Colombia's National Bioeconomy Strategy



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- 2. National Bioeconomy Strategy of Colombia
- 3. Bioeconomy Cases and Enterprises
- 4. Challenges



1. Latin America's bioeconomy context



1. Colombia's context





50.3 million people - 4th LAC



GDP: US\$ 333.57 billion - 4th LAC (WB 2019)



Competitiveness: No. 57/141 – 4th in LAC (GCI, 2019)



Innovation: No. $68/113 - 5^{th}$ in LAC (GII, 2020)

-6,8% Economic growth 2020 (DANE, 2021)

42,5% Poverty 2020 (DANE, 2021)

51,3 Gini (World Bank 2019)

1. Colombia's context





1st Birds and Orchids

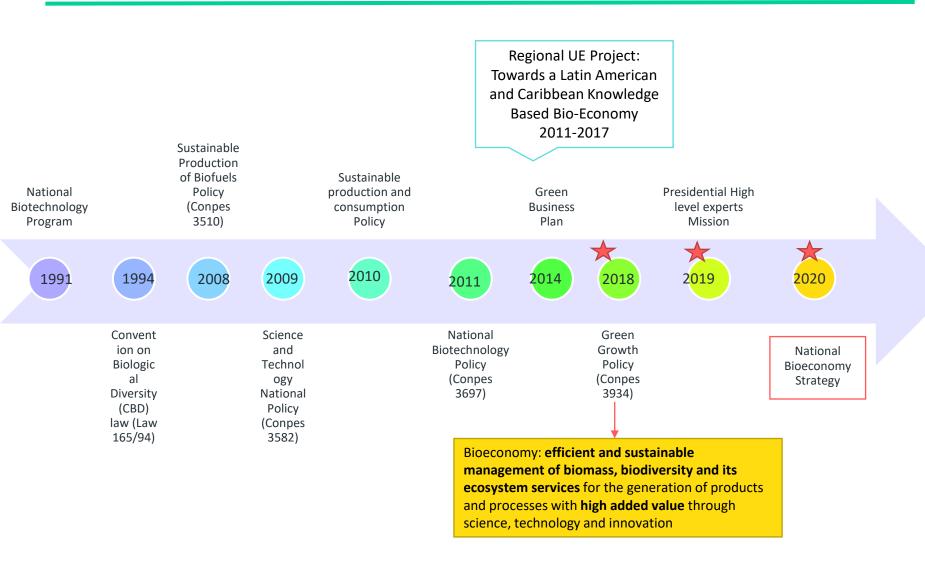


2nd plants, amphibians, butterflies, fish (fw)



3rd palms, reptiles

Colombia's bioeconomy background





Main Objective

Colombia's National Bioeconomy Strategy: Objectives



To promote the socioeconomic development of the country, from and for the regions, through the efficient and sustainable management of biomass, biodiversity and its ecosystem services for the generation of products and processes with high added value through science, technology and innovation

Promote the generation and sophistication of high value-added products and processes

Increase domestic market demand, promote consumption, facilitate access to international markets

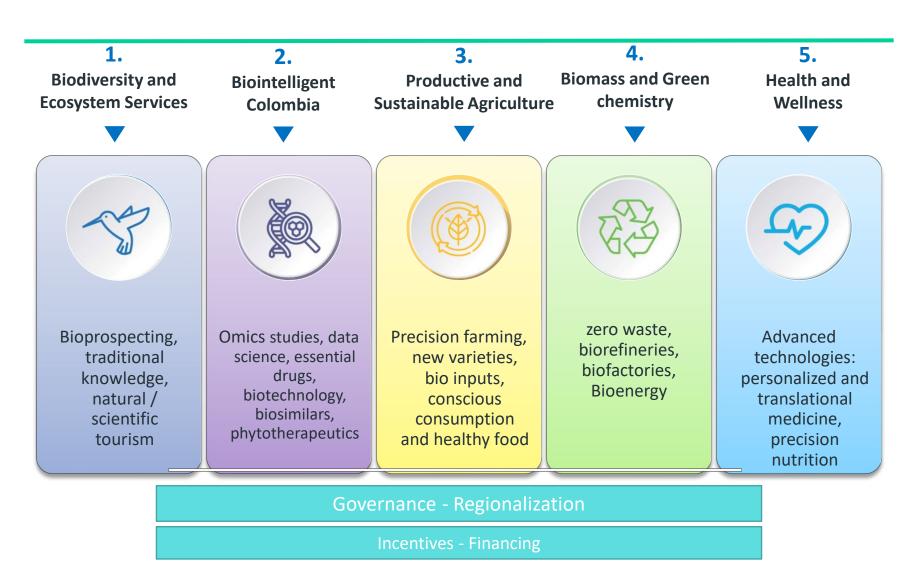
Encourage investments, public-private partnerships, incentives.

Strengthen regulatory frameworks and policies that promote the connection between business, academia, state and society

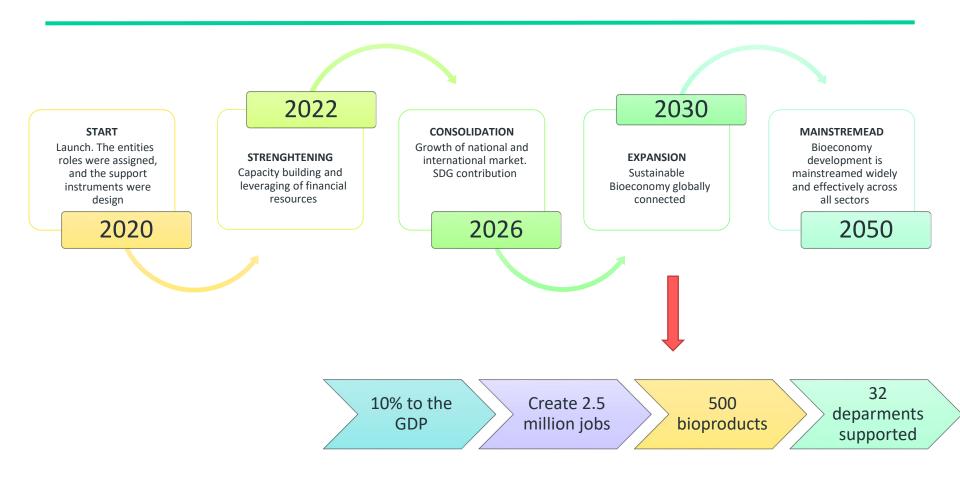
Reinforce capacities in STI, support infrastructure and governance at the national and regional levels

Contribute to the decarbonization of the economy and reduce impacts on biodiversity

Colombia's National Bioeconomy Strategy: Strategic Areas and Challenges

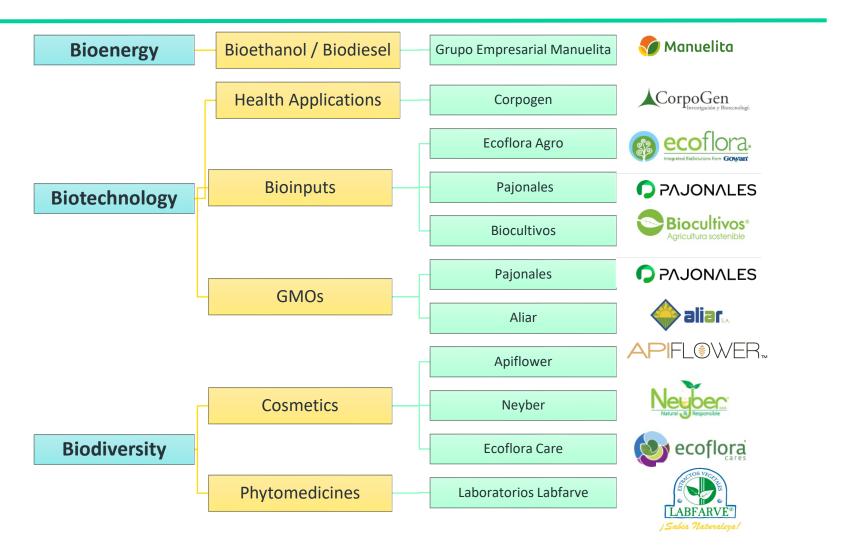


Timeline and goals





Colombian Bioeconomy Cases



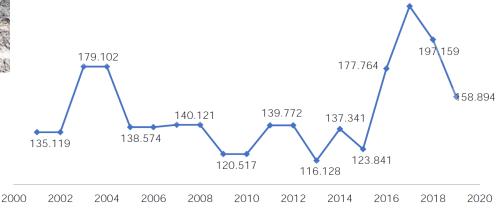


4. Challenges

Challenges: Stop deforestation and biodiversity loss

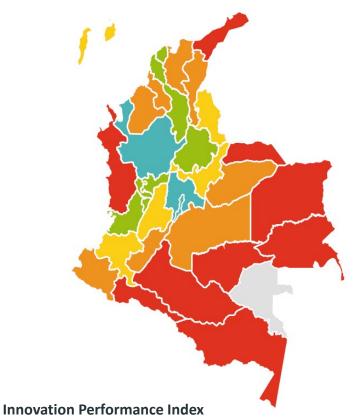


Deforestation – Hectares per year



219.552

Challenges: Differential approach within its regions



 The lowest innovative regions in Colombia are also the most biodiverse.

- Differentiated policies and instruments are needed to generate basic infrastructure
- Regionalization process has to adapt the National Bioeconomy Strategy

High Medium – High Medium Medium – Low Low



