

Campania Region: Multifaceted Urban Agriculture – Case Studies

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Territorial contest

Population: 5,861,529 (2014) inh.

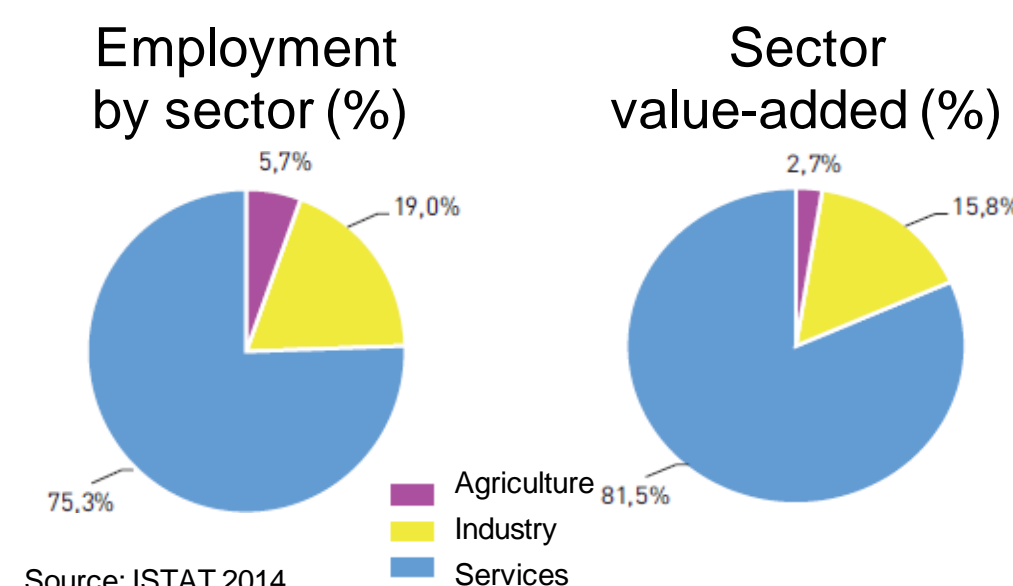
Surface: 13,595 km²

Total Utilized agricultural area,

S.A.T. (2010):7,200.18 Km²

Utilized agricultural area, S.A.U. (2010):

5,469.47Km²



Spatial Planning/history phenomenon

Levels	Regional	Provincial	Municipalities
2000	Use of confiscated properties (Regional Acts 2003)		
	Regional Council of Campania establishing the Foundation Pol.i.s., a non-profit foundation for consolidate governance in the reuse of confiscated goods is the main purpose of Pol.i.s. (2007)		
	Agritourism Regional Legislative Act (2008)		
	Sapore di Campania - Regional brand (2009)		
2010	"1.000 orti in Campanai Region" Project (Department of Agriculture and Departamente of Social Affairs - 2011)		
	Protection agricultural genetic resources in danger of extinction (Legislative Act adopted by Campania Region -n.6/2012)		
	Social Farm and Social Garden Regional Act (2014)		
	Regional Social Farm and Social Garden Registry (2015)		
			22 municipalities of Campania are leader of urban gardens projects (2012).

Urban Agriculture Types

Farming level

Local food farms

Quantitative: 7 farms/ 100.000 inhab

204 local food farms (direct sale - Regional Network of *Sapore di Campania*) (11 of these Naples city)

20 farmer's market of Campagna Amica Project (10 of these in Naples city)

1 farmer's market of community-supported-agriculture (in Naples city)

237 Educational Farms (Regional Network of *Fattorie Didattiche*)

Qualitative: Consolidated

Leisure farms

Quantitative: 509 agritourism farms (Network of Regional Agritourisms)

Qualitative: Consolidated

Agri-environmental farms

Quantitative: 102 farms of Custodian farmers agricultural Biodiversity Network

Qualitative: Expanding

Social farms

Quantitative: 35 social farms (9 of these are associated to *Libera Terra Network*)

Qualitative: Consolidated

Gardening level

Allotment gardens

Quantitative: 43 allotment gardens (25 of these are of 1,000 Orti in Campania Network)

Qualitative: Expanding

Community gardens

Quantitative: 6 community gardens

Qualitative: Expanding

In the 50's the Campania agricultural activity lived a recession together with a growing process of urbanization, both for social and cultural reasons. Recently, there has been a comeback of the urban farming, related to several factors.

Since 2001, in Pontecagnano municipality the local Legambiente group manages 6 hectares, creating a public green space and a community garden tha have been a great success among citizens. After that, the project was extended to the whole region (*Mille orti per la Campania* Project).

The urban farming is even reaching the function of a powerful instrument in the hands of the citizens against the organized crime (*Pol.i.s. Foundation*, and *Libera Terra Network*). In the last years, several examples of urban farming arose from the local citizenship often coming out of informal contexts and/or associations, managing private lands and small green plots escaped from the urbanization.

Sapore di Campania Regional Network

Types: Local food farms

Year: 2011

Promoter: Region of Campania, Department of Agriculture

Actors: 204 farms (153 of these are in Naples province)

Functions: traditional products, cultural heritage



Custodian Farmers of Agricultural Biodiversity Network

Types: agri-environmental farms

Year: 2007

Promoters: Region of Campania, Department of Agriculture

Actors: 102 Custodian farmers (all professional farmers)

Functions: to disseminate agricultural biodiversity and related knowledge



Orto al Centro

Types: agri-environmental farms

Ha: 600 m² surface (big boxes) of a synergistic garden using compost obtained by waste

Year: 2011

Promoters: Campania Shopping Center, and Slow Food

Actors: 20 young teachers, 2,500 pupils per year

Functions: didactic



Fuori di Zucca

Types: social farm

Ha: 4 ha, organic farm

Year: 2000

Promoters: social cooperative named *Un Fiore per la Vita*

Actors: 4 members of cooperative society, and 3 paid workers

Functions: didactic, rehabilitative care, social cohesion



Corto Circuito Flegreo

Types: community garden

Ha: 1,000 m², synergistic garden, fruit trees

Year: 2011

Promoters: Cortocircuito Flegreo Association

Actors: none is a professional farmer

Functions: production, recreational, social



Parco Eco-archeologico di Pontecagnano

Types: Community garden

Ha: 22 total surface, small site (500 m²) open to visitors as archaeological site, 54 individual lots, public open space, therapeutic and a pedagogical gardens

Year: 2001

Promoters: Legambiente

Actors: pupils, and none is professional farmer

Functions: production, recreational, social,



Greenfeel Ecovillaggio

Types: agri-environmental farm, allotment garden plots

Ha: 1.5 ha, divided into 3,000 m² allotment garden plots, fruit trees, common open areas

Year: 2014

Promoters: Meridionalismo Democratico Association

Actors: none is a professional farmer

Functions: production, recreational, social



Gruppo VaZapp

Types: allotment garden

Ha: 3,500 m² of garden in community garden plots and common open areas

Year: 2015

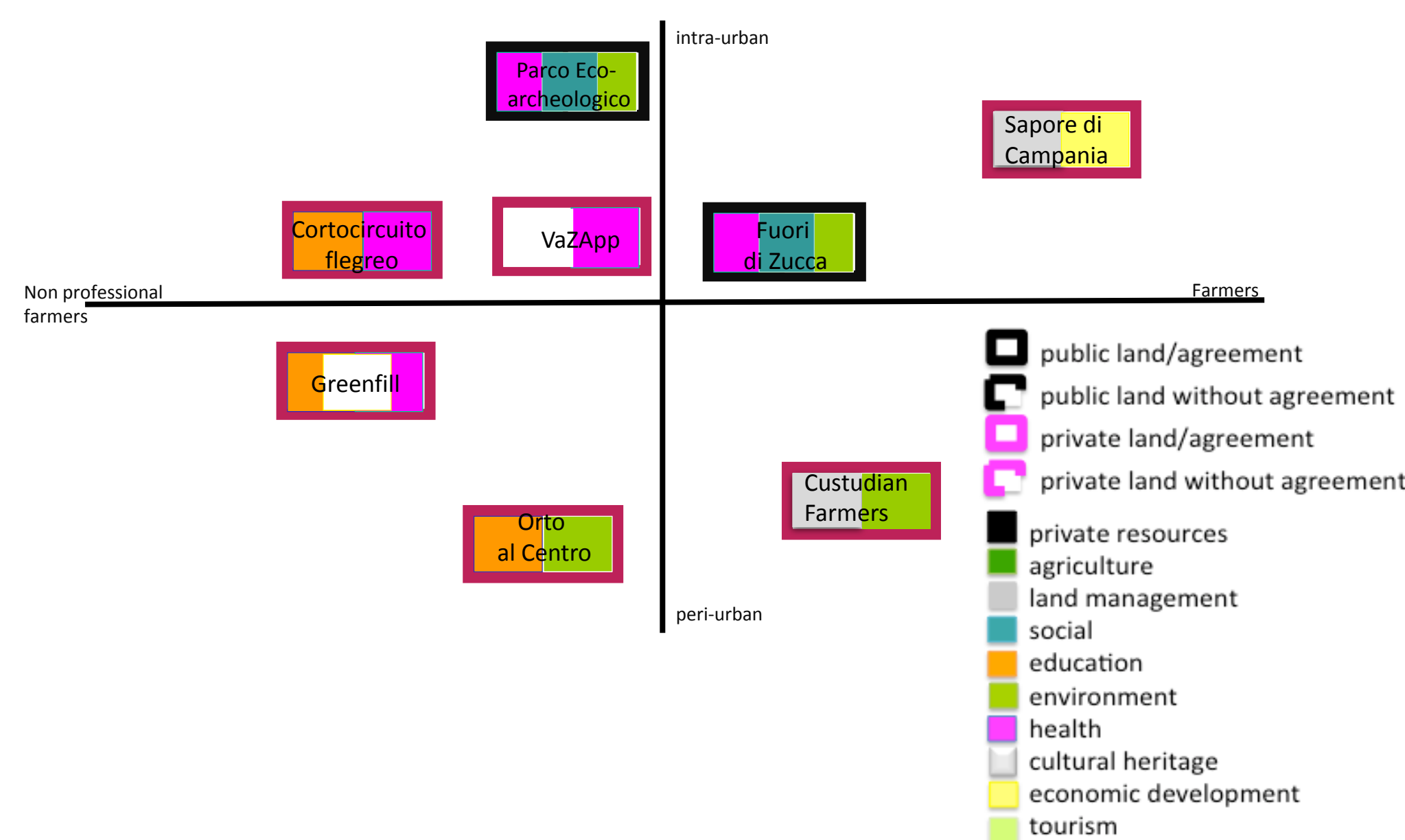
Promoters: VaZapp free group

Actors: none is a professional farmer

Functions: production, recreational, social



Actors and Public Policies



Sapore di Campania is sponsored by the Region of Campania and is aimed at professional farmers.

Custodian Farmers of Agricultural Biodiversity Network are funded by the PSR 2007-2013.

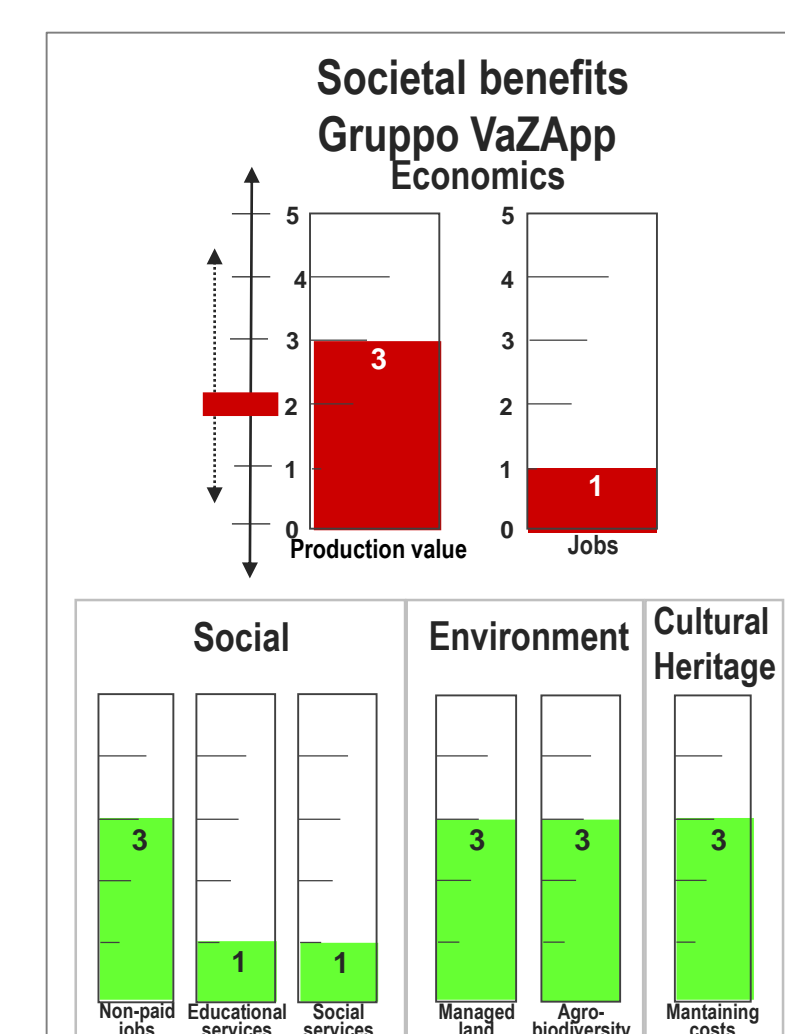
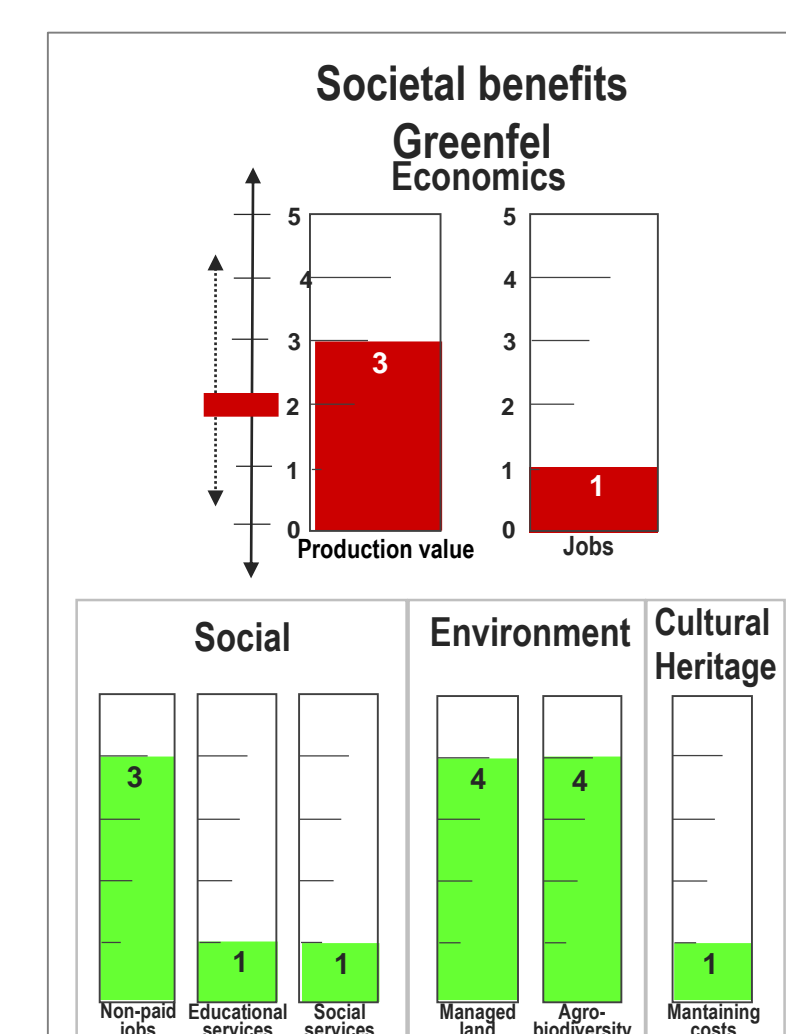
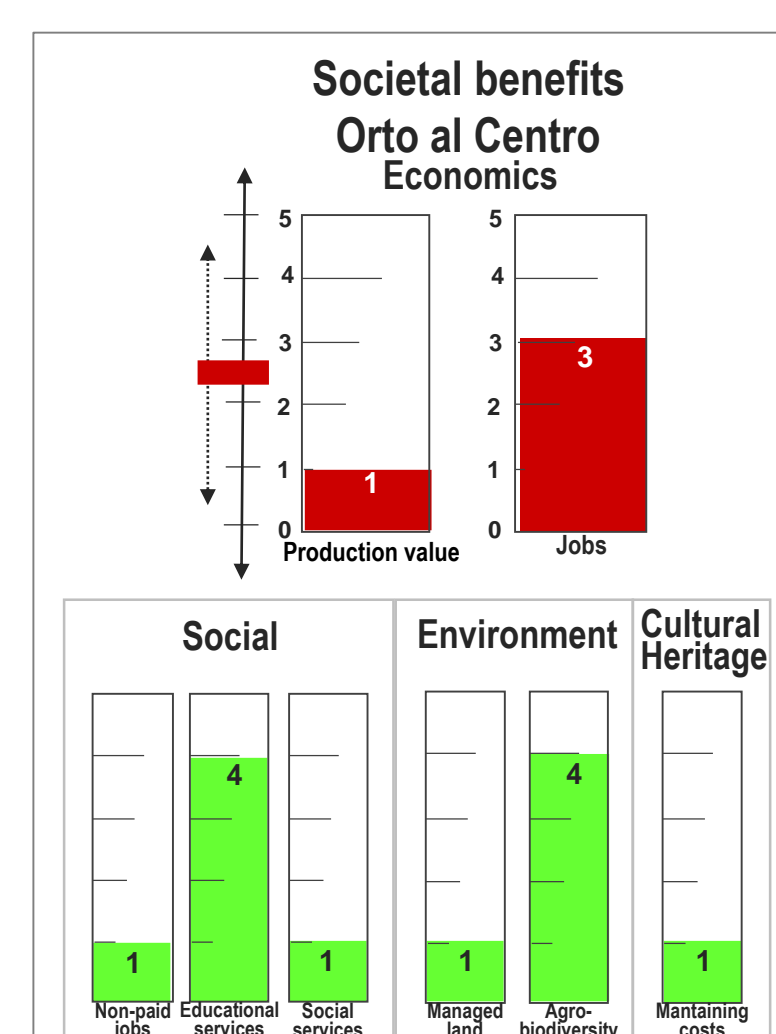
Fuori di Zucca uses public land. Several projects for social reintegration of disadvantaged people are carried out through public funding. Thanks to rural development funding, the agritourism activities bring visitors to the farm.

Parco Eco-archeologico di Pontecagnano is a public park managed by Legambiente. The project is community-based and almost entirely self-funded.

L'Orto al Centro Commerciale Campania is a didactic garden managed by Slow Food Education Campania.

Corto Circuito Flegreo, **Greenfel Ecovillaggio**, and **Vazapp** are for self-consumption and are self-funded.

Social Benefits



Spatial effects



Urban Agriculture Metabolism

Orto al Centro

Nutrients sovereignty:

- Diverting urban waste from the city: Yes.
- The project collects restaurant waste from local Shopping Center used to produce compost.
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens/the project: Yes.
- The project collects garden waste composted in situ.

Nutrition sovereignty:

- 1 - Shopping Center workers use the small quantity of the produced vegetables

GreenFel Ecovillaggio

Nutrients sovereignty:

- Diverting urban waste from the city: Yes.
- The project collects family waste from used to produce compost and biofertilizer.
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens/the project: Yes
- All organic waste produced in the farm is composted and used as fertilizer in the fields.

Nutrition sovereignty:

- 5/6 - All the people involved in the project get a share of the products.

VaZapp:

Nutrients sovereignty

- Diverting urban waste from the city: Yes.
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens: Yes
- Rain water collection system, to be used for irrigation.
- Composting their own green waste (i.e. weeds)

Nutrition sovereignty

- 5 - All allotment holders produce food at least in the summer/autumn seasons.