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Organization of the  
United Nations



General Fisheries Commission  
for the Mediterranean  
Commission générale des pêches  
pour la Méditerranée



Building a future for sustainable small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Regional Conference (7–9 March 2016, Algiers, Algeria)

## Panel 3



**Panel 3 : "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"**

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## **Working 'Hand in Hand'? the special case of Spain**

**Spanish Marine reserves, traditional fishing in a healthy sea.**

**Dra. Silvia Revenga Martinez de Pazos**

Consejera Técnica de la Subdirección General de Protección de los Recursos Pesqueros.

Secretaría General de Pesca.

[srevenga@magrama.es](mailto:srevenga@magrama.es)





# WHAT IS THE SPANISH MARINE RESERVES NETWORK?

- Spanish tool of fisheries policy.
- Created to support artisanal fisheries
- Inscribed on fishing ecosystemic approach.
- Referenced areas within Natura 2000 Network (UE), including 4 SPAMI (Barcelona convention) and 4 Biosphere reserves (UNESCO).
- Reference point in the protection and conservation of marine areas in Spain and international collaboration platform (Iberoamerican marine reserves network - IMRN) and MedPAN.



MINISTERIO  
DE AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN  
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[www.reservasmarinas.net](http://www.reservasmarinas.net)





# MARINE RESERVES

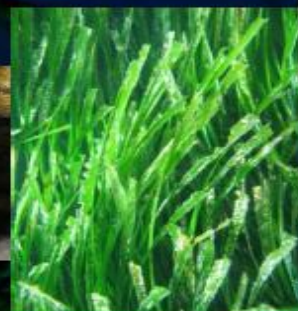
## General Secretariat for Fisheries

A marine reserve is a marine protected area for fisheries managed for the enhancement of fish resources, where small scale traditional fisheries take place whereas marine habitats and communities are also protected.



### Tools

- Zonification with at least one no take zone, in which only scientific use is allowed.
- Closed census for professional fish boats.
- Quotas for scuba divers.
- Codes of Good Practices.
- Collaboration between administrations, scientific and educational institutions as well as civil society.



### Instruments

- Surveillance.
- Devices for control and monitoring.





# MARINE RESERVES

## Benefitting the Commons

In 2014, General Secretariat for Fisheries manage a network of 10 marine reserves, seven of them in the Mediterranean sea and the three remaining in the Canary Islands. A half of them are managed by GSF, and the remaining five in collaboration with regional governments.

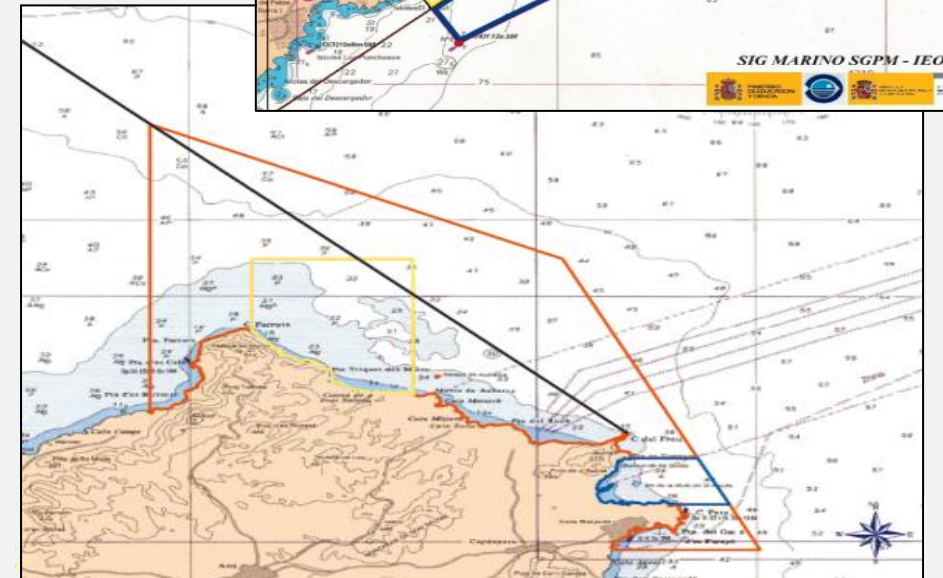
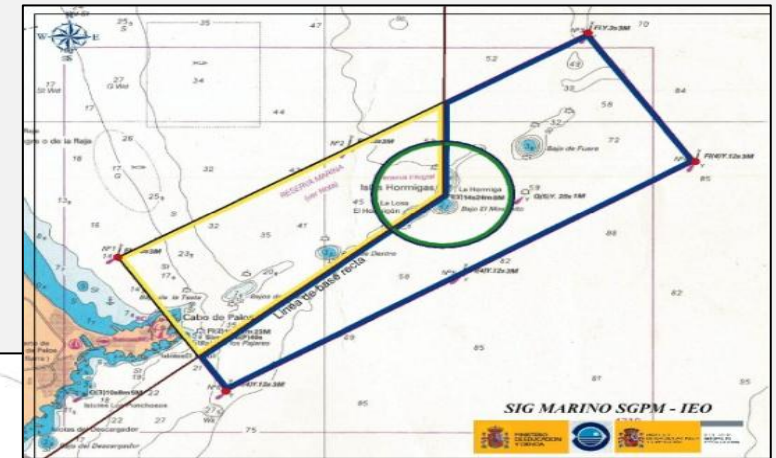
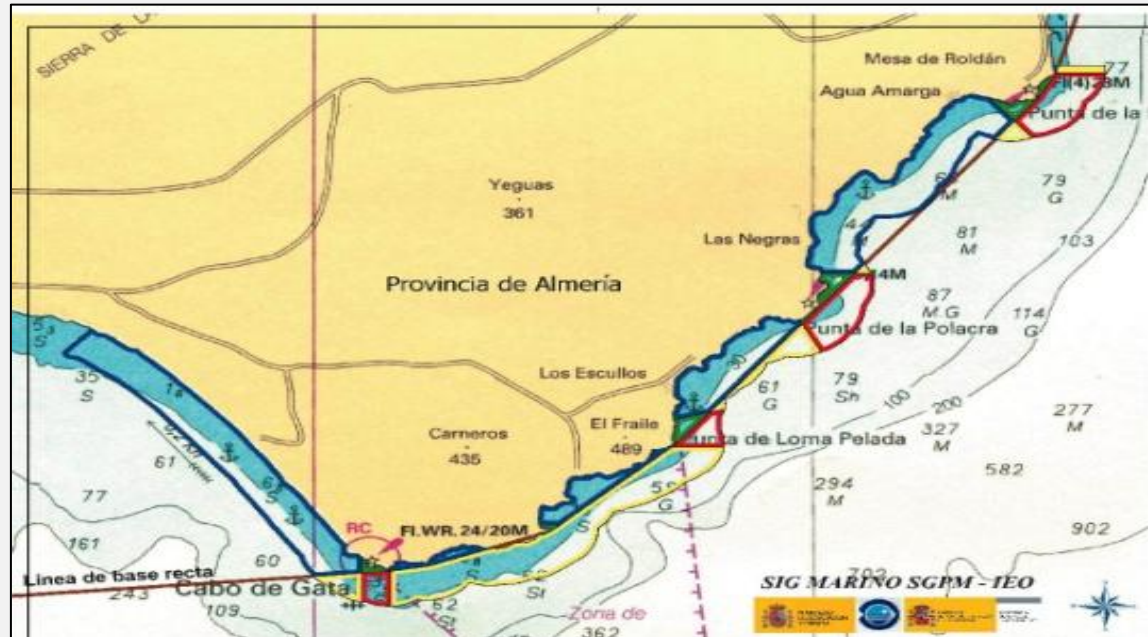
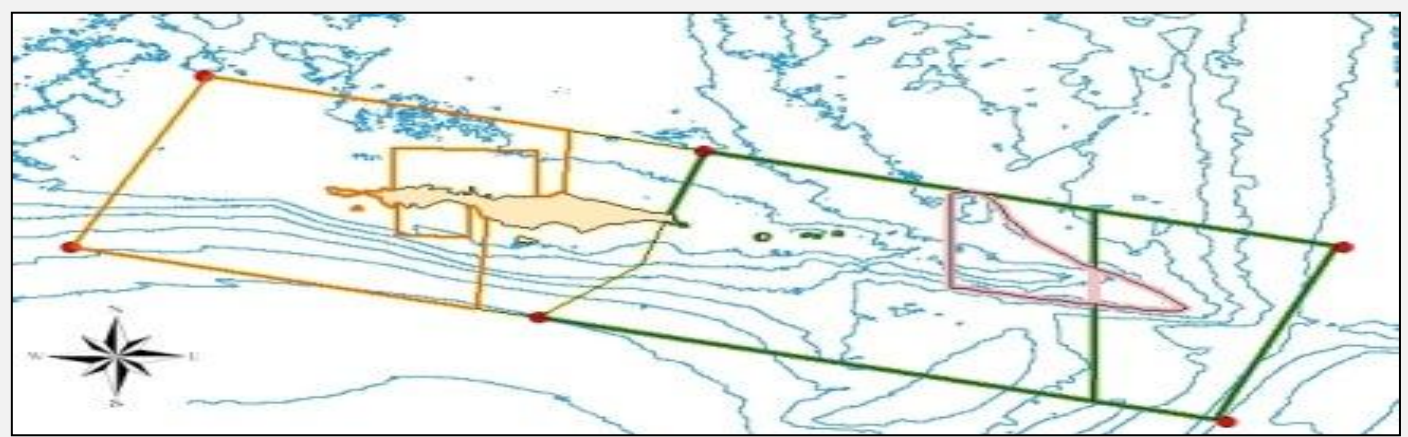
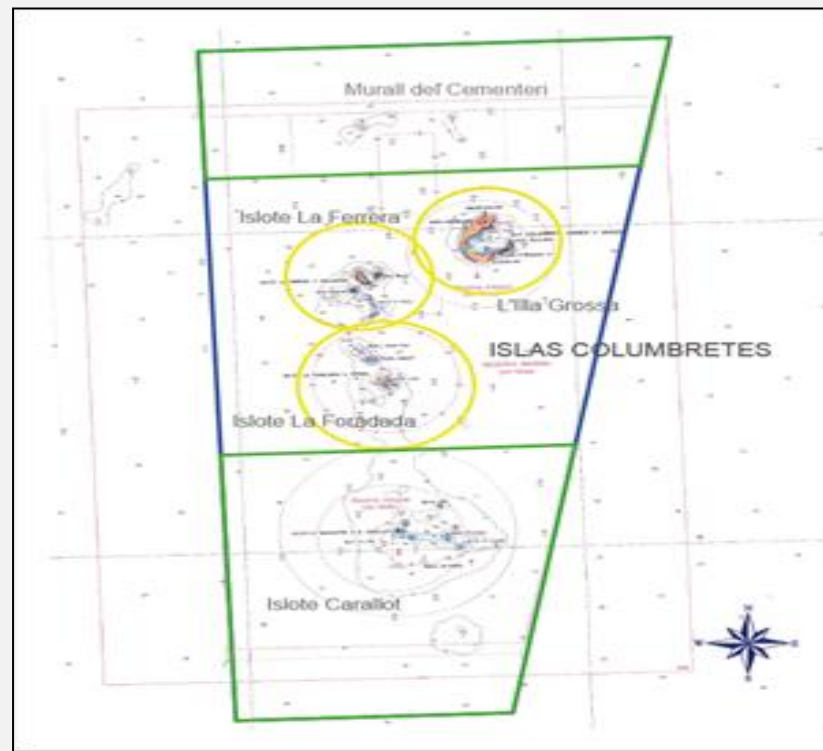
1. Masía Blanca Marine Reserve
2. Llevant de Mallorca-Cala Rajada Marine Reserve
3. Islas Columbretes Marine Reserve
4. Isla de Tabarca Marine Reserve
5. Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas Marine Reserve
6. Cabo de Gata-Níjar Marine Reserve
7. Isla de Alborán Marine Reserve
8. Isla Graciosa e Islotes del Norte de Lanzarote Marine Reserve
9. Isla de la Palma Marine Reserve
10. Entorno de Punta Restinga-Mar de las Calmas Marine Reserve



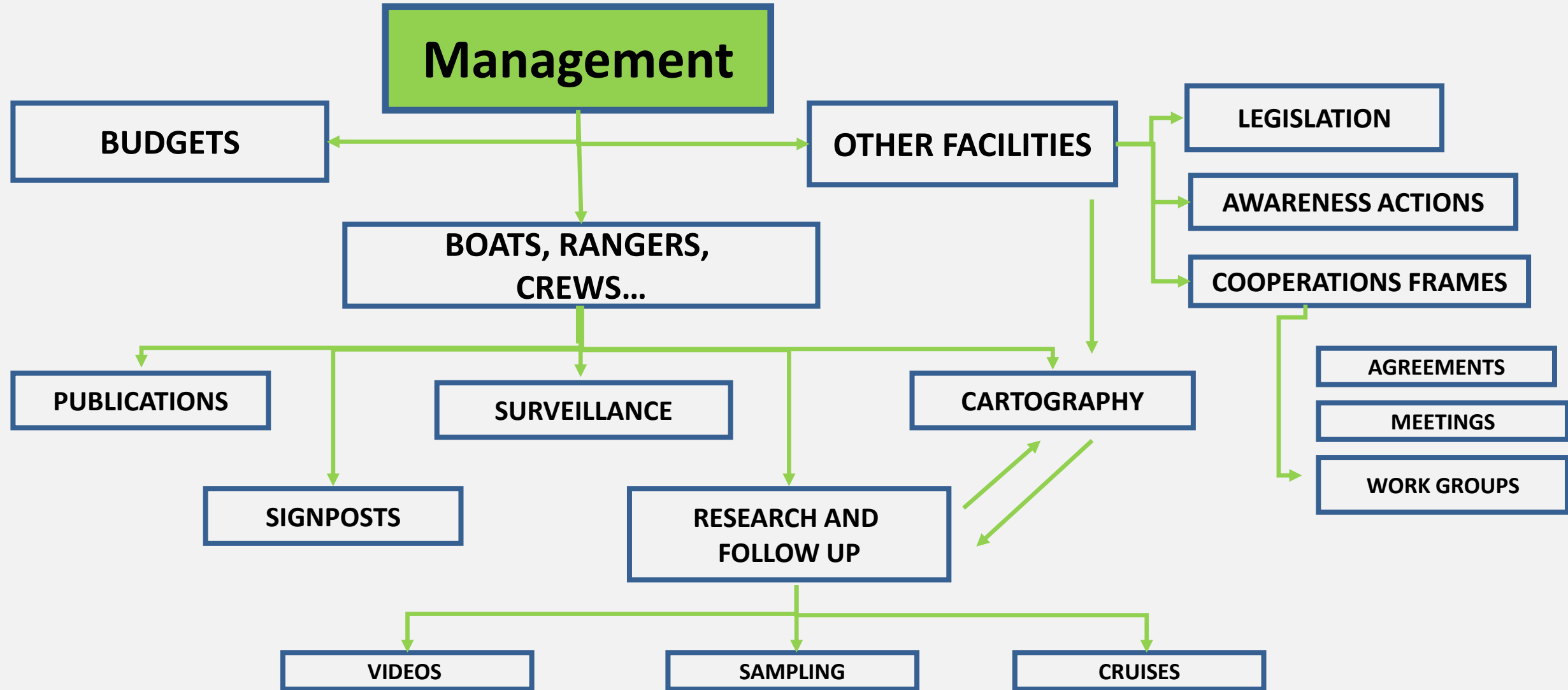
● Managed by GSF  
● Managed by GSF and regional government







Marine Reserve		No take zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	TOTAL
1.	Masía Blanca	457	0	457
2.	Levante de Mallorca – Cala Rajada	2.000	9.285	11.285
3.	Islas Columbretes	3.112	2.381	5.493
4.	Isla de Tabarca	78	1.676	1.754
5.	Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas	267	1.664	1.931
6.	Cabo de Gata-Níjar	1.665	2.988	4.653
7.	Isla de Alborán	695	955	1.650
PENINSULA		8.274	18.949	27.223
8.	Isla Graciosa e islotes del norte de Lanzarote	1.076	69.363	70.439
9.	Isla de La Palma	837	2.618	3.455
10.	Punta de la Restinga – Mar de las Calmas	237	943	1.180
ISLAS CANARIAS		2.150	72.924	75.074
TOTAL MARINE RESERVE NETWORK		10.424	91.873	102.297
%		10%	90%	100%







## MARINE RESERVES NETWORK FIGURES:

- 30 years in 2016.
- 10 marine reserves.
- 102 297 ha, 10 424 ha “no take areas”.
- 21 surveillance boats, 25 rangers.
- 3.500.000 euros- cost 2015.
- 218 authorized artisanal fishing boats.
- 50 diving centers.
- 3 buildings of emblematic lighthouses restored for laboratories and visitor centers.



Fotografía: Animal's House



# MARINE RESERVES AND SCIENCE:

- Science to define the Marine reserves network.
- Science for monitoring:
  - The “spill-over and recruitment effects”- fishing resources.
  - The conservation of habitats, species and marine biodiversity.
  - Benchmark “Good enviromental state”.
  - Reference of global impacts: Marine Reserve of Islas Columbretes as centinel of the global change.
  - Areas to put in place devices to investigate with security: installation of equipment, human resources for continuous monitoring...
  - Reference to other human impacts: invasive algae, eutrophication, marine litter, etc.
  - Reference to unique natural impacts: submarine volcano eruption in Punta Restinga – Mar de Las Calmas Marine Reserve.
  - Socio-economic effects upon marine reserves.

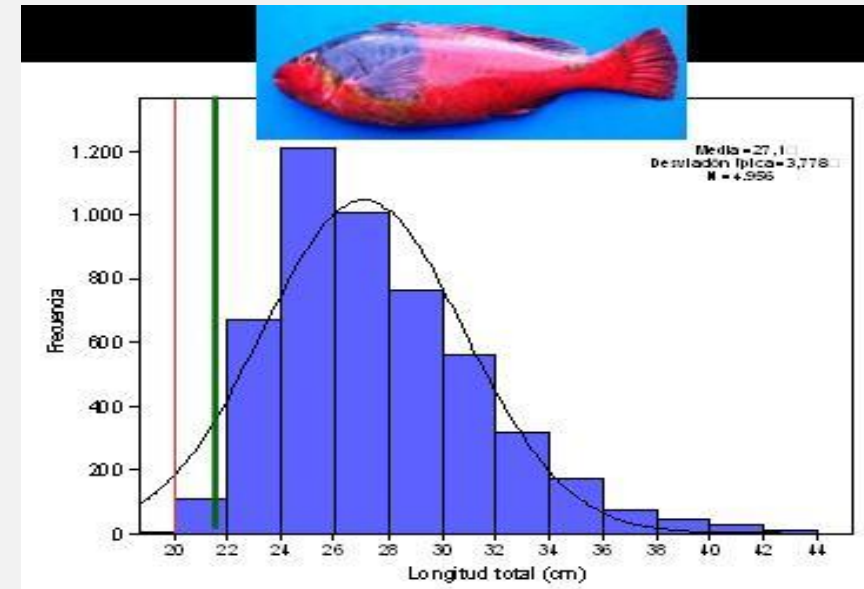
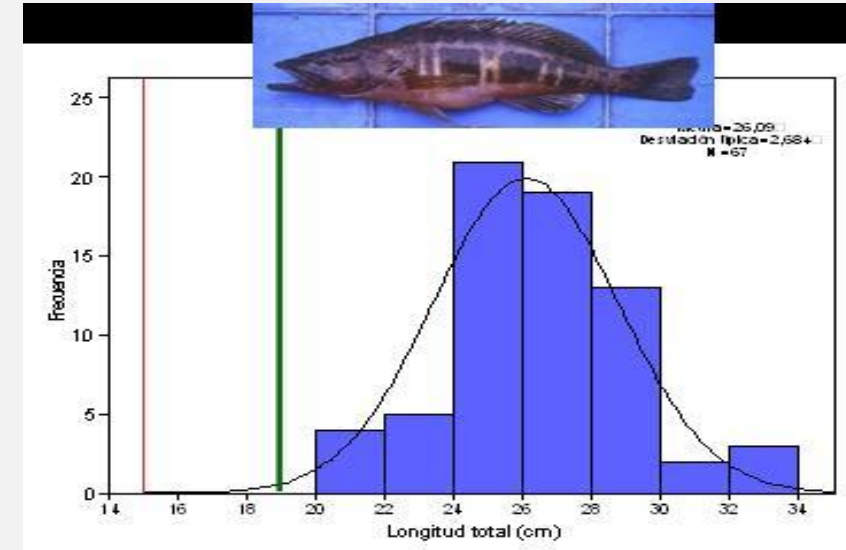


# “Spillover effect”

Bioindicators of healthy ecosystems



Increase mean sizes





# Marine Reserves Network and society:

- Demonstrate the value and future of artisanal fisheries.
- Governance laboratories.
- Spaces to improve the marine environment management, innovating at the technical level.
- Successful case study focused on the management of global commons: the sea and its fisheries.
- They are open windows to the sea: to educate, to raise awareness of the fragility, as the impacts of marine litter.
- The Marine Reserves Network thrilling: Marine pictures, art, fishing heritage, gastronomy.
- The Marine Reserves Network collaborate in the conservation of archaeological heritage.





## Recreational uses:

- Scuba diving
- Recreational fishing
- Whale watching
- Bird and bottom watchings
- Visitor centers (restored lighthouses)
- Future uses (Pesca-tourism to be developed)



- Increase the marine protected surface (including NTZ)
- Conservation and enhancement of artisanal fishing traditions.
- Increase awareness to stakeholders, society, mainly children.
- Awareness for MPA users should lead to best practices and codes of conduct.
- Management improvement through exchanges and collaborations between MPA networks (INMR, MEDPAN).
- Search for diversification of funding sources for education actions, visibility, innovation and civil society.
- Highlighting, marine reserves taking care of the “common house”, benefitting stakeholders and civil society.



## How we do it?

- 1) Marine resources are particular cases of MPA, among others.
- 2) Fisheries regulations is crucial for any MPA
- 3) Spanish marine reserves under fisheries policy have shown to be a succesfull case of study for “SSF” and “GES”.
- 4) At sea, fishermen are main stakeholders that rely on a healthy marine enviroment, fishing mainly through low impact gears. They should be the first ones to look for an autoregulation of fishing resources.
- 5) Fisheries and evironmental policies are under the same umbrella (MAGRAMA).

### [MAGRAMA organization chart](#)

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Thank you

Merci

شكرا جزيلا

Gracias



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