Divergence Map — Where CTH Extensions Go Beyond Sources

Purpose

This page documents every area where the Cleantech Taxonomy diverges from or extends beyond its four upstream sources. Divergence is explicitly labelled — no CTH extension is presented as sourced from CPI, EU Taxonomy, IEA, or CBI.

Gap Categories

1. Adaptation Technologies (CT-EX-001 to CT-EX-004)

Why upstream sources miss this: CPI tracks adaptation finance flows but does not classify adaptation technologies. EU Taxonomy has an adaptation objective but focuses on infrastructure resilience, not crop-level adaptation. IEA is energy-only. CBI has a Resilience Taxonomy but it covers physical asset resilience, not agricultural adaptation.

What CTH adds: Four nodes covering the practical adaptation technologies that LATAM smallholders need — drought-resistant crop varieties, nature-based flood resilience, shade-grown heat adaptation systems, and early warning systems for climate events.

LATAM relevance: Critical. Climate adaptation in tropical agriculture is the most immediate need for Colombia's 500,000+ coffee farming families.

2. Nature-Based Solutions & Bioeconomy (CT-EX-005 to CT-EX-009)

Why upstream sources miss this: CPI covers "AFOLU" broadly. EU Taxonomy includes forestry activities. But none of the 4 sources classify community-managed NbS, PES platforms, non-timber forest product value chains, or silvopastoral systems as distinct technology/activity categories.

What CTH adds: Five nodes that represent core LATAM climate strategies — community reforestation, mangrove/blue carbon, silvopastoral systems (a flagship Colombia GF Taxonomy activity), NTFP bioeconomy, and PES platforms (pioneered by Costa Rica).

LATAM relevance: These are not marginal activities — silvopastoral systems alone are a USD 100M+ annual investment category in Colombia via Fedegán and the Green Finance Taxonomy.

3. Small-Scale & Informal Economy Cleantech (CT-EX-010 to CT-EX-013)

Why upstream sources miss this: All 4 upstream sources are designed for institutional/commercial scale. CPI tracks flows above USD 1M. EU Taxonomy targets reporting entities. IEA classifies industrial technologies. CBI certifies bonds. None of them classify the sub-1kW, sub-USD-500 clean energy solutions that serve LATAM's informal economy.

What CTH adds: Four nodes for pico-solar, community biodigesters, artisanal cleantech (solar drying, clean cookstoves), and productive energy use for microenterprises.

LATAM relevance: The majority of LATAM climate impact occurs at the smallholder and informal economy level. Excluding these technologies from a taxonomy means excluding the people who need climate solutions most.

4. AI-for-Climate & MRV Enabling Technologies (CT-EX-014 to CT-EX-017)

Why upstream sources miss this: CPI tracks digital finance. EU Taxonomy has ICT activities. But satellite deforestation monitoring, AI-powered MRV, supply chain traceability platforms, and precision agriculture data platforms are not classified as distinct categories by any of the 4 sources — they sit in the gap between ICT and compliance infrastructure.

What CTH adds: Four nodes covering the technology stack that makes EUDR compliance operational and enables carbon MRV for LATAM supply chains.

5. EUDR Supply Chain Services (CT-EX-018 to CT-EX-021)

Why upstream sources miss this: The EUDR (Regulation (EU) 2023/1115) is a market access regulation, not a sustainability taxonomy. None of the 4 upstream sources classify the service layer that makes EUDR compliance work — certification services, due diligence platforms, smallholder technical assistance, and operator documentation services.

What CTH adds: Four nodes covering the EUDR compliance service ecosystem. These are the nodes most directly relevant to CTH's commercial products (Data Boathouse).

Summary

Gap Category	Nodes	Covered by CPI?	EU Tax?	IEA?	CBI?
Adaptation Technologies	4	No	Partial	No	Partial
NbS & Bioeconomy	5	Partial	Partial	No	Partial

Informal Economy	4	No	No	No	No
AI/MRV Enabling Tech	4	No	No	No	No
EUDR Supply Chain	4	No	No	No	No
Total	**21**	8 nodes have zero upstream coverage; 13 have partial coverage from 1-2 sources			

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