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.

Revisión #2
Creado 2026-05-27 03:37:21 UTC por Gideon Blaauw
Actualizado 2026-05-27 03:48:53 UTC por Gideon Blaauw