Agriculture & Food System Adaptation

Source Metadata

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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.

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