Bioeconomy in Germany's Rhenish Mining Area at a glance

Policy Brief | Germany <u>CoP</u>

This policy brief outlines the key outcomes and recommendations from the Germany CoP's (Community of Practice) Regional Policy Workshop, held under the BioGov.net project, focusing on strategies to enhance bioeconomy skills development.



Introduction

The German policy workshop for BioGov.net took place on May 23rd, 2024 with participants from research and higher educational organizations, a vocational education organization, a small business, a regional employment office, an art creator and an organization working with marginalized/disadvantaged / minority groups as well as a representative of wider society.

range of participants. During the meeting collated input from preceding co-creative workshops and events was provided, assessed and complemented. As such the policy workshop focused on the:

The meeting was held online in order to reach a wider

- Assessment of requirements for stronger bioeconomy skill integration in education
- Review of the current governance system with regard to development of bioeconomic competencies • Review of required governance changes to support the development of bioeconomic competencies
- within the region · Discussion of barriers that may hinder the development of competencies in the field of bioeconomy
- · Collation of concrete measures to strengthen the development of these competencies



Bioeconomy in Germany's Rhenish Mining Area at a glance.... Focus Areas

The focus of BioGov.net in Germany was on the Rhenish Mining Area roughly described as located in North-Rhine Westphalia between Aachen, Cologne, Dusseldorf and the Dutch border. This region is undergoing a massive structural change in which the bioeconomy can play a serious role. On the background of Germany's national bioeconomy strategy (2020) and a North Rhine-Westphalian bioeconomy council and a regional State Strategy from 2023 the need for an integration of bioeconomy topics in educational strategies and policies was identified.

Bioeconomy Strategy Uptake

Barriers and Obstacles to

01. • Institutional challenges.

02.

Insufficient interaction between education.

03.

research, innovation and producers.

• A lack of cooperation between the individual

sectors of the bioeconomy and Insufficient target group-specific communication.

04. • Missing adequate educational programmes.

01. Strengthening of start-up businesses

Opportunities and Motivations after the Bioeconomy Strategy

in the field of bioeconomy.

Uptake

02.

• Using Online tools for further information and raising public awareness.

03.

· Making use of best-practice examples.

04.

optimism and cooperation Defining a road map.

Definition of clear goals, creating a spirit of

01.

Main takeaways

It needs a stronger focus on local/regional

Policy

theme-driven platforms, direct and regular contact with key stakeholders and the integration of bioeconomy aspects into pilot projects with

cross-regional / international support. 02. A uniform certification framework for sustainable organic products and regional marketing clusters to raise public awareness are highly recommended.

approaches, e.g. through the creation of regional,

03. A better exchange between the chamber of

and educational institutions should be enabled. 04.

commerce, entrepreneur and business associations

Communication should include up-to-date information and support networking events as part of the regional business development, e.g. through 'opportunity fairs', competitions, or prizes.

05. Besides long-term oriented rethinking of bioeconomy and related educational strategies,

it needs open-source tools about existing regulations, framework agreements and

To address lacking public awareness, the

strategies which define clear goals.

06.

educational sovereignty of the states and the resulting difficulty in integrating educational programmes into existing educational structures and programmes need to be overcome. *07.*

To strengthen the integration of bioeconomy skills into the education system it needs access to European funding opportunities, the set-up of a European educational network and the provision of best practice examples at national/international level.

01.

educational levels.

Education



02.

Education for a better understanding of the circular economy and carbon footprint is needed.

03. The empowerment and education of teachers to realize the interdisciplinarity nature of

bioeconomy should be considered. *04.*

On-the-job training should be increased.

It is urgent to include bioeconomic content in school curricula at all levels and to create teaching resources for schools.

05.

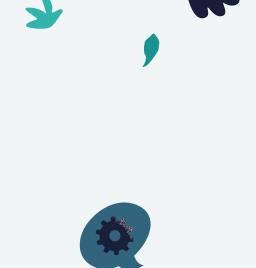
06.

and better connections between business development and education programmes are requested.

Better communication and campaigning

07. Communication measures, using social media and collaborative projects should become part

of job orientation initiatives.



Lessons Learned

- Making bioeconomy topics more tangible for different audiences at different levels of education is promising, but when focusing on specific bioeconomy topics the development of
- tailored formats for teaching and communication is needed.

 It was stated that the regional bioeconomy activities are highly competitive and as such bear the risk of hindering effective networking and

strategic thinking and development.



For more detailed information, visit the Germany regions page and Biogov.net website.





Consortium

Funded by the European Union













BioGov.net