# Infrastructure Resilience

## Source Metadata

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## 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.

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