



Green Deal Country Fiche

Colombia

Population in 2019
50,34 million habitants

Projected population in 2050
55,96 million habitants

Surface
1.141,7 thousands km²

Population density (2019)
44 habitants per km²

GDP per capita
6.428,68 US\$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 \$/day
4,20 % in 2018

Human Development Index
0,77 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

Main Protected Areas

Land Cover Classes

Cropland rainfed

Cropland irrigated

Mosaic crops/nat.veg

Tropical dense forest

Deciduous forest

Coniferous forest

Mixed forest

Shrubland

Grassland

Sparse vegetation

Swamp forest

Mangrove

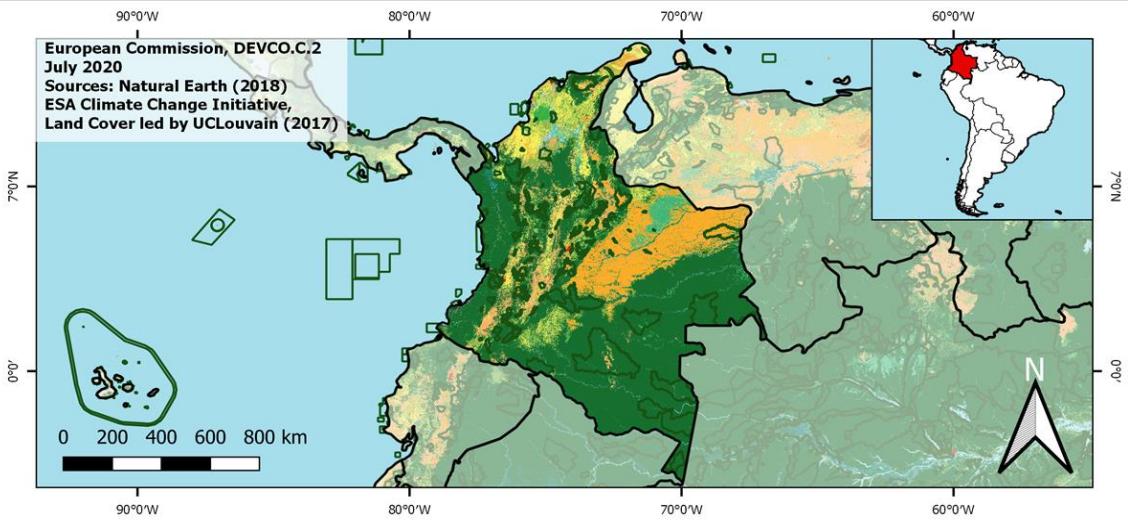
Swamps

Urban areas

Bare areas

Water bodies

Permanent snow and ice



Share of global emissions (2018)
0,266%

NDC: Mitigation Summary

(NDC from 2020)

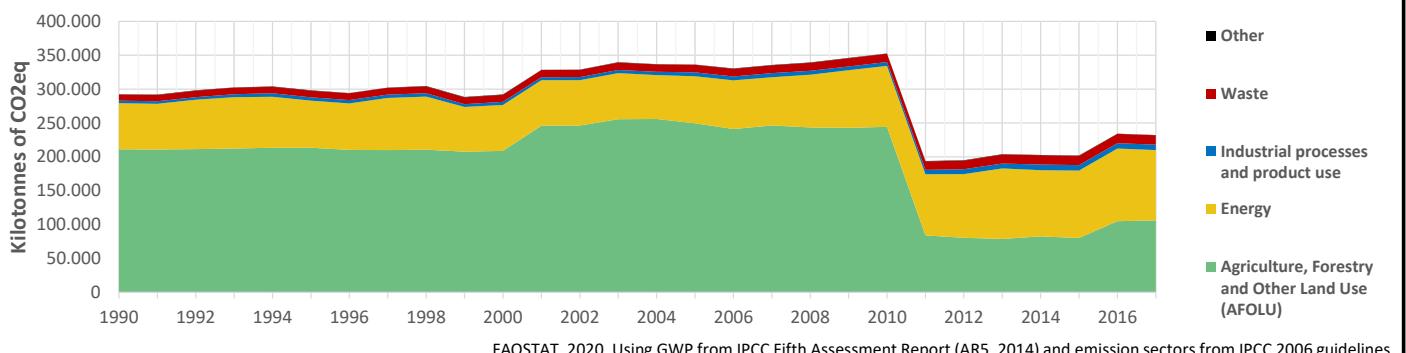
Colombia commits to emit a maximum of 169.44 Mt CO2eq in 2030 (i.e. a 51% reduction compared to BAU), with a GHG emissions maximum (peak) between 2027 and 2030 towards carbon neutrality in mid-century (conditional and unconditional).

INTPA "NDC Group"

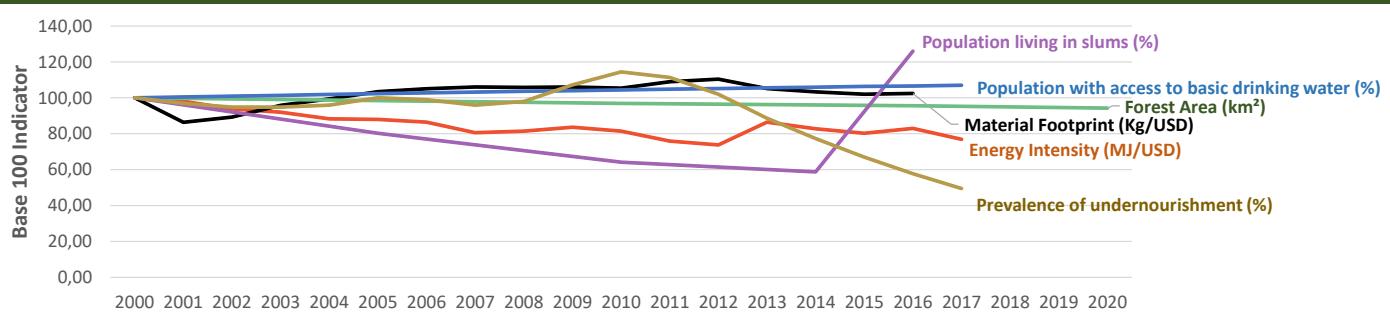
Group 2 - Suggested EU focus on both Mitigation and Adaptation

Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,91 gha/cap	Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	17%	Low recycling and composting rate (overall EU-27 value = 45%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m ³ of water extracted, 2017)	19,17 \$/m ³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	1,27 kg/\$	Larger footprint than EU average (0,97), but within range of EU MS
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	C2	No SCP policy instrument or coordination mechanism reported
	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	-45% / +52%	Absolute decoupling: emissions have decreased in absolute terms
Biodiversity & Forests	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	14,90%	Further progress is needed to meet CBD Target of 17% by 2020
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	10,99%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	65,88%	Very significant share of population - Landscape approach is key
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	-1,65 %	SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020)
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	44,69%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
Green and Smart Cities	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	31900 FTE	Low share of total employment (<0,5% of total labor force in 2015)
	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	28,10%	Further efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030)
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	59,30%	Medium satisfaction (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	6%	Some efforts are still needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	28,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
Sustainable Energy	Urban air pollution (µg/m ³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	17,17 µg/m ³	Within EU 2020 target (18µg/m ³), above WHO guideline (10µg/m ³)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1, 2018)	0,65	Moderate alignment with the Sendai Framework (0,5 to < 0,75)
	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	99,94%	Some efforts still needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	28,50%	Higher share of renewables than the EU 2020 target of 20%
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	68,24%	High share of renewable electricity
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	92,60%	Some efforts still needed towards universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	0,20%	Within the range of subsidy shares from EU-27 MS
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	2,49 MJ/\$	Energy Intensity within range of EU-MS, below the EU-27 average
	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1\$90 a day, 2018)	8,90%	Further efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	NA	No Data
Water & Oceans	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2016)	12,70%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	659,45 kg/ha	Among top 25% of countries with most intensive fertilizer use
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	8,14%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	45,67%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	97,30%	Some progress still needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	89,60%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m ³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	44882 m ³ /cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m ³ /capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	0,86%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	13,27%	Aichi Target 11 of the CBD has been met for marine ecosystems
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	11,82%	SDG Target 14.4 of 0% by 2020 not met, progress still needed

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)



Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)



Climate Adaptation Needs

