MOSAICO: multifunctionality in practice

Presentation at the Second Meeting of the EU CAP Network Thematic Group "Supporting the Needs of Forest-Dominant Rural Areas and Municipalities:

'Good practices from forest-dominant rural areas for balancing different needs to achieve multi-functional forests.'

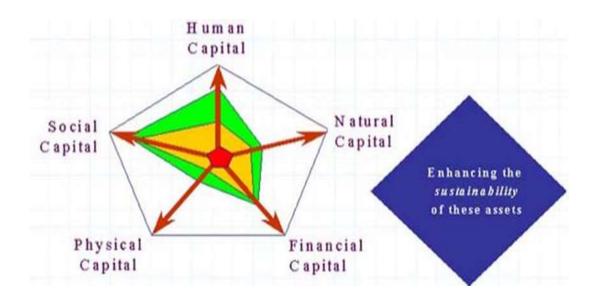




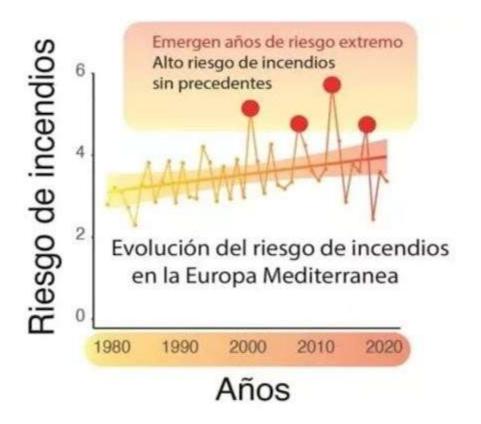
Manuel Bertomeu García
Universidad de Extremadura

Mediterranean forest-dominant rural areas

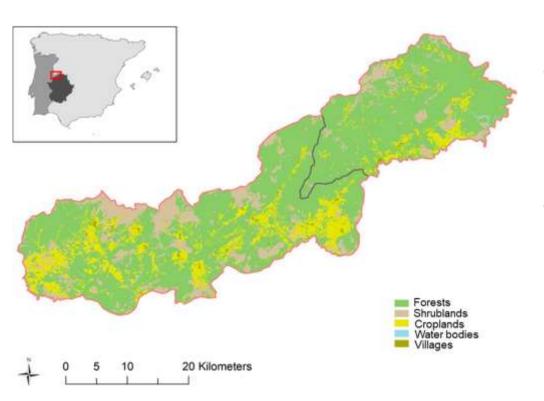
- Less and older people;
- More trees
- Economic decline
- Climate change impacts



Increased wildfire risk



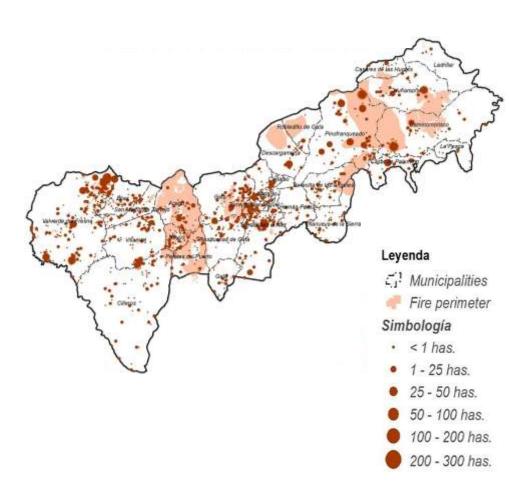




Sierra de Gata and Las Hurdes: a forest-dominant rural area in southwestern Spain

- ☐ 160.000 ha
- ☐ Forestland dominant (91.7% of SG and 81.0% of LH)
- □ 23 municipalities (17, 675 inhabitants)
- ☐ Sparsely populated: 11.9 person/km2
- ☐ Around 45% population declined since 1960
- ☐ 15% of population in land management activities

But also, fire-dominant





Wildfire (2015)

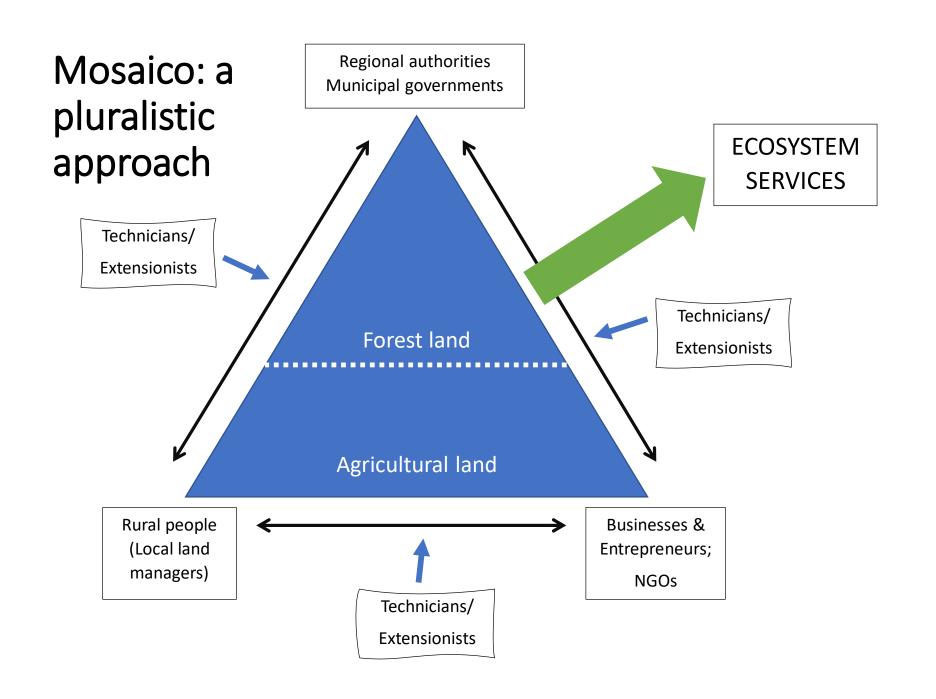




Are mosaic landscapes less prone to fire?









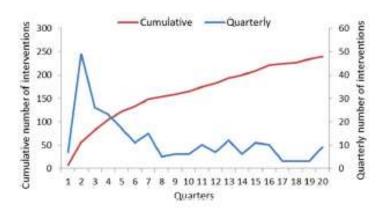
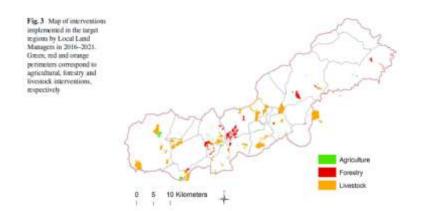


Fig. 2 Cumulative and quarterly number of proposals made by Local Land Managers from October 2016 to September 2021. Data for quarter #10 and quarter #11 were estimated from the total number of proposals received between #9 and #12



Proposals sent to:

- a) Web portal http://mosaicoextremadura.es
- b) Municipal governments



January 2017-september 2021: 250 proposals

- 124 agriculture
- 57 forestry
- 69 livestock

Proposals implemented: 94

Pulido et al (2023): Fire-Smart Territories: a proof of concept based on Mosaico approach. *Landsc Ecol* https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-023-01618-w

Strengths of the Mosaico approach

- More than fire prevention:
 - Rural livelihoods/economy
 - Enhancing human and social capital
 - Improved natural capital
- Multisectoral
- Promoting land stewardship
- Collaborative natural resource management

Challenges

- Targeted agricultural/livestock initiatives are more effective but implementation difficult.
- Facilitation requires hard and soft skills (e.g., leadership; negotiation, communication, appreciation of local knowledge, etc.)
- Requires long-term political and institutional commitment (across administrations); appropriate, long-term financial incentives and infrastructure support.
- Adaptive management, sound monitoring and continuous learning requires change (in worldviews, values, rules) from all (but resistance to change is the norm).
- Removal of legal and administrative barriers (eg., rehabilitation of abandoned agricultural land encroached by natural forest vegetation)

SCALING-OUT











https://cortafuegosproductivos.unex.es/

