

Agenda item 6.3(a)
For information

Council

CNL(05)17

***Reports on Progress with Development and Implementation of Habitat
Protection and Restoration Plans***

CNL(05)17

Reports on Progress with Development and Implementation of Habitat Protection and Restoration Plans

Summary

1. At its 2001 Annual Meeting the Council adopted a NASCO Plan of Action for Application of the Precautionary Approach to the Protection and Restoration of Atlantic Salmon Habitat, CNL(01)51. The overall objective of this Plan of Action is to maintain and, where possible, increase the current productive capacity of Atlantic salmon habitat through the establishment and implementation, by the Contracting Parties and their relevant jurisdictions, of comprehensive salmon habitat protection and restoration plans. In order to measure and improve progress in meeting the objective, the Plan of Action proposes the establishment of inventories of rivers by the Contracting Parties and their relevant jurisdictions. The Parties agreed to report to NASCO on progress towards implementation of the plan(s) and on development of inventories.
2. A reporting format for this information was used on a trial basis for the first returns in 2003, and the Council agreed to use this format for subsequent returns. The information provided by the Parties according to this format for the three years 2003-2005 is attached. At the time of preparation of this report, no return had been received in any of the three years from two EU Member States (France and Portugal) with salmon interests.

Progress in establishing inventories

3. As previously reported, inventories of salmon rivers have been established in Canada, the European Union, Ireland, Sweden, UK (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland), Norway, the Russian Federation and the US. There have been some developments since last year. For example, the returns for EU (Germany) indicate that inventories have been established in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Brandenburg. The EU (UK – Northern Ireland) has indicated that habitat quantity and quality, juvenile fish abundance and adult escapement data have been updated. While habitat impact data are not comprehensively collated, this is progressing consistent with the Water Framework Directive requirements. EU (Spain) has indicated that it is in the process of reviewing stock status of habitat in salmon rivers in five autonomous regions. Canada, EU (UK (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland)) and the US have reported initiatives in relation to the NASCO rivers database although not all have yet started to input information. Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Union (Denmark, Finland, Germany (Northrhine-Westfalia)) and Iceland have not established inventories.

Progress in developing and updating comprehensive habitat plans

4. It was previously reported that habitat plans had been developed by the European Union (Sweden, UK (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland)), Russia (2 rivers) and the US. Canada has indicated that while there is no overall plan, it has a policy of ‘no net loss’ of habitat and that a stewardship programme is an integral part of Canada’s programme for habitat protection and restoration. EU (Ireland) has

reported that while no specific plan has been developed, the objectives of national programmes run by state agencies are in accordance with the NASCO Plan of Action. Since last year, EU (Spain) has developed habitat protection and restoration plans in accordance with the NASCO Plan of Action. EU (Denmark) has published a National Management Plan for Salmon and it has been noted that habitat plans exist in EU (Germany – Baden-Wuerttemberg and Brandenburg). EU (UK - Northern Ireland) has reported that habitat restoration projects covering 3 cross-border catchments are planned for 2005 and that EU Peace Funding has been awarded for other approved habitat improvement projects. EU (UK - Scotland) has reported that river management plans are in place for about 100 rivers in Scotland and they provided an example of local initiatives to improve salmon habitat and indicated that EU Life Funding has been obtained for work, including habitat restoration and improvement, in 8 Scottish rivers. In Iceland, there is no plan but it is indicated that most rivers do not need restoration plans as the habitat is in good condition, but each river association is responsible for protecting habitat in its rivers. Norway has indicated that the aim of its National Salmon Watercourses and Fjords initiative is to provide enhanced protection to a number of important rivers and fjords and that the salmon and its habitat will receive priority over any activity that may harm them. The intention is to include 50 rivers in the scheme. The US has continued to develop a recovery plan for endangered salmon populations and a multi-party settlement agreement has been signed which details conditions for dam removal, fish passage and operational changes at eight hydro-electric projects in the lower Penobscot River.

Monitoring systems

5. Information on monitoring programmes has been provided by Canada, EU (Germany (Baden-Wuerttemberg and Brandenburg)), Ireland, Spain, UK (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland)), Russia and the US.

Secretary
Edinburgh
27 May, 2005

1. Summary of progress reports on the establishment or updating of inventories of salmon rivers.

Party	Year of return	Information provided
Canada	2003	A number of inventories have existed for years, but one common database as outlined in the NASCO Plan of Action does not yet exist. A number of inventories were carried out over the past year by the various jurisdictions. DFO has developed a Geographic Information System to access all habitat-related information for the province of Quebec. A similar system has recently been developed in Newfoundland and Labrador. Further inventory development is expected in 2003/2004.
	2004	Organizations and agencies such as the Atlantic Salmon Federation, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada maintain and update various databases on Atlantic salmon rivers and associated environments.
	2005	Various agencies and organizations maintain databases including associated environmental information. As well, access to the wild salmon database is now available to provincial and federal agencies.
Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)		
<i>Faroe Islands</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No inventory has been established.
<i>Greenland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No inventory has been established.
European Union		
<i>Denmark</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	
<i>Finland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No inventory has been established.
<i>Germany</i>	2003	
	2004	<i>Northrhine-Westfalia:</i> No inventory has been established.
	2005	<i>Baden-Wuertemberg:</i> An inventory exists and is run, for example, by the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR). The inventory is regularly updated. <i>Brandenburg:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of migration barriers and reproduction habitats • Control fishing to indicate the suitability (existence of <i>Salmo trutta f. fario</i>, <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i>) • River Stepenitz (Elbe): - 1998 – 16 barriers (11 none passable); reproduction; habitats (app. 20 000 - 80 000 m²) were unattainable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2004 – 3 barriers no passable; app. 40 % of reproduction habitats are accessible - indication species are present

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Schwarze Elster / Pulsnitz (Elbe): - 2003 – 12 barriers (none passable) - 2004 – 11 barriers (no passable) - only <i>Salmo trutta f. fario</i> present <p><i>Northrhine-Westfalia</i>: No inventory has been developed.</p>
<i>Ireland</i>	2003	The current Irish inventory is being modified in line with NASCO's suggested inventory. The current inventory contains: River number (OS index); Region; River name; Location (latitude and longitude); Brief description; NASCO category; Catchment area; Total length; Axial length; Maximum altitude; Hydrographic characteristics; Presence of trap or counter; Conservation limit (provisional).
	2004	The inventory has been significantly improved in 2003 with the addition of wetted areas and the establishment of river-specific Conservation Limits. Each river has been classified according to reach and sub-reach classified according to gradient classes.
	2005	No change from 2004 return.
<i>Spain</i>	2003	
	2004	Under development.
	2005	The five Autonomous Regions are at the stage of development of the stocktaking of salmon rivers (size of the population, stocktaking of the fishing accessories, length of the currents available for the migration of the species, etc).
<i>Sweden</i>	2003	An inventory of all salmon rivers has existed for several years and describes the physical characteristics of the rivers, obstacles to migration and the quantity and quality of rearing habitat. A list briefly summarizing the actions to be taken for each river has been developed. This list, as well as the inventory, needs to be revised so as to be more consistent with the NASCO Plan of Action.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	
<i>UK – England and Wales</i>	2003	Various inventories are employed for the management of salmon rivers, e.g. for the establishment and review of conservation limits. A Geographic Information System (GIS)-based method for estimating the extent and quality of salmon habitat is in development, to be completed during 2004.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	Various inventories are employed for the management of salmon rivers in England and Wales, for example for the establishment and review of conservation limits in 64 principal salmon rivers. Information for the 'NASCO salmon rivers database' has been updated for 64 principal salmon rivers in England and Wales, but has yet to be transferred to the database. A GIS-based tool to consistently assess habitat standards for salmon is currently under development.
<i>UK – Northern Ireland</i>	2003	GIS inventories were updated for rivers in the Foyle and Carlingford area, and in the Bush, Glendun, Maine and Blackwater rivers in the FCB area. These record data on habitat quantity and quality, juvenile fish abundance and adult escapement.
	2004	An inventory of rivers has been compiled on a Geographical Information System (GIS). Data on habitat quantity and quality, juvenile fish abundance and adult escapement were updated for rivers in the Foyle and Carlingford area and in the Bush, Glendun, Maine and Blackwater rivers in the Fisheries Conservancy Board area. Similar information is also being compiled for other catchments, for example the Erne system.
	2005	River data available for all Northern Ireland salmon rivers from digital map data. Habitat inventories have been gathered for the Foyle and Carlingford areas and for several index rivers in the Fisheries Conservancy Board area. Not referenced to NASCO rivers database. Salmon production data available for selected rivers. Data on habitat quantity and quality, juvenile fish abundance and adult escapement updated. Conservation limits have been developed and refined. Habitat impact data not comprehensively collated. Under development consistent with Water Framework Directive requirements
<i>UK – Scotland</i>	2003	Trust biologists and biologists employed by Boards have established a series of inventories listing either rivers or habitat problems relevant to their areas of jurisdiction.

	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	UK (Scotland) has contributed to the development of the NASCO database of salmon rivers currently under construction. The approximately 400 salmon rivers are located within the 66 salmon fishery districts into which Scotland is divided. The districts provide complete coverage of Scotland and its islands. 48 District Salmon Fishery Boards and more than 20 Fishery Trusts (the number is growing) have been established. The Boards have statutory responsibilities for managing and improving salmon fisheries in their districts, and the Trusts provide scientific advice to the Boards and to proprietors.
Iceland	2003	No inventory has been established.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	No change from 2003 return.
Norway	2003	A new categorization system for rivers with salmon has been developed and applied in a nationwide survey of salmon rivers. The system is compatible with, but more detailed than, the NASCO rivers database. During the survey, information on human impact factors, restoration and mitigation actions was collected. Information on the status of stocks will be updated every year.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	No change from 2003 return.
Russian Federation	2003	Compilation of an inventory has been initiated. It now includes the complete information required for 2 rivers and partial information for another 76 rivers.
	2004	
	2005	
USA	2003	The US is in the process of developing a salmon river habitat database, using the structure contained in the NASCO Plan of Action. It will include river data, salmon production data, habitat improvement data and river classification.
	2004	The US agreed to chair a Working Group to develop a Habitat Database inter-sessionally. A database has been developed and made available through a website and data was entered by the US and Canada.
	2005	Following ongoing consultations with a database sub-group of the US Atlantic Salmon Assessment Committee, and with a similar international sub-group appointed by the Parties to NASCO, the database template was deployed on the Internet in January 2004. Building upon the original NASCO salmon rivers database, which was established several years ago, the scope and structure of the database were expanded to include five major ACCESS data tables (salmon rivers, habitat, juvenile and adult salmon production, habitat impacts) which incorporate all of the information identified by NASCO in its desired comprehensive database of salmon rivers.

2. Summary of progress in the development or updating of comprehensive salmon habitat protection restoration plans.

Party	Year of return	Information provided
Canada	2003	All fish habitat in Canada is managed according to the national Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat. A net gain in the productive capacity of fish habitat is the overall objective. There is currently a significant amount of restoration work underway. DFO's contribution is focused on improving access. Although an overall conservation and restoration plan already exists, it is being further refined and developed at the watershed level. A number of new watershed management plans are being implemented and more are being developed.
	2004	Canada has a no-net-loss policy that continues to be applied to ensure conservation of salmon and other fishery resources. It is also Canada's policy to encourage and support habitat stewardship to involve government agencies, public interest groups and the private sector to conserve, restore and develop fish habitat.
	2005	There is no overall plan. However, Canada's no-net-loss policy on habitat loss and the legislative provisions in the Fisheries Act and Canadian Environmental Protection Act provide the framework for dealing with habitat protection and restoration. A Stewardship Program is an integral part of Canada's program for habitat protection and restoration. The program involves partnership arrangements between individuals, communities and various levels of government in working cooperatively to conserve, restore and enhance freshwater and estuarine fish habitat. It is a cost-effective program which encourages involvement of the public, government and private sector in habitat issues.
Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)		
<i>Faroe Islands</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No plan has been developed.
<i>Greenland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No plan has been developed.
European Union		
<i>Denmark</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	The Ministry of Environmental Protection has published a "National Management Plan for Salmon" in Denmark.
<i>Finland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	No plan has been developed.
<i>Germany</i>	2003	
	2004	<i>Northrhine-Westfalia</i> : No plan has been developed.

	2005	<p><i>Baden-Wuerttemberg:</i> Concerning tributaries to the River (Upper-) Rhine a salmon habitat and restoration plan exists. On the basis of this plan fishways were built at weirs and parts of rivers were restored or optimized as salmon spawning grounds or habitats for juveniles.</p> <p><i>Brandenburg:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepenitz; Schwarze Elster / Pulsnitz: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nature reserve (FFH / NATURA 2000); biosphere reserve - recommendations of measures through the Institute of Inland Fisheries • Planning and construction of fish passes • habitat protection • suggestions for hydraulic engineering and water engineering • suggestions for management of areas along waterbodies. <p><i>Northrhine-Westfalia:</i> No plan has been developed.</p>
<i>Ireland</i>	2003	No specific plan has been developed. However, the objectives of National Programmes run by state agencies are in accordance with the NASCO Plan of Action. These include: establish an inventory; quantify existing habitat; estimate productive capacity; estimate current production; identify shortfalls and recovery potential; enhance damaged habitat; monitor outcome.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	No change from 2003 return.
<i>Spain</i>	2003	
	2004	Under development. In Cantabria the salmon restoration programme, initiated in 1996, is based on increasing the stream length accessible to salmon through demolishing illegal weirs and constructing new passes, enhancing the wild populations, based on the rearing and release of tagged juveniles, and the protection and restoration of salmon.
	2005	<p>Plans of salmon habitat protection and restoration in accordance with the aims of the NASCO Plan of Action have been developed in the five Autonomous Regions.</p> <p>Therefore, in Guipúzcoa for example, there are projects in execution for demolishing abandoned dams and for building fish ladders and ramps that will allow the access of salmon to cross dams.</p> <p>The salmon restoration programme for the Bidasoa River, in Navarre, is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enlargement of stream accessibility to adult salmon through the improvement of old fish-passes; - increasing the habitat available for juvenile salmon through the establishment of reserved flows; - enhancement of the presence of wild population by rearing and releasing tagged juveniles. <p>Finally, the Cantabrian salmon restoration programme, initiated in 1996, is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing the stream length accessible to salmon through demolishing illegal weirs and constructing new fish-passes; - enhancing wild populations based on the rearing and release of tagged juveniles; - protecting and restoring salmon habitats; - adopting measures to control and manage angling.
<i>Sweden</i>	2003	The present protection and restoration plan needs to be revised and expanded to be consistent with the NASCO Plan of Action.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	No change from 2003 return.
<i>UK – England and Wales</i>	2003	Salmon Action Plans (SAPs) are being developed for all principal salmon rivers. Plans contain an agreed list of actions to be

		addressed within five years. SAPs are expected to be completed for all principal salmon rivers by the end of 2003.
	2004	Salmon Action Plans (SAPs) have now been completed for all principal salmon rivers. Plans contain agreed list of actions to be addressed within five years. Progress on each of these actions is reviewed annually.
	2005	Salmon Action Plans have now been completed for all principal salmon rivers in England and Wales. Each SAP comprises two documents. The Consultation document reviews stock and fishery status, identifies factors limiting performance and lists a series of costed options to address these. Following consultation on this document, a Final Plan is prepared containing an agreed list of actions to be addressed within five years. Progress against these actions is reviewed annually.
<i>UK – Northern Ireland</i>	2003	A Habitat Restoration Plan has been prepared and funding for implementation is being sought.
	2004	A Habitat Restoration Plan has been prepared and funding secured to implement this in two catchments – the Maine (FCB area) and Clanrye (Carlingford area).
	2005	Procedures are in place to inform all proposals that have potential to impact salmon habitats. Salmon Management Plans in Northern Ireland (including Foyle and Carlingford catchments in the Republic of Ireland) enable production bottlenecks to be identified and management actions to be targeted, and inform decision-making re potentially detrimental activities. A habitat restoration project covering 3 Northern Ireland/cross-border catchments is planned in 2005. EU Peace Funding has been awarded for the other approved habitat improvement projects.
<i>UK – Scotland</i>	2003	Fishery Boards and Fishery Trusts have been developing plans relevant to their areas of jurisdiction. A number of habitat enhancement programmes are in place, including bank stabilization, removal/easing of obstructions, riparian buffer strips. Forest and Water Guidelines have been introduced.
	2004	Trust biologists and biologists employed by Boards have established a series of inventories listing either rivers or habitat problems relevant to their areas of jurisdiction.
	2005	River management plans are in place for almost 100 rivers throughout Scotland. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) has the duty to protect the Scottish environment, including land, air and water. It is active in investigating instances of diffuse and point-source pollution, and enforcing the environmental legislation as appropriate. SEPA are also in the lead in implementation of the EC Water Framework Directive, which requires the development of catchment management plans. All major hydro-electric schemes have been built in accordance with associated Orders, which include requirements for fish passes and agreed compensation flows. Small schemes (less than 1MW) are subject to the provisions of the Salmon (Fish Passes and Screens) (Scotland) Regulations 1994. Forestry activities are undertaken in accordance with the Forests and Water Guidelines. The Scottish Executive publication ‘River Crossings and Migratory Fish: Design Guidance – Consultation’, issued in 2000 is used in planning the construction of bridges, culverts and other river crossings. As an example of the initiatives taken at local levels, the Tweed Foundation, in collaboration with local landowners and other groups, has undertaken major works including installing 116km of bankside fencing for bank stabilisation, and the removal or easing of 47 obstructions to ease passage of fish. A total of 189 monitoring sites has been established. Some £2m has been spent on habitat enhancement in the last decade. Major grant assistance has been provided by the EU Objective 5(b) programmes, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Borders Enterprise and many private sources. A total of 18 Scottish salmon rivers have been designated as Special Areas of Conservation. EU LIFE Funding has been obtained for works related to 8 Scottish salmon rivers, much of the work being habitat improvement/restoration.
Iceland	2003	No plan has been developed.
	2004	Each river association is responsible for salmon habitat protection on its river. Gravel mining and in-river structures need approval from the Directorate of Freshwater Fisheries. Most Icelandic salmon rivers do not need a habitat restoration plan as the habitat is in fairly good condition.
	2005	No change from 2004 return.

Norway	2003	No plan has been developed.
	2004	
	2005	National Salmon Watercourses and Fjords The aim is to provide enhanced protection to a number of Norway's most important salmon watercourses and appurtenant migratory areas in fjords and along the coast. In the protected areas the salmon and its habitat shall be given priority over any activity that may be harmful to the Salmon and its habitat. The plan is to include about 50 rivers in the scheme. First phase that included the establishment of 37 rivers in the scheme was accomplished in 2003. The plan is to complete the work with establishing the additional number of rivers in 2005/2006. Information according additional rivers was prepared in 2004 and sent on a hearing round.
Russian Federation	2003	Salmon habitat protection and restoration plans have been developed for two rivers.
	2004	
	2005	
USA	2003	A great deal of time and effort over the past year has been focused on the development of a recovery plan for endangered populations of Atlantic salmon. This plan includes provisions for the protection and restoration of Atlantic salmon habitat. Restoration programmes on other salmon rivers include provision for habitat protection.
	2004	A great deal of time and effort over the past year has been focused on the development of a recovery plan for endangered populations of Atlantic salmon. This plan includes provisions for the protection and restoration of Atlantic salmon habitat. Restoration programmes on other salmon rivers include provisions for habitat protection. There are a number of programmes within the U.S. to support and facilitate Atlantic salmon protection and restoration. A report by the National Research Council of the National Academies is being used as a guide for restoration and recovery activities.
	2005	The US continues to devote a great deal of time to develop a recovery plan for endangered populations of Atlantic salmon. This plan includes provisions for the protection and restoration of Atlantic salmon habitat. The Final Recovery Plan is expected to be completed in the summer of 2005 and has been updated on an annual basis while under development. A copy of the Draft Recovery Plan can be viewed at the following link: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/readingrm/Recoverplans/Draft_ATS_plan.pdf As reported last year, Atlantic salmon restoration programs on other rivers, such as the Connecticut and Merrimack, are conducted under management plans that include provisions for salmon management and habitat protection and are ongoing. These programs are guided by strategic plans that outline management measures and are updated on a regular basis. As reported last year there are a number of programs within the U.S. that are ongoing to support and facilitate Atlantic salmon protections and restoration. These include the Atlantic Salmon Collaborative grants operated by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (http://www.nfwf.org/programs/atlantic_salmon.htm) and the NOAA Community Based Restoration program. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/funding_opportunities/funding.html . In June, 2004, Pennsylvania Power and Light Corporation filed a multi-party settlement agreement with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that effectively resolved all fish passage issues for diadromous fish species at their hydroelectric projects on the lower Penobscot River in Maine. The Agreement, which was signed by the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureaus of Fish and Wildlife and Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the State of Maine, the Penobscot Indian Nation and several Non-Governmental Organizations, details conditions for dam removal, fish passage, and operational changes at eight hydroelectric projects on the lower Penobscot.

3. Summary of progress in introducing or updating evaluation and monitoring systems.

Party	Year of return	Information provided
Canada	2003	Some monitoring to measure the efficacy of conservation and restoration initiatives has and continues to occur; however, it is recognized that further monitoring would be beneficial. The Habitat Management program is moving towards a more results-based approach.
	2004	
	2005	
Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland)		
<i>Faroe Islands</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
<i>Greenland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
European Union		
<i>Denmark</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	
<i>Finland</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
<i>Germany</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	<i>Baden-Wuerttemberg:</i> Salmon rivers are regularly monitored by researchers in order to evaluate the stocking or restoration programmes. <i>Brandenburg:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring of smolts (survival rates, growth) • Annual monitoring of returns (electric fishery; telemetry) • Annual reports for the State Fishery Department. <i>Northrhine-Westfalia:</i> Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
<i>Ireland</i>	2003	Monitoring of EU-funded physical enhancement works continued.
	2004	No change to 2003 return.
	2005	No change to 2003 return.
<i>Spain</i>	2003	

	2004	<p>In Galicia: 5 operating adult traps, 2 operating smolt traps, 4 operating counters and 1 being installed, stocking programmes monitoring (tagging), juvenile abundance monitoring.</p> <p>In Cantabria, assessment of the success of restoration programmes is carried out through micro-tagging and recaptures of stocked adults both in home rivers and at sea. Recapture rates varied from 0% to 0.35% and stocked adults represented 10-20% of all the adults screened.</p>
	2005	<p>All the Autonomous Regions monitor the salmon returns in certain rivers to protect and restore salmon habitats. Therefore, in Galicia the control system monitors using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 operating adult traps. - 2 operating smolt traps. - 4 operating counters and 1 being installed. - Stocking programmes monitoring (tagging). - Juvenile abundance monitoring. <p>In the Principality of Asturias a marking programme takes place. Throughout 2004, 67,200 young fish were marked. These individuals were released at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sella River (13,200 salmon of age 1+ and 14,000 of age 0+). - Deva - Cares River (5,200 salmon of age 1+ and 4,500 of age 0+). - Esva River (9,000 salmon of age 0+). - Narcea River (21,500 salmon of age 0+). <p>In the Autonomous Region of Cantabria, the assessment of the success of restoration programme is carried out through micro-tagging and recaptures of stocked adults both in home rivers and at sea. Recapture rates varied from 0% to 0.35% and stocked adults represented 10 - 30% of all the screened adults. The Basque Country is tracking the entry of adult salmon as well as the presence of the young ones in the river basins of the Urumea, Oria and Oiartzun rivers. All salmon captures are declared annually by anglers and are controlled by the Environmental Ministry of Regional Government of Navarre. Moreover, in order to control the upstream migration of the adult salmon during the year, a trap for capturing adult salmon operates in the Bidasoa River.</p>
<i>Sweden</i>	2003	
	2004	
	2005	Evaluation and monitoring systems have not been established.
<i>UK – England and Wales</i>	2003	Evaluation and monitoring programmes are reviewed annually as part of the development and implementation of Salmon Action Plans. The national fisheries monitoring programme was revised in 2000. 2002 was the first full year of the new programme (comprising electrofishing, trapping, counters and catch recording). A review has been completed of salmon stocks in recovering rivers.
	2004	Stocks and fishery performance are monitored in all those rivers where the annual catch is >50 salmon. Evaluation and monitoring programmes are reviewed annually as part of the development and implementation of Salmon Action Plans.
	2005	Stocks and fishery performance are monitored in all those rivers where the annual catch is >50 salmon. The national juvenile programme started in 2002, and aims to identify spatial differences and temporal trends in the juvenile salmon population. It samples 380 quantitative sites each year to identify temporal trends in abundance, and 3,030 sites are sampled semi-quantitatively once every five years to identify spatial variation in the juvenile population. Evaluation and monitoring programmes are reviewed

		annually as part of the development and implementation of Salmon Action Plans. A review has been completed of salmon stocks in recovering rivers. A full review of salmon stock conservation measures was carried out across England and Wales by the Agency in 2004. An action plan has been drawn up to focus efforts as a result of this review.
<i>UK – Northern Ireland</i>	2003	Monitoring data (on adult escapement, juvenile populations, habitat quantity and quality) on specified catchments.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	Adult escapement, juvenile population and habitat quantity and quality are routinely monitored on catchments covered by Salmon Management Plans including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of adult returns using fish counters • Monitoring juvenile population by electrofishing • Re habit surveying catchments Habitat and juvenile population data is collated and recorded for other sites where impacts have been targeted or improvements made.
<i>UK – Scotland</i>	2003	Trust and Board biologists undertake regular sampling to assess fish population and habitat status.
	2004	
	2005	The Boards and Trusts monitor the salmon populations and habitat within their areas in the normal course of their work, and have identified inventories of habitat issues such as over-grazing and man-made obstacles. Many steps have already been taken to deal with these.
Iceland	2003	Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
	2004	Evaluation and monitoring systems have not been introduced.
	2005	Evaluation and monitoring systems have not been introduced.
Norway	2003	Not applicable as no plan has been developed.
	2004	
	2005	
Russian Federation	2003	Federal nature conservation authorities assess the effectiveness of plans for protection of salmon habitat.
	2004	
	2005	
USA	2003	Monitoring provisions will be included as part of the recovery plan for endangered Atlantic salmon populations. The process of identifying appropriate systems and evaluation criteria is ongoing.
	2004	No change from 2003 return.
	2005	Monitoring provisions are included as part of the Recovery Plan for endangered Atlantic salmon populations.