CT-AF-012 — Organic & Regenerative Agriculture

origo_id	CT-AF-012
origo_label	Organic & Regenerative Agriculture
sector	AF
source	origo
cpi_aligned	CPI AFOLU — Sustainable agriculture (soil carbon and organic practices)
eu_taxonomy_aligned	N — organic agriculture not a standalone EU Taxonomy activity
cbi_eligible	Partial — eligible under CBI Agriculture criteria with soil carbon MRV
iea_aligned	N
eudr_coffee	partial
eudr_cacao	N
eudr_cattle	N
eudr_wood	N
eudr_rubber	N
col_gf_sector	Agropecuario
col_gf_activity	Agricultura organica y regenerativa
col_gf_aligned	Y
col_ndc2030_aligned	Y — NDC agropecuario sector: soil carbon and sustainable inputs
col_sisclima_relevant	Y
col_ley2169	Y — Art. 21 (sustainable agriculture incentives including organic transition)
latam_colombia	Y
cth_clp_coverage	Y — 2 CLP startups in organic certification and regenerative practices
cth_sustenttia_coverage	Y — Sustenttia ESG diagnostics cover regenerative agriculture indicators
cth_data_coverage	Y
schema_version	1.1
last_updated	2026-05-27

Description

Covers organic farming practices, regenerative soil management, and the transition from conventional to low-input agriculture that builds soil carbon and reduces agrochemical dependency. Organic and regenerative agriculture is a growing segment in LATAM, driven by premium export markets, climate-smart policy frameworks, and consumer demand for traceable, sustainable food production.

Colombia Context

Colombia's organic agriculture sector is growing rapidly, with certified organic area exceeding 100,000 hectares and strong export orientation toward EU and US markets. The TVC classifies organic and regenerative agriculture under agropecuario with criteria for reduced synthetic input use, measurable soil carbon improvement, and biodiversity conservation on-farm. Ley 2169 Art. 21 provides fiscal incentives for organic transition, and MinAgricultura's Programa de Agricultura Limpia supports certification costs for smallholders. The NDC 2030 includes soil carbon targets under the agropecuario sector, directly aligning with regenerative practices. Organic coffee represents a significant subset — partially EUDR-relevant since organic certification alone does not satisfy deforestation-free requirements but provides complementary evidence.

EUDR Relevance

Partial relevance through organic coffee exports. Organic certification provides complementary evidence of sustainable land management but does not replace EUDR Article 9 deforestation-free and geolocation requirements. Organic producers exporting coffee to the EU still need full EUDR due-diligence compliance.

CTH Data Coverage

Two CLP cohort startups operate in organic certification technology and regenerative practice advisory. Sustenttia's ESG diagnostics include regenerative agriculture indicators (soil health, input reduction, biodiversity on-farm), generating baseline data that maps directly to this taxonomy node.

Green Finance Alignment

Fully aligned with TVC agropecuario criteria for organic and regenerative agriculture. CBI Agriculture criteria apply when soil carbon MRV demonstrates measurable sequestration. CPI tracks under AFOLU sustainable agriculture (soil carbon). Premium pricing for organic exports provides a market-based finance mechanism complementing green bond and climate fund flows.


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