Exchange (Ongoing): Regional meetings among crane habitat managers to share practices and promote joint conservation. • Wetland Manager Training: Workshops covering CEPA strategies, impact monitoring (e.g., wind power), and public involvement methods. 	

23. Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (list of events and any news/report links): MOEJ has posted information on “World Migratory Bird Day” and “World Wetlands Day” on its X and Facebook pages. https://x.com/Kankyo_Jpn/status/1885478170117497027?t=tYnlSvyl4zZ0a_mVBUZqww&s=19 https://x.com/Kankyo_Jpn/status/1920992178702348794 https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1021515990071911&id=100066405591917&set=a.277247731165411	

24. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share (e.g. promoting bird friendly livelihoods, active involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth groups, citizen scientists, etc.). * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications. Your Response: Kindly refer to Answer 14.
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OBJECTIVE 3 Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

Indicator 3.1.1 A standardised monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

25. Is there a programme in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the programme, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Additional information: Biodiversity Center of Japan of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, has been conducting the Monitoring Sites 1000 Project on the long-term basis since 2003 in order to monitor ecosystem and wildlife status at about 1000 fixed sites across the country in cooperation with researchers, local experts and NPOs. This project aims at collecting basic information on ecosystems including quantitative data on indicator species and other key components to detect signs of changes in ecosystems and contribute to decision-making of appropriate measures for biodiversity conservation. Results of the monitoring surveys of shorebirds, Anatidae, seabirds and terrestrial birds are reported.	

KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.

Indicator 3.2.1 Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.

26.
Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.
* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Surveys results of shorebirds and Anatidae in the country are to be reported to the AWC. Monitoring on shorebirds (including other waterbirds like White Spoonbill, the Black-faced Spoonbill, Saunders's Gull and Common Shelduck, which are considered as endangered species) has been conducted every year at approximately 140 fixed sites during periods of April-May, August-September, and December-February. Monitoring on Anatidae has been conducted every year at about 80 fixed sites, at least once in each of the three periods of September-November, December-January and February-May.
<https://eaaflyway.net/asian-waterbird-census/>

Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

27.
Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the [CSR I Report](#) for further reference.

Your Response:
Based on the data and findings presented in the CSR 1 Report, the continuation of meaningful and scientifically grounded monitoring activities is anticipated.

KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritisation.

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.

Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

28.
Please provide details on key research your country is involved in on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.
*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:
As indicated and suggested in KRA3.4, Ministry of the Environment Japan, in collaboration with experts and FNSs has collected data from the three EAAFP FNSs (Yatsu Tidal Flats, Miyajima-numa and Otomo-numa) in order to research the impact of climate change on their migration pathway. From 2020, MOEJ has organized six meetings to discuss this matter and the summary of the research is to be made available to the public by April 2023.

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programmes are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihood benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programmes on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

29.

Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your country is involved in since MOP11 (March 2023) about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

<https://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/project/improving-biodiversity-conservation-of-wetlands-and-migratory-waterbirds-in-the-asean-region-phase-ii/>

Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

30.

Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programmes on the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds you are aware of regionally or globally.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

31.

Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your country is involved in for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

32.

In what ways have you considered, or already included traditional knowledge, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), or citizen science in your work?

Additional information:

OBJECTIVE 4 Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

KRA 4.1 EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 4.1.1 All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.

33. Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP? If yes, please provide some details.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Presentation materials to introduce EAAFP and its Implementation Strategy 2019-2028 were developed for site managers and other stakeholders. Useful materials and events were shared through email lists of national flyway networks.	

34. Have you implemented capacity building activities and materials for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats? If yes, please provide feedback on their values.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

35. Have you included a training needs assessment or survey in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023) related to EAAFP? If yes, please provide some additional information.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: After site managers training programs, we ask for feedback for needs and improvement opportunities through questionnaires.	

Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.

36. Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.

Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including Site managers, is held per annum.

37. Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.) If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Nationally we have the annual National Liaison Meeting to share information and discuss implementation with experts and the representatives of site managers. It is expected that meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points across countries are developed to promote national partnerships.	

KRA 4.3 Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 4.3.1 An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

38. Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programmes to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats. * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Improving Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region - Phase II - ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity : https://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/project/improving-biodiversity-conservation-of-wetlands-and-migratory-waterbirds-in-the-asean-region-phase-ii/

OBJECTIVE 5 Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.

Indicator 5.1.1 At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.

39. Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds (e.g. NEASPEC, AFN, bilateral agreements, AMBI, Sister Sites etc.). * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: We attended (online) the board meeting of Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) working group on the 26 th February 2025, where we exchanged information on the ecological status of Dunlin at their breeding sites to identify factors that may cause their decline in the number. Going forward, Japan would like to continue to endeavour to cooperate with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements including AMBI for the conservation of Dunlin and other migratory shorebirds.

40.

What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats particularly across national boundaries since MOP11 (March 2023)?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Annual national flyway meeting has been held since 2021 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to exchange information on their monitoring results and various CEPA activities online/on-site. All the FNSs in the country (34) are invited to the meeting to strengthen the collaboration and cooperation between FNSs. In 2025, the meeting was held in Saga City (Kyushu) for two days (Feb 28-Mar 1), receiving a video message from Ms. Jennifer George, Chief Executive of EAAFP. A field trip to a FNS was also carried out with participation of members from the Children's Ramsar Club and the visitor center.

https://www.higasasu.city.saga.lg.jp/files/uploads/EAAFP%E5%85%A8%E4%BD%93%E7%89%88%E3%83%8B%E3%83%A5%E3%83%BC%E3%82%B9%E3%83%AC%E3%82%BF%E3%83%BC%E3%83%88vol4_%E4%BB%A4%E5%92%8C%E3%83%96%E5%B9%B4%E5%BA%A6%E3%83%89.pdf

KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are stable or increasing.

Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

41.

Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

To promote the conservation of endangered species across the country, "Strategy for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" was formulated in April 2014. Based on this conservation strategy, from 2014 to 2020, 309 species were additionally designated as domestic endangered species of wild fauna and flora. An additional 32 species were designated in FY2021, and 427 species, including 45 bird species, are currently designated. The government also issues and updates the Japanese National Red Data Book, in order to summarize the ecological and conservation status of threatened migratory waterbirds.

42.

Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

There have been cases where wind power projects have been suspended because wind turbines can pose a threat to endangered bird species, negatively impacting wild bird biodiversity. Surveys have been conducted on the status of wind power projects for future measures.

“Japan Suspends Wind Power Projects Over Threat to Endangered Birds”
<https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/society/general-news/20230806-127856/>

“Experts oppose plan to build wind farm in bird sanctuary”
<https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/15716362>

Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

43.
Please outline the contribution your country has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper).
* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Spoon-billed sandpiper and Black-faced spoonbill have been listed as endangered species under the Act for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Protection activities (cleaning of their habitats, colour rings, treatment of weakened individuals at rehabilitation centres, etc.) and surveys (in collaboration with BirdLife International) have been carried out by NPOs, research groups, etc.

<https://www.npo-fwcrg.org/%E3%82%AF%E3%83%AD%E3%83%84%E3%83%A9%E3%83%98%E3%83%A9%E3%82%B5%E3%82%AE>

<https://www.wbsj.org/activity/conservation/endangered-species/bfs-pj/>

Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.

44. Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? If yes, please provide details.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
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Additional information:

KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.

Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

45.
What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)?
* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Contributed to the development and implementation of the AMBI EAAF Workplan.

KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

46.

What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

We have relevant laws and legislations in place under which activities for protecting migratory birds and their habitats are carried out:

Wildlife Protection, Control, and Hunting Management Act (amended in 2014 and effective in 2015: WPOCHMA)

<https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/3736/en>

Act for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992: ACES)

<https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4236>

KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.

Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments including provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

47.

In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Act for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

<https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4236>

Natural Parks Act

<https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/3060>

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Japan 2023-2030

<https://www.env.go.jp/content/000256855.pdf>

Invasive Alien Species Act

<https://www.env.go.jp/content/900452911.pdf>

KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

Indicator 5.6.1 Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

48.

In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Japan has bilateral agreements (Agreements for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats) with the U.S.A, Russia, Australia, the People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea.

Others

49.

Please provide any feedback you have on this Partner Reporting Template.

Your Response:

50.

Please add any additional information you would like to share with us.

Your Response: