Sustainable Land Management

Source Metadata

Field	Value
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eu_objective	biodiversity
sector	Sustainable Land Management
mitigation	N
adaptation	N
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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.

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