



MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
DELLA SOVRANITÀ ALIMENTARE
E DELLE FORESTE



PN FEAMPA ITALIA
2021 | 2027

CAMPANIA REGION *A CASE STUDY*



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FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

Situated in southern Italy, the Campania region extends with over 200 Km of coastline along the Tyrrhenian Sea, from the mouth of the Garigliano River to the Gulf of Policastro. It is divided in four maritime districts: Naples, Torre del Greco, Castellammare di Stabia, and Salerno.

Small-scale artisanal fisheries is the most representative system, in terms of number of units, of the fishing sector at regional scale. Sorrentine Gozzi, pot and traps, menca nets used only by vessels targeting anchovies, Latin sails, and lampara fishing nets all together represent the important concept of how fishing activities in Campania have always been deeply connected to the territory and represent an important source of income for thousands of families.

In the panorama of Mediterranean fishery, Campania is also important for tuna products which are considered among the most expensive in the whole fishery chain, moreover, the largest part of the Italian purse seine fleet targeting bluefin tuna is located between Cetara and Salerno.



CAMPANIA



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FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

In Campania, there are very strong connections between fishing techniques, seasonality of consumption, and preparation of traditional dishes, according to ancient recipes in respect of both the tradition, history, and the millenary culture of its people. Some Campanian fish products, such as the Menaica anchovy, have already crossed the boundaries of the traditional production area in terms of reputation.

The most common types of fish caught in Campania include tuna, anchovies, sardines, while there is a high production of mussels.

Last but not least, It is very remarkable to include the Colatura di Alici, recognized by the EU as a PDO, the first among fish products, whose use dates back to Roman times; the Gamberetto di nassa (common rose shrimp), fished only with the typical trap tools made from reed; the Mitili del Golfo; the Tonno Rosso (bluefin tuna); the Silver scabbardfish; the Shortfin squid; the Coquina clam and the Striped venus clam, all products that are considered a unique typicality in the world.



FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

- ❖ Long and rich history of fishery, dating back to the Roman era
- ❖ An important source of income for many families in Campania
- ❖ Weaknesses and challenges



FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

❖ Long and rich history of fishery, dating back to the Roman era

Fishing in Campania represents a cultural and historical heritage of great value. The region boasts a rich tradition of knowledge and flavors linked to the sea, which translates into a variety of typical dishes based on fresh fish. Promoting and enhancing fishing in Campania means not only protecting an important economic activity but also preserving an invaluable cultural heritage.



FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

- ❖ Long and rich history of fishery, dating back to the Roman era
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- ❖ Weaknesses and challenges



- ❖ **Artisanal fisheries:** The fishing industry in Campania is mainly represented by artisanal fishermen, with approximately 85% of vessels operating within the immediate coastal area (6 miles) and only in few situations moving beyond the line of 6 miles.
- ❖ **Small-scale fishing activities :** The majority of fishing vessels in Campania are classified as small-scale (below 12 m length overall), with limited capacity in terms of size, crew, and fishing gears. The fishing activities are primarily carried out in the nearshore zone, within a few miles off the coastline.
- ❖ **Variability in catches and local markets:** The fishing industry in Campania targets a wide variety of fish species, including sardines, anchovies, sea bream, and tuna. The majority of the fish caught in Campania is sold locally, in markets and restaurants within the region boundaries.
- ❖ **Employment:** The fishing industry in Campania provides employment for a significant number of people, both directly and indirectly.
- ❖ **Cultural heritage:** Fishing is an integral part of the cultural heritage of Campania, with traditions and practices passed down through generations.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAMPANIA

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- ❖ **Low income:** The coastal small-scale fisheries in Campania are characterized by low-income levels, mainly due to the high volatility of fish prices, the small size of the vessels, and the limited capacity to access new markets.
- ❖ **Aging fleet:** The fleet of coastal small-scale fisheries in Campania is aging, with a significant portion of vessels over 20 years old. This situation affects the efficiency and safety of fishing operations and limits the ability to invest in innovation and technological improvements.
- ❖ **Limited access to markets:** The coastal small-scale fisheries in Campania have limited access to markets, both national and international. This is due to the lack of adequate marketing and distribution structures and innovative procedures, as well as the limited trading capacity of small-scale fishermen and lack of best practices in managing and processing the fish products.
- ❖ **Competition at different level of fishing activities:** The coastal small-scale fisheries in Campania face competition from other fishing activities, such as industrial fishing and aquaculture. This competition can lead to overfishing and the depletion of fish stocks.
- ❖ **Environmental challenges:** The coastal small-scale fisheries in Campania face several environmental challenges, such as climate change, pollution, and habitat degradation. These challenges can have a negative impact on fish stocks and the sustainability of fishing activities.



WHAT CAN REGIONE CAMPANIA DO AND HOW?

- ❖ **Increasing income:** This can be achieved by adopting innovative measures such as improving access to markets, increasing the value of products, reducing production costs and last but not least improving the efficiency of the training activities and the opportunity to share knowledge and experience between all the actors of the fishery chain.
- ❖ **Modernizing the fleet:** This can be achieved by adopting new measures such as providing financial support for the renewal of the fleet and promoting the adoption of innovative technologies. This should aim to maintain the balance of the fishing capacity, the sustainability of the resources and the monitoring of the fishing effort in order to guarantee the success of the fishing activities.
- ❖ **Improving access to markets:** This can be achieved through measures such as supporting the creation of producer organizations, promoting the development of short supply chains, and strengthening the trading power of small-scale fishermen.
- ❖ **Reducing competition from other fishing activities:** This can be achieved by adopting measures such as implementing effective fisheries management measures and promoting the consumption of sustainable fish products.
- ❖ **Diversification:** This can be achieved by encouraging fishermen to diversify their activities, such as by fishing for different species of fish or by engaging in other marine-related activities.

AQUACULTURE IN CAMPANIA

KEY FEATURES

- ❖ **Predominance of shellfish farming:** Aquaculture in Campania is characterized by the prevalence of shellfish farming, particularly mussel farming.
- ❖ **Limited fish farming:** There is limited percentage of fish farming, both at sea and in freshwater.
- ❖ **Absence of hatcheries and organic farms:** Currently, there are no hatcheries or organic certified farms in the region.
- ❖ **Prevalence of family-run businesses:** As in the rest of Europe, many aquaculture businesses in Campania are family-run.
- ❖ **Microenterprises dominate production:** 75% of fish production and 80% of shellfish production in the EU comes from microenterprises (<5 employees).



MARINE AQUACULTURE MUSSEL FARMING



- ❖ **Key economic resource** for many local producers and operators, as well as for numerous businesses along the supply chain (purification, transport, catering, markets and distribution channels, environmental service providers, etc.).
- ❖ **Total area of just under 1,000 hectares**, while the total estimated annual production of Mediterranean mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) exceeds 6,000 tonnes, with a gross value of marketable production (PLV) of around 5 million euros.
- ❖ **Cooperatives** with a mono-species production activity using long-line “monoventia” systems. The farms are located at sea, mainly along the coastline, but there are also farms distributed far from the coastline and close to the open sea areas (offshore farms) and in lagoon environments.
- ❖ **Caserta coast, Gulf of Naples**, specifically along the coastal area from Pozzuoli to the eastern area of Naples and **Castellammare di Stabia**. The Phlegraean area and the Torre del Greco-Stabia coast are the most productive areas with the highest mussel farming potential. In particular, the Phlegraean area accounts for about 80% of the companies, while the remaining 20% are located along the Domitian and Vesuvian coast.

FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

THE MEDITERRANEAN TROUT PROJECT

- ❖ **Rainbow trout** (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum 1792) and **Sea trout** (*Salmo trutta*, Linnaeus 1758) farms.
- ❖ The farms are located in **Benevento, Caserta, and Salerno** farming areas and these are characterized by tanks of no more than 1,000 m³ and with modest production capacities (4-6 tonnes per year).
- ❖ Currently, the existing farms in Campania are used for "**stabulation**" without on-site production (neither reproduction nor growth).
- ❖ The farmed product is mainly aimed at **sport fishing lakes** for competitive or recreational activities and, to a lesser extent, at the retail and catering sectors, covering almost entirely the regional market and only a small part of the national market.

FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

THE MEDITERRANEAN TROUT PROJECT



Starting from 2022, the Campania Region has funded an experimental project for the recovery and subsequent production of the Mediterranean trout strain (*Salmo ghigii*, Pomini 1940) originating from the Sele basin, at the **Isca di Ceraso (SA) regional fish farm**.

The Isca di Ceraso (SA) regional fish farm is currently the only one in Campania that carries out reproduction thanks to a stock of Mediterranean trout broodstock, genetically selected and kept in special tanks. The breeding cycle ends with the weaning phase of the trout fry, which at the age of about 3 months are released into the rivers of Campania which are considered the best suitable environments for their growing.

SUSTAINABILITY AND VALUE OF AQUACULTURE

Sustainable aquaculture offers a significant contribution to the implementation of the **European Green Deal** and the **Farm to Fork Strategy** by facilitating the transition towards controlled, safe and low environmental impact food systems.

Natural ecosystems provide humans with a series of benefits identified with the generic term "**ecosystem goods and services**". These services are the result of ecological, social, cultural processes and their co-evolution and interaction.

Due to its enormous environmental, economic and social potential, sustainable aquaculture can offer public goods and benefits in terms of:

- ❖ **nutritious and healthy food products with a limited environmental footprint;**
- ❖ **protection of ecosystems and safeguarding of biodiversity;**
- ❖ **pollution reduction and contribution to the fight against climate change;**
- ❖ **economic development and employment opportunities for coastal and rural communities.**

SUSTAINABILITY AND VALUE OF AQUACULTURE

Extensive and semi-intensive aquaculture can be a sustainable and environmentally friendly way to produce food. By supporting these forms of aquaculture, we can help to protect the environment and ensure a healthy and sustainable future for our planet.

Aquaculture, with about 200 million tons of CO2 equivalents produced per year, is one of the livestock productions with the lowest carbon footprint, at only 5% of the emissions of the entire agri-food sector, thanks to some of the most favorable feed conversion rates and the lowest impact on land use.

- ❖ **Filtration of water:** Bivalves such as mussels, oysters and clams filter large volumes of water, removing suspended particles and nutrients. This can help to improve water quality and clarity.
- ❖ **Creation of habitat:** Aquaculture farms can provide habitat for a variety of marine life, including fish, invertebrates and plants. This can help to increase biodiversity and improve the overall health of the ecosystem.
- ❖ **Nutrient cycling:** Aquaculture farms can help to recycle nutrients within the ecosystem. This can help to prevent nutrient pollution and promote a more balanced ecosystem.
- ❖ **Erosion control:** Aquaculture farms can help to stabilize shorelines and prevent erosion. This can help to protect coastal ecosystems and property.
- ❖ **Carbon sequestration:** Aquaculture farms can help to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This can help to mitigate climate change.

SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUE OF AQUACULTURE

Mussel farming and extensive and semi-intensive aquaculture have a common socio-economic component based on micro and small family-based businesses, strongly rooted in local identities.

In Campania, mussel farming is an integral part of the historical-cultural heritage and social fabric of some typically suited areas. Suffice it to say that mussel farming in the Bacoli area is a practice well rooted in coastal populations. The first farms, in the waters of Lake Fusaro, date back to the 8th century BC. The techniques used have remained unchanged over time, maintaining their historical roots in the territory.



AQUACULTURE IN CAMPANIA

WEAKNESSES

- ❖ **Social acceptability**
- ❖ **Limited areas of production**
- ❖ **Lack of integration of the chain and planning**
- ❖ **Lack of experience**



AQUACULTURE IN CAMPANIA

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

- ❖ Innovation and research
- ❖ Sustainability
- ❖ Best practices
- ❖ Market development



FEAMP 2014-2020

WHERE WE ARE



During the 2014-2020 FEAMP programming period, Campania implemented numerous projects, both under the direction and ownership of the region, aimed at the development and improvement of the Campania fishing sector.

Among the projects financed by the Campania Region, I have chosen to talk briefly about two projects in particular:

- ❖ **The FIRM project "A fishing net for the marine waste chain"** financed under the measures:
 - 1.26: "Innovation"
 - 1.40: "Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and compensation schemes in the context of sustainable fishing activities"
 - 5.68: "Measures to promote marketing"
- ❖ **The call for proposals financed under measures:**
 - 1.43 "Ports, landing places, auction halls and fishing shelters"
 - 5.68 "Measures to promote marketing"

FEAMP 2014-2020 FIRM PROJECT



FEAMP 2014-2020 CALL FOR PROPOSAL 1.43- 5.68



FEAMPA 2021-2027: WHERE WE ARE GOING

Blue transition

Digital transition

Resilience

GOALS OF THE CAMPANIA REGION

- Pilot projects aimed to make the fishing and aquaculture sector more green
- Correct management of fish stocks
- Organizing the freshwater fish products chain
- Regional Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture (OPAC)
- Research initiatives which involve the endorsement and active participation of the sector operators



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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

