Biodiversity

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

- Ecosystem Conservation & Restoration
- Sustainable Land Management

Ecosystem Conservation & Restoration

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	eu_taxonomy
source_version	EU Taxonomy 2026 revision
source_id	EU-BIO-001
eu_objective	biodiversity
sector	Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration
mitigation	N
adaptation	N
last_checked	2026-05-26

EU Taxonomy Definition

Ecosystem conservation and restoration activities under the EU Taxonomy cover interventions that substantially contribute to protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services. This includes conservation management of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites, ecological restoration of degraded terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, invasive alien species management, rewilding and natural regeneration programs, biodiversity monitoring and data systems, and conservation finance mechanisms. The 2026 revision aligns criteria with the EU Nature Restoration Law (adopted 2024) and strengthens requirements for measurable biodiversity outcomes using standardized indicators.

Technical Screening Criteria Summary

Conservation management must demonstrate maintenance or improvement of conservation status for target species and habitats using standardized assessment methodologies (Habitats Directive Article 17 reporting framework). Ecological restoration must follow the EU Nature Restoration Law targets — restoration of at least 20% of degraded land and sea areas by 2030 — and demonstrate measurable improvement in ecosystem condition using biodiversity indicators (species abundance, habitat connectivity, ecosystem function). Invasive species management must use evidence-based control methods and demonstrate population reduction or containment. Rewilding must follow science-based protocols and monitor keystone species recovery. All activities require biodiversity baselines and monitoring plans with minimum 5-year reporting cycles.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Biodiversity activities must not harm mitigation (restoration activities must not release stored carbon; peatland restoration must demonstrate net carbon benefit), adaptation (ecosystem resilience must be enhanced, not reduced), water (restoration must improve water quality and hydrological function), circular economy (materials used in restoration must be sustainably sourced), and pollution (no use of persistent pesticides or chemicals in ecosystem management; restoration must not mobilize legacy pollutants).

LATAM Relevance

LATAM holds approximately 40% of global biodiversity and faces severe deforestation and habitat loss pressures. The EU Nature Restoration Law and Biodiversity Strategy directly influence European investment criteria for LATAM conservation projects. Colombia — as a megadiverse country with 10% of global species — is a priority target for EU-aligned biodiversity finance. The EUDR creates regulatory linkages between EU market access and LATAM ecosystem conservation, particularly for forest and agricultural commodity supply chains.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC covers biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration as a core environmental objective. Alignment is strong conceptually — Colombia's framework reflects the country's megadiverse status and prioritizes Amazonian, Andean, and Pacific ecosystem conservation. Methodological differences exist: Colombia uses SINAP (national protected areas system) and MADS biodiversity indicators rather than Natura 2000 frameworks, but the TVC's ambition level matches or exceeds EU requirements given Colombia's biodiversity richness.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector AF (AFOLU) — nodes AF-CON (conservation), AF-RES (restoration), AF-BIO (biodiversity monitoring). Cross-references with WW (Water) for freshwater ecosystem restoration and XS (Cross-Sectoral) for nature-based solutions that serve multiple objectives.

Sustainable Land Management

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	eu_taxonomy
source_version	EU Taxonomy 2026 revision
source_id	EU-BIO-002
eu_objective	biodiversity
sector	Sustainable Land Management
mitigation	N
adaptation	N
last_checked	2026-05-26

EU Taxonomy Definition

Sustainable land management under the EU Taxonomy covers land use practices that substantially contribute to biodiversity protection by maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services, soil health, and landscape connectivity. This includes sustainable soil management, agroecological farming practices, landscape feature restoration and maintenance (hedgerows, buffer strips, wetlands), sustainable urban land planning that incorporates green infrastructure, and land remediation of contaminated or degraded industrial sites. The 2026 revision introduces soil health indicators aligned with the proposed EU Soil Monitoring Law and strengthens landscape connectivity requirements.

Technical Screening Criteria Summary

Sustainable soil management must demonstrate maintenance or improvement of soil organic carbon, soil biodiversity indicators, and absence of soil degradation (erosion, compaction, salinization) through certified management plans. Agroecological practices must meet minimum criteria for crop diversity, reduction of synthetic inputs, and integration of landscape features covering at least 10% of farm area. Landscape restoration must increase ecological connectivity using evidence-based corridor design. Urban green infrastructure must demonstrate measurable biodiversity enhancement through species surveys and habitat quality assessment. Land remediation must achieve contamination levels that permit ecological function restoration, not just regulatory compliance minimums. All activities must include monitoring with standardized soil and biodiversity indicators reported at minimum 3-year intervals.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Land management activities must not harm mitigation (practices must maintain or increase soil carbon stocks), adaptation (land management must enhance landscape resilience to climate hazards), water (agricultural practices must not pollute water bodies; nutrient management plans required), circular economy (organic waste returned to soil must meet quality standards), and pollution (remediation must not spread contaminants; no use of persistent organic pollutants in land management).

LATAM Relevance

Land degradation affects 14% of Latin America's territory, driven by unsustainable agriculture, mining, and urbanization. The EU Soil Strategy and proposed Soil Monitoring Law create frameworks that increasingly influence European investment criteria for LATAM land-use projects. Colombia's land reform process (Reforma Rural Integral from the 2016 Peace Agreement) and PDET territorial development programs create unique opportunities for taxonomy-aligned sustainable land management at scale in previously conflict-affected areas.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC addresses sustainable land management under both its biodiversity and soil management objectives. Alignment is moderate — Colombia's framework covers soil conservation and agroecological practices but without the EU's specific soil health indicators or landscape connectivity metrics. Colombia's strength lies in its integration of land management with peace-building and rural development objectives, a dimension absent from the EU framework but central to Origo's LATAM contextualization.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector AF (AFOLU) — nodes AF-SOI (soil management), AF-AGE (agroecology), AF-LAN (landscape management). Cross-references with BU (Buildings) for urban green infrastructure, WA (Waste) for organic waste-to-soil pathways, and XS (Cross-Sectoral) for land-use planning frameworks.