

The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.



# Nature Finance Tracking

## Existing Framework and Future Development

May 2026

**Duncan Lang**  
**Principal Environment Specialist**  
*Climate Change, Nature and Environment Division*  
*Asian Development Bank*

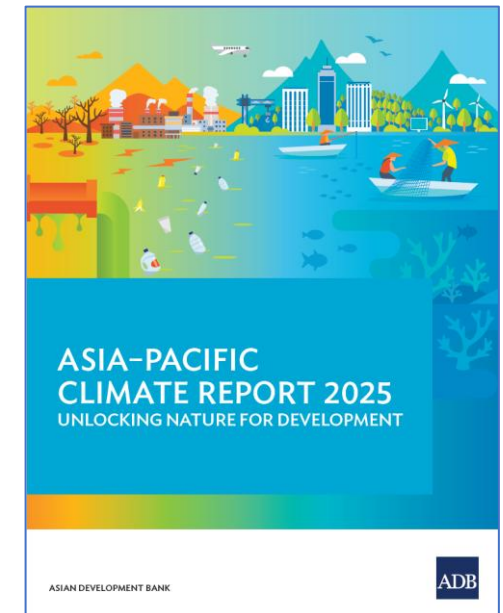


# The Biodiversity Crisis – Why we need to act.... and track Nature Finance

- **1 million species at risk of extinction, more than 85% of wetlands lost since 1900, by 2013, 90% of marine areas globally were considered overfished**
- WEF Global Risk Rankings **Climate and Biodiversity top** the Long-term risks.
- Annual funding gap estimated at **\$942 billion** in 2024.
- ADB's Asia Pacific Climate Report 2025: Unlocking Nature for Development estimates that **75% of region's GDP is dependent on nature**
- CBD **DMC Commitment** - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Targets 18, 19 on finance. **Tracking Nature \$\$ = Tracking Progress.**
- **ADB Environment Action Plan 2024-2030 commits to scale nature investment, and track and disclose nature finance**
- Key stakeholders want to see progress (**DMCs, Board, Civil Society**)
- Mechanism to track progress of **Nature Solutions Finance Hub, Nat Cap Fund.**

1. Extreme weather events
2. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3. Critical change to Earth systems

Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2025-2026.



# MDB Joint Nature Statement @Climate COP26

ADB

- **MDB Joint Statement on Nature, People and Planet** (Nov 2021) – [link](#)
  - Led by **UK Government** and supported by **CBD Secretariat**
  - Signed by: ADB, AfDB, AIIB, CDB, EBRD, EIB, IDB, IDB Invest, IsDB, WBG
- **Key Points of the Nature Statement** –
  - Commit to **further mainstream nature** into our **analysis, assessments, advice, investments, and operations by 2025**.
  - **Tackling the drivers of nature loss** by fostering and making **‘nature positive’ investments**
  - Fostering national and regional level **synergies** (policy coherence)
  - Valuing nature to **guide decision making**
  - **Reporting and disclosure**



# Operationalizing the Nature Statement



02.11.2021

## MDB JOINT NATURE STATEMENT

Joint Statement by the Multilateral Development Banks: Nature, People and Planet.

2024 - Viewpoint note: MDBs working as a System for Impact and Scale

- 1) Heads of MDBs included, as a deliverable for 2025, a review of the Common Principles and work on a supporting taxonomy and metrics guidance
- 2) subsequently included in in the G20 Roadmap towards better, bigger, and more effective MDBs

Road-testing and implementation of the Common Principles, Taxonomy and Metrics Guidance

Launch of MDB Nature Statement at UNFCCC COP26

2021

2023

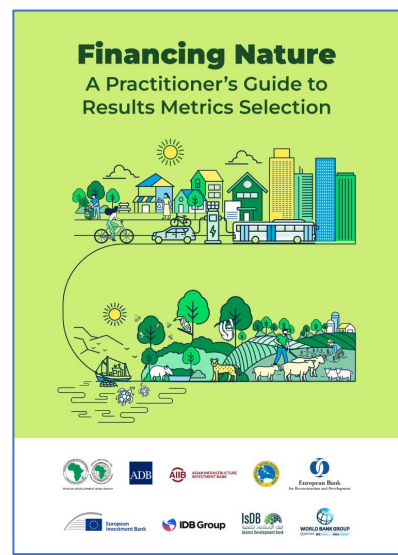
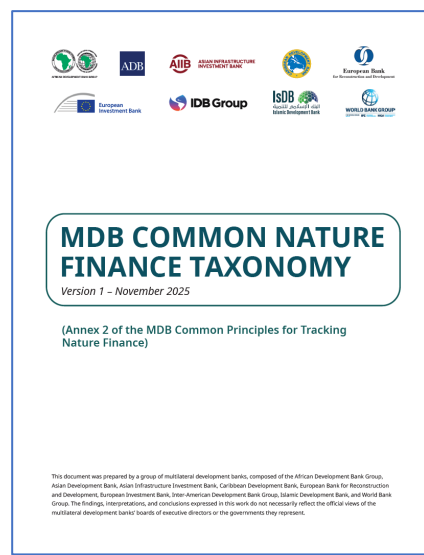
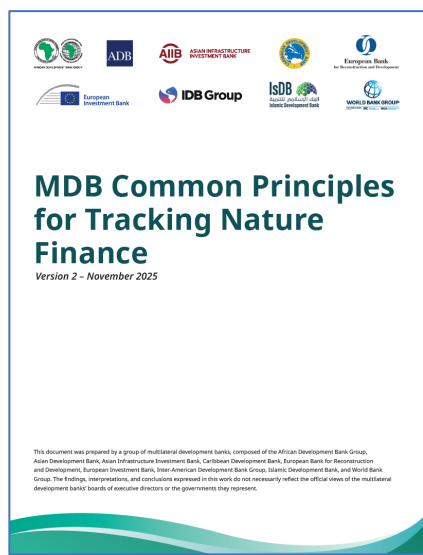
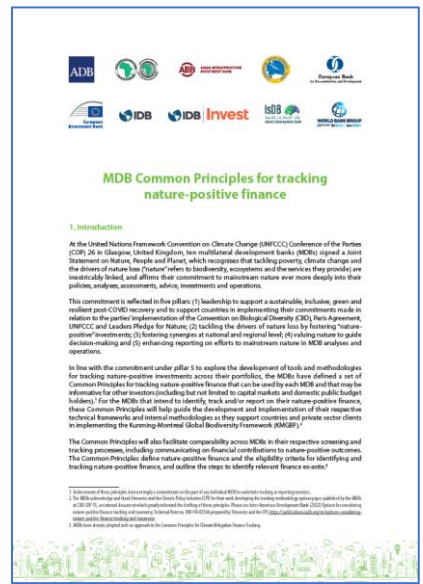
2024

2025

2026

UNFCCC COP28

UNFCCC COP30



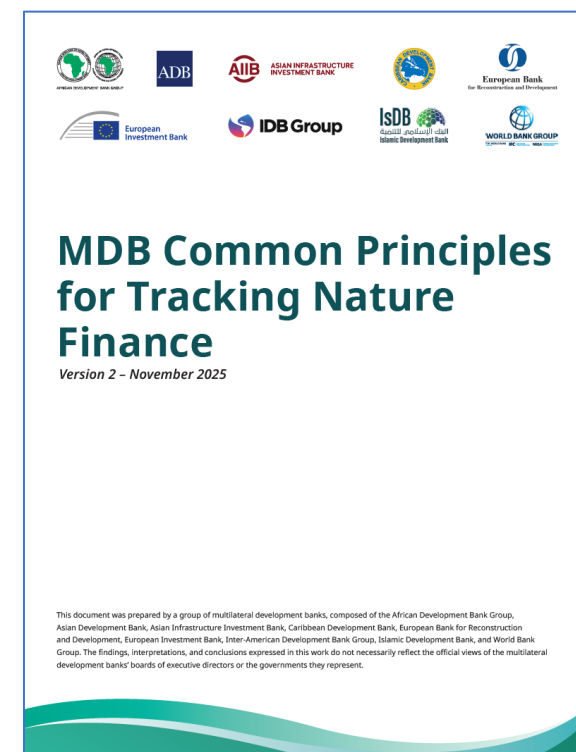
# Common Principles on Nature Finance Tracking

## • Background

- Redefined to allow for broader **nature mainstreaming** work of MDBs to be counted.
- Revised approach diverges from CSO ‘Nature Positive Initiative’ but still allows identification of nature positive projects which demonstrate (i) substantive contribution; (ii) measurable results; and (iii) do not introduce significant safeguard risks.

## • Key Definition

- Finance contributing to the nature positive goal of halting and reversing nature loss and supporting GBF through one or more of the following activity groups:
  - (a) Restoration and conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services;
  - (b) Reduction of the direct drivers of biodiversity or ecosystem services loss;
  - (c) Integration of nature-based solutions across economic sectors; and
  - (d) Design and implementation of policy, tools, or other sectoral instruments enabling (a) to (c).



[Link](#)

- **Background**

- Annex 2 of Common Principles and will be applied by all participating MDBs
- Comprehensive guide covering 6 sectors and 15 subsectors and 3 cross cutting themes to identify what qualifies as Nature Finance.
- Safeguard compliance requirements do not count.
- Tracking of Nature Finance will be done separately to Climate Finance
- It is well recognized there will be many projects that qualify for Climate and Nature. Projects are only additionally eligible as Nature Finance if they demonstrate targeted benefits for biodiversity or ecosystem services beyond addressing climate change as the driver of nature loss (so a wind farm does not qualify).



[Link](#)

# MDB Common Nature Finance Taxonomy

Table 1. List of sector and theme tables in the Taxonomy

Sector	Sub-sector	Table number
<b>1. FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE</b>	<a href="#">Forestry</a>	1A
	<a href="#">Crops</a>	1B
	<a href="#">Livestock</a>	1C
	<a href="#">Fisheries and Aquaculture</a>	1D
<b>2. MINING AND ENERGY</b>	<a href="#">Mining</a>	2A
	<a href="#">Renewable Energy – Geothermal, Biomass, Hydro, Solar, Wind</a>	2B
<b>3. TRANSPORTATION</b>	<a href="#">Ports, Waterways, and Maritime Shipping</a>	3A
	<a href="#">Linear Infrastructure</a>	3B
<b>4. WASTE MANAGEMENT, WATER, AND SANITATION</b>	<a href="#">Waste Management</a>	4A
	<a href="#">Water Supply</a>	4B
	<a href="#">Irrigation and Drainage</a>	4C
	<a href="#">Sanitation</a>	4D
<b>5. INDUSTRY, TRADE, AND SERVICES</b>	<a href="#">Tourism</a>	5A
	<a href="#">Manufacturing, Trade, and Retail</a>	5B
<b>6. FINANCIAL SECTOR</b>	<a href="#">Financial Sector Actions and Mechanisms</a>	6A
<b>7. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES</b>	<a href="#">Renewable Natural Resources Asset Management</a>	7A
	<a href="#">Urban Development and Disaster Risk Management</a>	7B
	<a href="#">Green Buildings</a>	7C

## Using this Taxonomy

The Taxonomy is organized by sub-sector or theme. Each section includes:

- **Activity Group:** Each sub-sector or theme is structured around the four activity groups outlined in the nature finance definition, per the MDB Common Principles for Tracking Nature Finance:
  - Restoration and conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services;
  - Reduction of the direct drivers of biodiversity or ecosystem services loss;<sup>iii</sup>
  - Integration of nature-based solutions<sup>iv</sup> across economic sectors; and
  - Design and implementation of policy, tools, or other sectoral instruments enabling (a) to (c).

## 1. Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture

Activity Group	Qualifying Activities
<b>FORESTRY</b>	
a) Restoration and conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services	<p><b>Restoration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Restoring</b> degraded land or natural habitat (including at landscape level), for example by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Rewilding</b> through creating and restoring habitats for wildlife.</li> <li>– <b>Natural or assisted regeneration</b> of degraded forests, which can be complemented with enrichment planting with native species, to generate clear localized benefits to biodiversity (not including monoculture planting).<sup>3</sup></li> <li>– <b>Increasing connectivity</b> of fragmented forest landscapes (e.g., developing ecological corridors; live fences with native species).<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>Conservation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Protecting or maintaining natural habitat</b> features or fragments (including within forest concessions or other productive forests), for example by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintaining or managing ‘<b>set-asides</b>’ of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas or High Carbon Stock areas following the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) or establishing <b>protected and conserved areas</b>.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>– Establishing ‘<b>buffer zones</b>’ with native species or of natural ecosystems (e.g., riparian buffers).<sup>6</sup></li> <li>– Establishing <b>conservation easements</b>,<sup>7</sup> servitudes, or right of ways.</li> <li>– Creating <b>managed forest areas</b> that limit edge effect and habitat fragmentation.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
	<p>b) Reduction of the direct drivers of biodiversity or ecosystem services loss</p> <p><b>Land use</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing management practices, varieties, technology, or infrastructure in <b>production forests</b> to increase or maintain yields or quality and ultimately improve habitat for biodiversity and reduce pressures on natural ecosystems (<i>see also additional considerations a) to c)</i>), for example by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Using low-intensity logging or reduced-impact logging (RIL)</b>, including by increased tree age class.</li> <li>– <b>Implementing alternatives</b> to the use of resources from natural forests (e.g., woodlots for fuel and construction materials).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Shifting to or implementing <b>sustainable forest production and management that meets best practices and internationally accepted quality certification standards</b> to ensure ecological, economic, or social benefits.</li> <li>Implementing <b>alternative livelihoods</b> and pathways aimed at reducing pressures on natural forests (e.g., scaling up regenerative models that cultivate or harvest native non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as acai, nuts, or that diversify the productive landscape), including the development of sustainable tourism. (<i>See also additional consideration d)</i>).</li> <li><b>Rehabilitating degraded land for forestry production</b> through sustainable land and water management practices to enhance ecosystem services and prevent natural habitat conversion. (<i>See also additional considerations a) to d)</i>).</li> </ol>

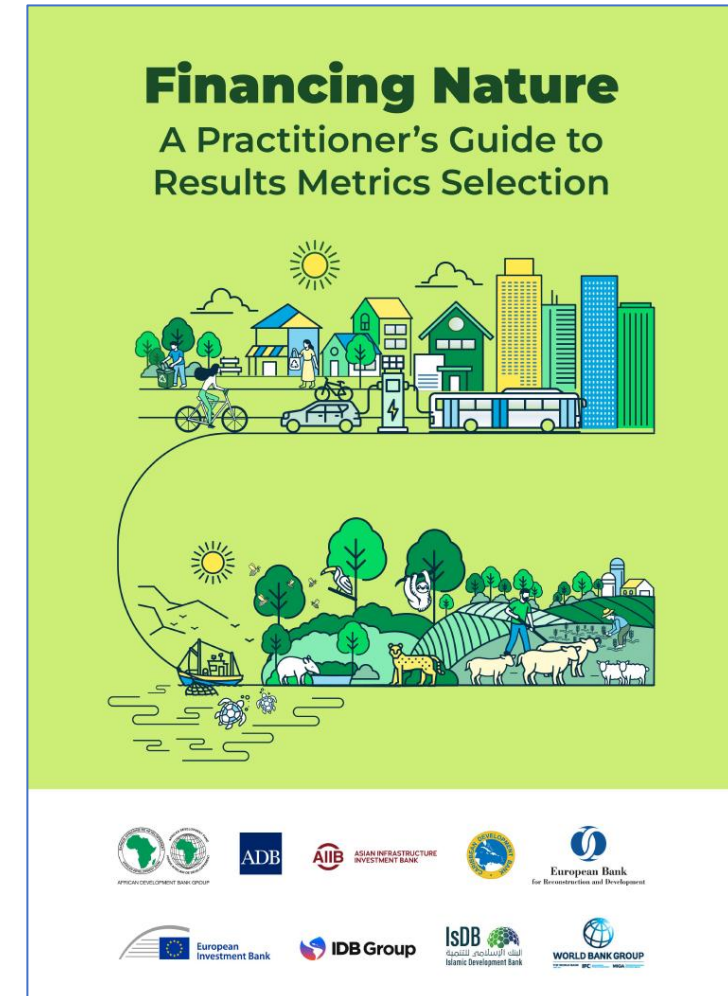
# Financing Nature: A Practitioner's Guide to Impact Metric Selection

- **Background**

- Voluntary Guidance championed by IADB and EIB.
- Document is secondary importance to the Common Principles and Taxonomy.
- Document still highly relevant to ADB and provides helpful guidance directly applicable for DMF development

- **Next Steps to Operationalization**

- Voluntary only – so can be applied as considered relevant
- May be highly relevant for future projects specifically orientated to nature which we are having a growing portfolio.



- **Nature Finance tracking already in Place in eOPs and SovOps**
  - Voluntary requirement currently live since May 2025
  - Does not show up in TA at a Glance or Project Data Sheet (currently)
  - Full voluntary implementation in 2026, capacity building needed!
- **Implementation Methodology Development**
  - **CCNE and SPD to co-develop Joint Methodology** for implementation of the Common Principles and taxonomy through CRF.
  - Will link to ongoing efforts to develop guidance for Environment and DRM Program tagging

GUIDANCE NOTE ON COUNTING CLIMATE FINANCE AT ADB: AN UPDATE  
- July 2023 -

I. Introduction and Purpose

1. The Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (renamed Climate Change and Sustainable Development Department<sup>1</sup>) and the Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department on 16 October 2016 issued an umbrella guidance note on counting climate finance. Over the years, the technical working groups of the multilateral development banks (MDBs) have continuously reviewed and improved the approach on counting both climate mitigation and adaptation finance.

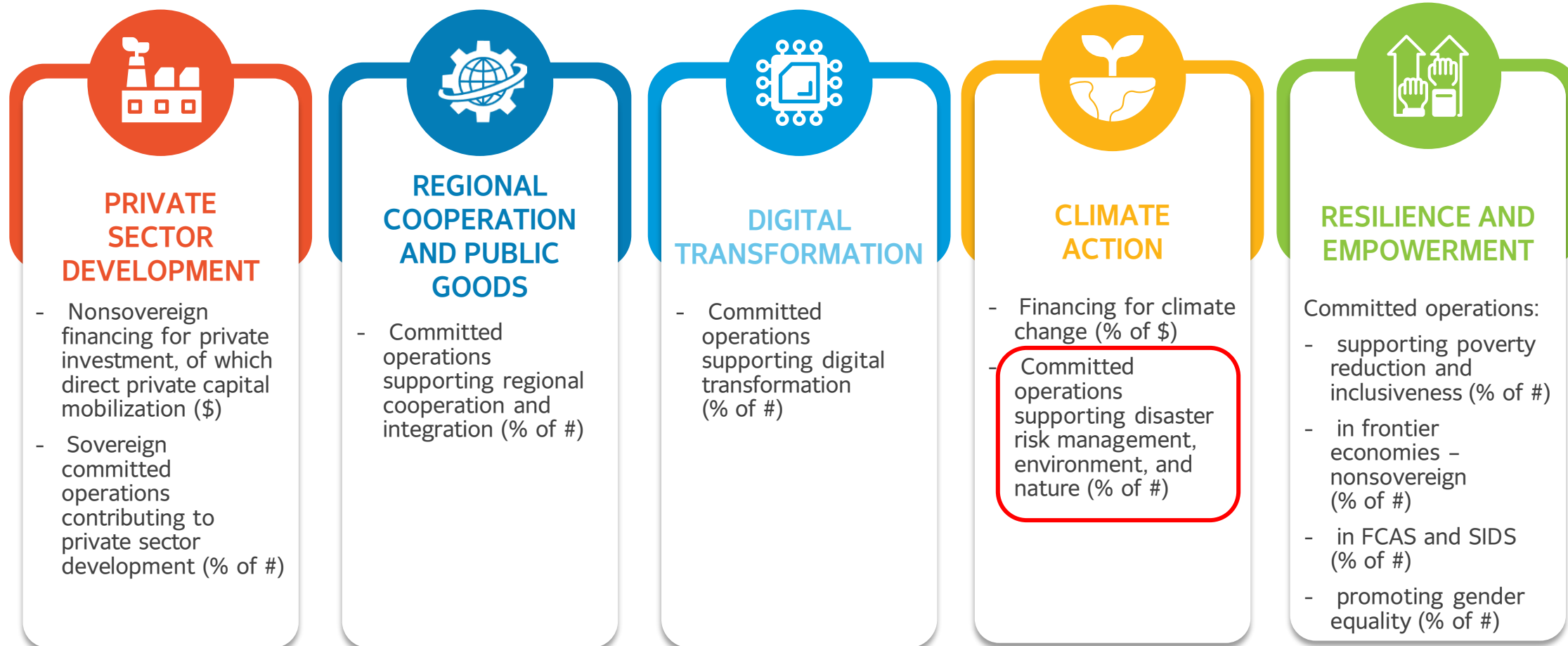
2. Since 2018, the MDBs' mitigation working group has been working on updating the joint methodology for tracking climate change mitigation finance to better reflect the developments brought about by the commitments made under the Paris Agreement prompting the strengthening of the joint MDB methodology for mitigation finance. Updating the list of eligible activities has involved: (i) consideration of new mitigation activities that are required to implement the structural changes in the economy pointed out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as key to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, and (ii) avoidance of identifying as climate mitigation finance activities that, despite reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the short-term, risk locking in emissive technologies over long periods of time and run counter to the structural changes needed undermining the long-term decarbonization goals. In addition to MDBs' inputs on the revision process, the updated methodology went to over 70 external institutions/stakeholders for their review and additional inputs. The updated common principles and joint methodology were finalized in 2021. The mitigation working group will review the methodology in two to three years' time, based on the learnings that will be gained during this period, as well as developments in the global climate change architecture.

3. Similarly, between 2021 and 2022, the MDBs, adaptation working group has been working on updating the joint methodology for tracking climate adaptation finance, to better reflect the evolving understanding of adaptation and climate resilience and advances made in the field of adaptation finance. The methodology was updated to (i) strengthen definition of adaptation activities i.e., activities that can be categorized as adaptation; (ii) enhance clarity on estimating adaptation finance in investment projects; and (iii) introduce methodology for estimating adaptation finance in other financial instruments. The update benefitted from the collective experiences of the MDBs in applying the methodology over a decade and from inputs from external institutions/stakeholders. The updated joint methodology for tracking climate change adaptation finance was launched at the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 27) in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in November 2022.

4. This updated umbrella guidance note reflects updates made on the joint MDB methodology for tracking climate change mitigation finance and climate change adaptation finance. This issuance is also meant to further support operations departments to contribute to reaching ADB's climate change targets under its Strategy 2030, i.e., 75% of committed operations (3-year rolling average) and \$80 billion of ADB's own resources (2019-2030, cumulative) will support climate actions; and to achieve ADB's climate ambition of providing additional \$20 billion of climate finance from ADB's own resources attaining the total of \$100 billion climate finance (2019-2030, cumulative).

<sup>1</sup> Under ADB's New Operating Model which became effective on 30 June 2023.

ADB's sovereign and nonsovereign operations must align with the five strategic focus areas outlined in Strategy 2030 midterm review; key indicators and targets are in the new Corporate Results Framework.



## ADB CRF Results Indicator No. 2: Committed Operations Supporting Environment and Nature (Select All That Apply from the 6 Flagship Environment Programs)

**Results Indicator (RI) 2:** Committed operations supporting disaster risk management, and *environment and nature* (% of #) (sovereign and nonsovereign)

For the new Corporate Results Framework, for Environment when putting in your data to the necessary page please see if you can tag your project to any of the six programs for environment. The details for the different programs are listed at the bottom and the relevant focal lead is also listed if you need additional help.

A few key things to note when filling in this section:

- You can tick more than one program or many
- If none are relevant you can tick “Not Applicable”
- It is ok to tick for climate and / or DRM as well as environment – double counting is allowed.

### Environment and Nature Investments

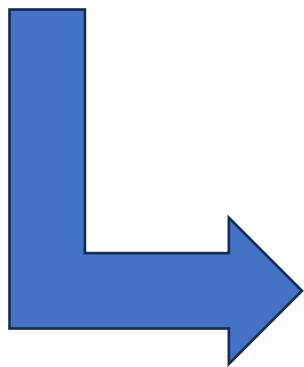
For Environment and Nature Investments, please click on one or more of the appropriate boxes if your project is considered to qualify. If not considered to qualify, please click Not Applicable. For more information on what project activities would qualify for each program, please refer to this [link](#) which also provides contact details for Environment Group focal points who can provide more information.

- Ocean and Coastal Management
- Terrestrial Ecosystems
- Air Quality
- Circular Economy
- Nature-based Solutions (including green infrastructure)
- Environment Finance/Governance
- Not Applicable

Sample eOPs Screen

## Resource materials for Disaster Risk Management, Environment and Nature

- [Environment-Related CRF Indicators](#) – Sharepoint page where additional resources and information are provided.
- [Disaster Risk Management: Methodology to Track DRM Investments Across ADB's Operations](#)



**QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE**

### Environment-Related CRF Indicators

 Duncan A. Lang  
Senior Environment Specialist

**MENU**

[Environment and Nature Programs](#) | [Program Focal](#) | [Nature Finance and Ocean Finance](#) | [Hectares Achievement Rate](#)

**Completing Environment and Nature Investments on ADB's eOPS / SOVOPS**

# New 'Results Indicator' – Nature Finance



Manage Project Information

Project Tasks

**Overview**

Team Members

Milestone Events

Financing

Cofinancing

Classification

DMF

Safeguards Categorization

DR Indicators

Procurement

Baseline Projections

PDS

Project Missions

F

Project Overview



Update

[Overview](#) | [State-Owned Entity Information](#) | [Project Collaboration](#)

\* Project Group Name [Lower Palas Hydropower Development Project](#)  
\* Project Name **Lower Palas Hydropower Project**  
Project Number **52193-001**  
Country **Pakistan**  
Approval Level **President**

Category Type **Sovereign**  
Project Financing Amount **USD 800,000,000.00**  
Additional Financing

\* Related to COVID19 response efforts?  Yes  No

Borrower/Recipient **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

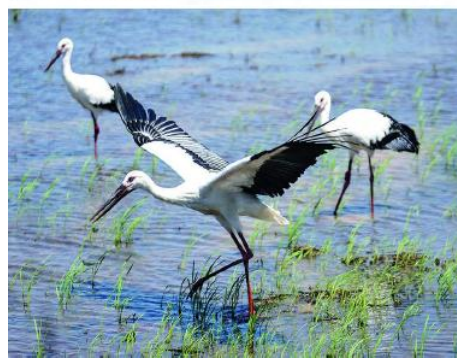
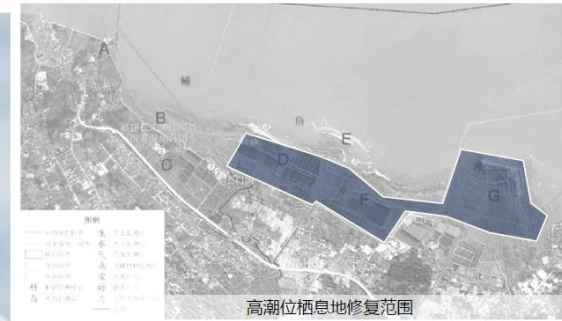
Project Description

**The proposed LPHP is a strategic investment that will (i) enable a structural shift to a low cost, low carbon fuel mix that improves energy security; (ii) reduce the cost of electricity generation ranging in the range of 10% depending upon assumptions; (iii) reduce the sector deficit by injecting positive cash flow and saving foreign exchange for the Government of Pakistan by displacing imported fuel; and (iv) build the broader institutional capacity of WAPDA to harness the hydropower potential of the country in a sustainable manner; and (v) provide a financing and investment model that can be followed for other hydropower projects in Pakistan.**

**Once completed, LPHP will add 665 MW (2,590 GWh) annually to the national grid and provide economic and social benefits to the local community and economy as a whole. These will include improved infrastructure particularly through the access road, water supply, employment opportunities particularly during the construction phase and trade benefits for local residents through better infrastructure and electrification. The project will**

# Nature Finance Tagging Pilot - Fujian Coastal Cities and Biodiversity Project 58149-001

- **EA: Fuzhou municipal and Yunxiao county government**
- **Project site: Fuzhou and Yunxiao: Including Minjiang Estuary and Zhangjiang Estuary Ramsar sites**
- **Total investment size \$267 million**
  - ADB loan: \$142 million
  - Government finance: \$125 million
- **Minjiang Estuary** – in the PRC RFI priority sites list
- **Support Fuzhou and Yunxiao Cities Climate Resilience:** Spatial Planning, Urban Drainage, Wastewater discharge, Flood Prevention, Monitoring & Early Warning.
- **Develop high-impact NBS projects:** (i) Restoration of abandoned aquaculture ponds as a high tide roost site for migratory waterbirds; (ii) Restoration of mangroves as a natural climate resilience solution within estuary; and (iii) Removal of invasive species (spartina) over a total area of at least **221 ha**.
- **Strengthen monitoring and management:** Creation of an AI powered monitoring system covering wider area
- **Develop innovative financing instruments to enable NBS projects to scale up the flow of finance:** establish eco-compensation mechanism to fund eco-farming in area adjacent to Minjiang and Zhangjiang Estuaries of t least **630 ha**. Creation of eco-tourism facilities and activities as well as a visitor center at Zhangjiang Estuary to build a nature-based tourism industry.



# Nature Finance Tagging Pilot - Fujian Coastal Cities and Biodiversity Project 58149-001

- Step 1: Are project activities in Nature Finance Taxonomy?**



## MDB COMMON NATURE FINANCE TAXONOMY

Version 1 – November 2025

(Annex 2 of the MDB Common Principles for Tracking Nature Finance)

This document was prepared by a group of multilateral development banks, composed of the African Development Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank Group, Islamic Development Bank, and World Bank Group. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the official views of the multilateral development banks' boards of executive directors or the governments they represent.

<b>Step 1:</b> Confirmation of Activities listed in Nature Finance Taxonomy	<p><b>YES</b> <u>Qualifying</u> activities identified under:</p> <p><b>1D Fisheries and Aquaculture</b></p> <p><b>a) Restoration &amp; Conservation</b> 97. Restoring mangrove forests, wetlands, marshes, or other coastal habitats.</p> <p><b>b) Reducing Harmful Drivers</b> 111. Implementing sustainable aquaculture to reduce its impact on freshwater or marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>d) Policy, tools or other enabling instruments</b> 127. Small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development or improvement of access to markets for production under certification schemes that include biodiversity-related sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Similar for</p> <p><b>4B. Water Supply</b> <b>5A. Tourism</b> <b>7A. Renewable Natural Resources Asset Management</b> <b>7B. Urban Development and Disaster Risk Management</b></p>
--	--

Component Name	V7 ADB loan Oct	V7 Counterpart
1.3 Minjiang River Basin Wetlands Biodiversity, Resilience, Conservation and Enhancement Capacity Development	0	0
2.3 Fuzhou South Lake Area Urban Resilient Development	0	0
3.1-1 (3.1) Minjiang River Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement, Lianjiang County	1.1	0.39
3.1-2 (3.2) Minjiang River Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement, Changle District	5.58	1.54
3.2 (3.3) Minjiang River Environmental Monitoring System Development	2.26	4.19
1.3 Mangroves, Biodiversity, Resilience Institutional Capacity Development	0	0
3.1 Zhangjiang River Estuaries Mangrove Ecological Rehabilitation and Enhancement	71.05	48.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>79.99</b>	<b>54.62</b>

# Nature Finance Tagging Pilot - Fujian Coastal Cities and Biodiversity Project 58149-001

<p>Step 2: Does <u>the Finance</u> Make a Substantive Contribution to Nature through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Restoration and conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services;</li> <li>b) Reduction of the direct drivers of biodiversity or ecosystem services loss;</li> <li>c) Integration of nature-based solutions across economic sectors; and</li> <li>d) Design and implementation of policy, tools, or other sectoral instruments enabling a) to(c).</li> </ul>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The Project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) restore 221 ha of wetland habitat across both sites.</li> <li>b) Develop an eco-compensation mechanism to reduce pollution and human/wildlife conflicts across 630 ha</li> <li>c) Include <u>NbS</u> components for eco-farming and flood attenuation through mangrove restoration.</li> <li>d) Build institutional capacity for biodiversity management, support smart monitoring systems for wildlife and physical monitoring for pollution and education facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Step 4: Can a causal pathway demonstrate that <u>the finance</u> enables the improvement of the state of biodiversity or ecosystem services compared to business-as-usual?</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Direct indicators have been included within the project DMF both at the Outcome and Output level) for the areas that will be restored (3.a) and the area covered under the eco-compensation mechanism (3.c).</p> <p>Monitoring will be ongoing throughout the project implementation and specific bird monitoring technology is included within the project scope. Therefore, this along with the robust baseline means it should be very possible to identify gains in species numbers as restoration is completed.</p>
<p>Step 3: Does the financing avoid the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Drivers: Does not introduce significant adverse environmental risks and impacts that exacerbate the drivers of nature loss</li> <li>b) Habitats: Does not introduce risk of conversion of natural or critical habitat</li> <li>c) Species Does not introduce risks of adverse impacts on Critically endangered of Endangered Species</li> </ul>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The project was originally categorized as Category A for ADB. However, after completing the Critical Habitat Assessment, it was confirmed there would be no measurable adverse impacts to critical habitat and the features for which it was triggered. It was identified that the project would in fact deliver many benefits to local biodiversity. The project was subsequently downgraded to Category B.</p>	<p><b>CONCLUSION</b></p> <p>Additional Step 5: Does the identified nature finance comprise a significant proportion of the total loan value (&gt;10%) (could make this more conservative and say total project cost)</p> <p>Alignment with potential ADB Bond Issuances would be ideal</p>	<p><b>YES – Project is confirmed as Nature Positive for \$79.9 Million</b></p> <p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Total Project Cost: 267.61 million USD          ADB Loan Cost: 142.25 million USD          ADB Biodiversity Loan Component: 79.9 million USD          Cofinancing of Nature: 54.62          Total Nature Finance 134.5          Biodiversity component as percentage of total cost: 29.86%          Biodiversity component as percentage of ADB loan: 57%</p>

# Future Announcements and Disclosure

- eOPs and SovOps Tracking – Results so far
  - Project tracking started in May 2025
  - As of December 2025, \$970 million tagged as Nature Finance across 10 projects. Further missed projects likely to be added for 2025

Project Number	Project Name	Year	Date Approved	Date committed	Lending Modality	DMC	Region	Status	ADB amount (\$mn)	Co-financing (\$mn)	Indicative Nature finance (\$mn)
57294-001	<a href="#">Healthy Oceans and Water Security Improvement Project</a>	2025	11-Sep-25	23-Sep-25	Project loan	FIJ	SD2-WUD	Active	135	None	100
57213-001	<a href="#">Sustainable, Inclusive, and Climate Resilient Tourism Development at Tehri Lake Area</a>	2025	04-Aug-25	10-Sep-25	Project loan	IND	SD2-AFNR	Active	126.42	None	3.5
58120-001	<a href="#">Climate-Resilient Omchhu River Basin Project</a>	2025	16-Sep-25	24-Sep-25	Project loan	BHU	SD2-AFNR	Approved	30	None	0.5
58149-001	<a href="#">Fujian Coastal Cities Climate-Resilient Development and Biodiversity Conservation Project</a>	2025	26-Nov-25	29-Dec-25	Project loan	PRC	SD2-WUD	Approved	142.25	None	79.9
58454-001	<a href="#">CWA Wastewater Integration and Pipeline Rehabilitation Project</a>	2025	30-Oct-25	24-Nov-25	Loan	PRC	PSOD	Approved	100	None	49
58539-001	<a href="#">Zhejiang Jingxing Paper Recycling and Circular Economy Project</a>	2025	18-Nov-25	09-Dec-25	Corporate financ	MAL	PSOD	Approved	60	None	60
55049-001	<a href="#">Chishui River Basin Ecological Protection and Green Development Project</a>	2025	10-Dec-25	29-Dec-25	Project Loan	PRC	SD2-AFNR	Approved	150	None	75.52
54097-001	<a href="#">Sindh Coastal Resilience Sector Project</a>	2025	12-Dec-25	30-Dec-25	Sector Loan	PAK	SD2-AFNR	Approved	140	40	25
58379-001	<a href="#">Marine Ecosystems for Blue Economy Development Program, Subprogram 1</a>	2025	09-Dec-25	26-Dec-25	Programmatic A	PHI	SD2-AFNR	Approved	500	469.84	500
58177-001	<a href="#">Integrated Eco-tourism and Sustainable Agri-based Livelihood Development Project in Meghalaya</a>	2025	26-Nov-25	15-Dec-25	Project Loan	IND	SD2-AFNR	Active	77	None	77
											<b>970.42</b>

- Possible Disclosure of MDB Nature Finance Targets?
  - CBD COP17 in 2026 when ADB chair of MDB Nature Group and MDBs overall.
  - UK GOV already asking for ADB Numbers. Others likely to follow soon

# Thank you

Contact:  
Duncan Lang ([dlang@adb.org](mailto:dlang@adb.org))



More information through the link  
<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/topics/environment>