Climate Adaptation

Substantial contribution to climate adaptation objective

- Cross-sectoral Adaptation Criteria
- Infrastructure Resilience
- Agriculture & Food System Adaptation

Cross-sectoral Adaptation Criteria

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	eu_taxonomy
source_version	EU Taxonomy 2026 revision
source_id	EU-ADP-001
eu_objective	climate_adaptation
sector	Cross-sectoral
mitigation	N
adaptation	Y
last_checked	2026-05-26

EU Taxonomy Definition

The EU Taxonomy defines climate adaptation as activities that either substantially reduce the risk of adverse climate impacts on the activity itself (adapted activities) or provide solutions that substantially reduce climate risk for other activities, people, nature, or assets (enabling activities). Cross-sectoral adaptation criteria apply across all economic sectors and define the methodology for climate vulnerability and risk assessment that any adaptation-aligned activity must follow. The 2026 revision harmonizes the adaptation framework with the European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA) published by the European Environment Agency.

Technical Screening Criteria Summary

All adaptation activities must perform a robust climate vulnerability and risk assessment following Appendix A of the Climate Delegated Act. This requires identification of physical climate risks (acute: floods, storms, wildfires; chronic: heat stress, sea level rise, water scarcity) using climate projections for 10-30 year horizons under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Activities must implement adaptation solutions that materially reduce identified risks without increasing risk to other people, nature, or assets. Adaptation solutions must be monitored through measurable indicators. The 2026 revision introduces standardized climate risk screening tools and requires alignment with national adaptation strategies where available.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Adaptation activities must not significantly harm mitigation (no lock-in of high-carbon infrastructure), water (adaptation solutions must not compromise water quality or availability), circular economy (infrastructure materials must meet recyclability requirements), pollution (adaptation infrastructure must not increase pollutant releases), and biodiversity (nature-based adaptation solutions must enhance rather than degrade ecosystem services).

LATAM Relevance

Climate adaptation is critical for LATAM given the region's high vulnerability to climate impacts — including glacial retreat in the Andes, Caribbean hurricane intensification, and Amazon drought cycles. European climate finance flowing to LATAM adaptation projects increasingly requires EU Taxonomy-aligned risk assessment methodologies. The EUCRA framework provides a benchmark that LATAM countries can adapt to tropical and equatorial climate risk contexts.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC includes climate adaptation as a core objective with its own activity criteria. Alignment is moderate — Colombia's framework uses IDEAM climate scenarios and national vulnerability assessments rather than the EU's RCP-based methodology. The TVC's adaptation criteria are less prescriptive on risk assessment methodology but cover similar hazard categories relevant to Colombian geography (flooding, landslides, drought).

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector XS (Cross-Sectoral) — node XS-ADP (adaptation framework). This node serves as a methodological reference for adaptation-tagged activities across all other Cleantech Taxonomy sectors. Cross-references with AF (AFOLU) for nature-based adaptation and WW (Water) for water-related climate resilience.

Infrastructure Resilience

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	eu_taxonomy
source_version	EU Taxonomy 2026 revision
source_id	EU-ADP-002
eu_objective	climate_adaptation
sector	Infrastructure
mitigation	N
adaptation	Y
last_checked	2026-05-26

EU Taxonomy Definition

Infrastructure resilience under the EU Taxonomy covers activities that make physical infrastructure — transport networks, energy grids, water systems, telecommunications, and built environment — substantially more resilient to current and projected climate hazards. This includes climate-proofing of existing infrastructure, design and construction of new climate-resilient infrastructure, and development of early warning systems and monitoring infrastructure. The 2026 revision introduces explicit criteria for critical infrastructure resilience aligned with the EU Critical Entities Resilience Directive.

Technical Screening Criteria Summary

Infrastructure resilience activities must demonstrate through engineering analysis that the adapted infrastructure can withstand projected climate hazards under RCP 8.5 scenarios for the infrastructure's expected lifetime (typically 30-80 years). Specific criteria vary by infrastructure type: energy grids must demonstrate resilience to extreme temperature events and storms, transport infrastructure must withstand projected flood levels with safety margins, and water infrastructure must maintain service under drought and flood scenarios. Climate-proofing retrofits must reduce vulnerability by a measurable and material amount. Early warning systems must cover identified hazards with demonstrated lead time sufficient for protective action.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Infrastructure resilience must not harm mitigation (resilience measures must not significantly increase lifecycle emissions), water (infrastructure upgrades must not alter hydrological patterns detrimentally), circular economy (materials used in resilience upgrades must meet recyclability and durability standards), pollution (construction activities must comply with emission and waste limits), and biodiversity (nature-based infrastructure solutions preferred; grey infrastructure must include habitat compensation where applicable).

LATAM Relevance

LATAM infrastructure faces acute climate vulnerability — coastal infrastructure from sea level rise, Andean roads from landslides and glacial lake outburst floods, urban systems from intensifying rainfall. European multilateral development banks (EIB, EBRD through co-financing) increasingly require taxonomy-aligned climate-proofing for infrastructure projects they finance in the region. Colombia's 4G and 5G road concession programs represent direct application areas for EU-aligned infrastructure resilience criteria.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC addresses infrastructure adaptation under its climate adaptation objective but without the EU's explicit critical infrastructure resilience framework. Colombia's national adaptation plan (PNACC) provides the domestic policy basis, with alignment to EU criteria being partial — the TVC lacks specific engineering resilience thresholds and RCP-based design standards that the EU framework mandates.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector XS (Cross-Sectoral) — node XS-INF (infrastructure resilience). Cross-references with TR (Transport) for transport infrastructure climate-proofing, ES (Energy) for grid resilience, WW (Water) for water infrastructure adaptation, and BU (Buildings) for structural resilience of built environment.

Agriculture & Food System Adaptation

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	eu_taxonomy
source_version	EU Taxonomy 2026 revision
source_id	EU-ADP-003
eu_objective	climate_adaptation
sector	Agriculture and Food Systems
mitigation	N
adaptation	Y
last_checked	2026-05-26

EU Taxonomy Definition

Agriculture and food system adaptation covers farming practices, agri-food supply chains, and food system infrastructure that substantially enhance resilience to climate change. This includes climate-resilient crop cultivation, adaptive livestock management, irrigation modernization, soil health improvement, agroforestry systems, post-harvest loss reduction through climate-adapted storage and logistics, and agricultural insurance and risk transfer mechanisms. The 2026 revision expands coverage to include precision agriculture technologies and climate-adaptive breeding programs, while strengthening links to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) conditionality framework.

Technical Screening Criteria Summary

Agricultural adaptation must demonstrate implementation of climate-resilient practices validated through agronomic assessment — including drought-tolerant crop varieties, diversified cropping systems, water-efficient irrigation (drip or precision), and soil organic carbon management. Livestock adaptation requires heat stress mitigation, feed security planning, and disease risk management under projected climate scenarios. Food system infrastructure must demonstrate reduced post-harvest losses through climate-adapted cold chains, storage, and logistics. All activities require farm-level or supply chain-level climate risk assessments aligned with the Appendix A methodology. The 2026 revision adds specific indicators for adaptive capacity measurement.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Agriculture adaptation must not harm mitigation (practices must not increase net GHG emissions; no conversion of high-carbon stock land), water (irrigation must not deplete water bodies beyond sustainable yield; nutrient management plans required), circular economy (agricultural waste must be managed sustainably), pollution (fertilizer and pesticide use must comply with Integrated Pest Management and Nitrates Directive), and biodiversity (no habitat conversion, maintenance of landscape features, and pollinator-friendly practices).

LATAM Relevance

Agriculture is the economic backbone of much of LATAM and faces severe climate adaptation challenges — shifting rainfall patterns threaten Colombian coffee zones, drought impacts Brazilian soy and Argentine crops, and tropical livestock face increasing heat stress. EU-sourced agricultural products from LATAM must increasingly demonstrate EUDR compliance and climate resilience, making taxonomy-aligned adaptation investments a market access enabler.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC covers climate-resilient agriculture as a priority area, with particular emphasis on Colombian commodity crops (coffee, cacao, rice) and smallholder adaptation. Alignment is moderate — the TVC uses Colombian agronomic baselines (UPRA, ICA frameworks) rather than EU CAP conditionality. However, both frameworks share emphasis on water efficiency, soil health, and diversification, creating strong conceptual alignment despite methodological differences.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector AF (AFOLU) — nodes AF-CRP (crop systems), AF-LIV (livestock), AF-AGF (agroforestry), AF-IRR (irrigation). Cross-references with WW (Water) for agricultural water management and XS (Cross-Sectoral) for adaptation methodology.