ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
OCEAN FINANCE FRAMEWORK

ADB

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In this publication, "$" refers to United States dollars.

On the cover: Koroseta Legalo, hotel owner, sitting in a traditional hut (Fau fau fale) in Saleapagaa on the south east coast of Upolu island in Samoa (photo by ADB).

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An endangered Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) resting on a coral outcrop in the Tubbataha National Park (Palawan, Philippines), a UNESCO World Heritage Site (photo by Francesco Ricciardi).

I. INTRODUCTION

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) launched the Action Plan for Healthy Oceans and Sustainable Blue Economies (Healthy Oceans Action Plan) in 2019 to scale up investments and technical assistance to $5 billion between 2019 and 2024.[1] The action plan aims to protect and restore coastal and marine ecosystems, promote inclusive livelihood opportunities, grow sustainable blue economies, build resilient coastal communities, and contribute to food security in Asia and the Pacific.

To support the Healthy Oceans Action Plan and to catalyze finance for bankable ocean projects, ADB created the Ocean Finance Initiative (OFI), which aims to improve the amount and efficacy of ocean finance.[2] *ADB Ocean Finance Framework* (this publication) is an output of the OFI.

This framework has been designed to be consistent with, and supportive of (i) the global Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles, of which ADB is a signatory, and (ii) the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.[3] Building upon global principles, the ADB Ocean Finance framework provides detailed, ADB-specific guidance on the types of projects that ADB defines as "blue" or "ocean" investments.

ADB has a separate, but related framework to define the eligibility of projects for inclusion in blue bonds: the ADB Green and Blue Bond Framework, which is consistent with the 2021 International Capital Markets Association Green Bond Principles.[4] The Ocean Finance Framework includes additional investment types (e.g., grants) and project objectives (e.g., coastal and marine tourism) which are not eligible for blue bonds, meaning the blue bond pipeline is a subset of the ocean pipeline.

II. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this framework is to define criteria for investments under the Healthy Oceans Action Plan, including disbursements from ADB funds and facilities.[5]

Secondly, the framework supports internal ADB tracking and reporting against the $5 billion ocean commitment (section V). Thirdly, the framework provides transparency and accountability to ADB's external partners who collaborate and cofinance the implementation of the Healthy Oceans Action Plan.[6]

III. INVESTMENT PRINCIPLE

ADB's Healthy Oceans Action Plan and Ocean Finance Initiative support projects that demonstrate a significant contribution to ocean health and/or sustainable blue economies.

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1 The action plan was launched by the ADB President at the 52nd Annual Meeting of ADB's Board of Governors in Fiji. ADB. 2019. ADB Launches $5 Billion Healthy Oceans Action Plan. News release. 2 May. https://www.adb.org/news/adb-launches-5-billion-healthy-oceans-action-plan.

2 The term "project" is used throughout this framework to refer collectively to all types of loan- or grant-funded operations, sovereign and nonsovereign, as well as technical assistance projects.

3 European Commission, World Wide Fund for Nature, the Prince of Wales' International Sustainability Unit, and the European Investment Bank. 2017. *Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles.* https://www.unepfi.org/blue-finance/the-principles/. These principles provide global and high-level guidance for investments in the blue economy. The principles are now hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme Sustainable Blue Finance Initiative. This framework provides more detailed guidance that is consistent with the higher-level principles.

4 International Capital Market Association. Green Bond Principles. https://www.icmagroup.org/green-social-and-sustainability-bonds/green-bond-principles-gbp/.

5 Including, but not limited to the Ocean Partnership Facility.

6 This framework plus an external-facing version will be made publicly available.

IV. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

LOCATION

(i) All projects must be located within at least one ADB developing member country that borders the ocean, a sea, or a major river that drains to the ocean such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

(ii) As a default rule, all projects must be located within the coastal zone, which is herein defined as the land and water bodies within 100 kilometers of the coast, and/or the marine environment (within the exclusive economic zone). For some project objectives, specific location exceptions apply (Table 1).[7]

SCREENING AND EXCLUSIONS

(i) All projects must adhere to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), which aims to promote environmental and social sustainability of project outcomes by avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, restoring, and/or compensating for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible.

(ii) No project shall support new or improvements to existing fossil fuel-related power generation, in line with the ADB Green Bond Framework[8] and the Joint Report on Multilateral Banks' Climate Finance.[9]

(iii) No project shall undermine any of the ocean health objectives (Table 1).[10]

INVESTMENT

(i) Investments may include, but are not limited to debt, grants, equity, guarantees, blended finance, leasing, and technical assistance (TA).

(ii) TA activities may include, but are not limited to support for infrastructure development (nature-based and built), financing products, policy and regulatory reform, institutional development, strategic resource management planning, administrative and technical capacity-building activities, knowledge sharing, and regional cooperation.

(iii) Beneficiaries of investments may include, but are not limited to financial intermediaries, corporate borrowers, sovereign and subsovereign borrowers, special purpose vehicles, public–private partnerships, and investment funds.

(iv) Projects are encouraged to generate co-benefits including for gender[11] and climate change. [12]

(v) Projects must have

a. explicit statement of intent to support ocean health and/or blue economy as the primary outcome; and/or
b. discrete project components that are eligible, even if the primary project outcome does not target ocean health and/or the blue economy.

BENEFITS

All projects must demonstrate a significant contribution toward at least one ocean objective (Table 1).

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[7] Finkl (2016) reviewed 63 peer-reviewed references related to the definition of the coastal zone and found no globally accepted definition of the distance from the coast that is defined as the coastal zone. Distances vary based on the habitat, geography, geology, and pollutant or impact. For the purpose of this framework, ADB is adopting a conservative and simplified approach to focus impact on the near-coastal zone in a manner that is easy to identify and track: 100 kilometers as per Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005.

[8] ADB. *Green Bond Framework.* https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/adb-green-bonds-framework.pdf.

[9] Inter-American Development Bank. 2019. 2018 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks Climate Finance.https://publications.iadb.org/en/2018-joint-report-multilateral-development-banks-climate-finance.

[10] For example, a marine renewable energy project such as an offshore solar array may not undermine the ocean health objective: sustainably manage, conserve, and/or restore the health and resilience of coastal, marine, and river ecosystems.

[11] ADB. 2003. Policy on Gender and Development. https://www.adb.org/documents/policy-gender-and-development.

[12] ADB. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development.* https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/358881/ccof-2017-2030.pdf.

Table 1: Objectives and ADB Project Classification System Sectors

Focus Area	Ocean Objectives		ADB Sectors	ADB Subsectors	Location Eligibility
A. Ecosystem and natural resource management	1. Ecosystem Management and Restoration	Sustainably manage, conserve, and/or restore the health and resilience of coastal, marine, and ocean-draining river ecosystems.	ANR	- Rural flood protection - Forestry - Land-based natural resources management - Water-based natural resources management	Coastal zone (land and water bodies within 100 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment. Projects elsewhere in eligible DMCs may be considered by exception if they can demonstrate significant and quantifiable benefits to ocean health and the blue economy.
	2. Sustainable fisheries management	Improve environmental sustainability of fisheries and the seafood value chain.	ANR	- Fishery - Water-based natural resources management - Rural market infrastructure	Projects anywhere in eligible DMCs are considered.
	3. Sustainable aquaculture	Improve environmental sustainability of aquaculture, mariculture, and algaculture.	ANR	- Fishery - Water-based natural resources management - Agricultural production - Agriculture research and application - Rural market infrastructure	Projects anywhere in eligible DMCs are considered.

Table 1 continued

Focus Area	Ocean Objectives		ADB Sectors	ADB Subsectors	Location Eligibility
B. Pollution control	1. Solid Waste Management[a]	Reduce marine debris and/or associated impacts to marine species and ecosystems.	ANR WUS	- Rural solid waste management - Urban solid waste management - Renewable energy generation— biomass and waste	Within 50 km of the coast[b] or within 50 km of rivers (and their tributaries) that flow to the ocean.[c]
	2. Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy	Reduce marine debris and/or associated impacts to marine species and ecosystems.	WUS ANR IND	- Urban solid waste management - Rural solid waste management - Trade and services - Small and medium-sized enterprises development	Projects anywhere in eligible DMCs may be considered if they can demonstrate significant and quantifiable benefits to ocean health and the blue economy.
	3. Non-point Source Pollution Management	Reduce pollution (nutrients, sediments, chemicals) of coastal and/or marine environments.	ANR	- Irrigation - Agricultural drainage - Agriculture research and application - Land-based natural resources management - Agricultural policy - Rural water policy	Includes projects within 200 km of the ocean or within 50 km of rivers (and their tributaries) that flow to the ocean. Projects elsewhere in eligible DMCs may be considered by exception if they can demonstrate significant and quantifiable benefits to ocean health and the blue economy.
	4. Wastewater Management	Reduce wastewater pollution of coastal and/or marine environments.	ANR WUS	- Rural sanitation - Urban sewerage, urban sanitation - Agri-processing and industrial effluent control	Coastal zone (land and water bodies within 100 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment. Projects elsewhere in eligible DMCs may be considered by exception if they can demonstrate significant and quantifiable benefits to ocean health and the blue economy.

continued on next page

Table 1 continued

Focus Area	Ocean Objectives		ADB Sectors	ADB Subsectors	Location Eligibility
C. Sustainable coastal and marine development	1. Coastal Resilience	Enhance resilience of coastal ecosystems and/or coastal or marine-based livelihoods to natural hazards and climate change impacts.	ANR	- Rural flood protection - Forestry - Land-based natural resources management - Water-based natural resources management	Coastal zone (land and water bodies within 100 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment.
	2. Coastal and Marine Tourism	Improve environmental sustainability of coastal and marine tourism.	FIN IND	- Small and medium-sized finance and leasing - Inclusive finance - Finance sector development - Small and medium-sized enterprises development - Trade and services	Coastal zone (within 25 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment.
	3. Ports and Shipping	Increase environmental performance and sustainability of maritime infrastructure and transport. Reduce GHG emissions from ports and shipping operations.[d]	TRA	- Water transport (nonurban)	Coastal zone (within 25 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment.
	4. Marine Renewable Energy	Reduce GHG emissions, increase contribution of marine and offshore renewable energy, or use renewable energy to support blue economy sectors (e.g., fishing).	ENE	- Renewable energy generation—all - Electricity transmission and distribution - Energy efficiency and conservation	Coastal zone (within 25 km of the coast) and/or the marine environment.
D. Ocean finance	Ocean Finance	Improve the amount and efficacy of financial capital for ocean health and the blue economy.	FIN		Projects anywhere in eligible DMCs are considered.

ANR = agriculture, natural resources, and rural development; DMC = developing member country; ENE = energy; FIN = finance; GHG = greenhouse gas; IND = industry and trade; km = kilometer; PSM = public sector management; TRA = transport; WUS = water and other urban infrastructure and services.

[a] Waste-to-energy projects must be aligned with the Joint Report on Multilateral Banks' Climate Finance.

[b] J.R. Jambeck et al. 2015. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean. *Science*. 347 (6223). pp. 768–771.

[c] L. Lebreton et al. 2017. River plastic emissions to the world's oceans. *Nature Communications*. 8 (15611); C. Schmidt, T. Krauth, and S. Wagner. 2017. Export of plastic debris by rivers into the sea. *Environmental Science & Technology*. 51(21). pp.12246–12253.

[d] New ports must have International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 certification. Existing ports must demonstrate progress toward ISO 14001 certification.

Source: ADB.

V. CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ADB'S OCEAN PORTFOLIO

To be considered an ocean project, all eligibility criteria must be satisfied as per section IV. The project (i) outcome or (ii) at least one discrete output should be aligned with at least one ocean objective as per Table 1.

The design and monitoring framework should include at least one indicator to measure a significant and quantifiable contribution toward at least one ocean objective as per Table 1. Universal indicators for measuring results of ocean investments do not yet exist and, therefore, each project may develop custom indicators. The indicator(s) should measure environmental plus, to the extent possible, sociocultural and/or economic contributions to the ocean objectives.

Indicator(s) may be custom performance indicators, United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal indicators (section IX),[13] UN Convention for Biological Diversity,[14] and/or a corporate indicator for ADB's Strategy 2030 operational priority 3 (OP3) to which the project will contribute results (footnote 12). The OP3 indicators that are most relevant include the following:

OP 3.3	People benefiting from strengthened environmental sustainability (number);
OP 3.3.1	Pollution control enhancing infrastructure assets established or improved (number);
OP 3.3.2	Solutions to enhance pollution control and resource efficiency implemented (number);
OP 3.3.3	Terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas conserved, restored, and/or enhanced (hectares); and,
OP 3.3.4	Solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas implemented (number).

VI. PORTFOLIO TRACKING

The Environment Thematic Group (ETG) secretariat will identify and maintain a pipeline of ocean projects and TA projects comprised of both (i) those tagged to OP3 and (ii) those tagged as "supporting ocean health" based on the annual work plan and budget framework. Projects will be added or removed from this pipeline based on the ETG secretariat's validation against this framework, and ongoing discussions between ETG and operations departments.

For projects that potentially have an ocean objective as the outcome, the ETG will review the concept paper and the report and recommendation to the President and, upon confirmation that the project meets the criteria of this framework, will request that the report and recommendation of the President mention that the project contributes to the ADB Healthy Oceans Action Plan.

VII. ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

After each reporting year, the ETG secretariat will work with the Strategy, Policy, and Partnerships Department to validate and account for committed ocean projects by reviewing reports and recommendations to the President with respect to this framework, and through verification discussions with project officers.

[13] The most relevant Sustainable Development Goals and other example design and monitoring framework indicators are mapped to the Ocean Finance Framework objectives in the supplementary guidance material.

[14] Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int.

Accounting will be based on projects and TA committed during the reporting year.

Accounting will include the (i) number of committed operations and (ii) financing committed ($) by (a) projects with ocean outcome, and (b) projects with discrete ocean output(s). Only eligible outputs will be accounted, unless the entire project is eligible per the outcome.

ETG will account for projects with a discrete ocean output(s) based on relevant tagged subsector financing (per Table 1) and verification with project officers. The accounting methodology will continue to be refined based on implementation experience.[15]

The ocean portfolio will be reported annually in the OP3 annual progress report, the ADB Annual Report, and in the ADB Development Effectiveness Review.

VIII. EXAMPLE PROJECTS AND INDICATORS

This section provides examples of project outputs and indicators for each of the objectives in the Ocean Finance Framework. The list of example project outputs is illustrative and intended to promote better understanding of the range and diversity of projects that could be considered. The list is not exhaustive; many more project outputs are possible and innovation is encouraged. The list is not conclusive; all projects, regardless of being included in this list or not, must be evaluated against the Ocean Finance Framework.

Indicators with an asterisk (*) indicate they contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 OP3 indicators. Those with a plus symbol (+) contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.[16]

Many projects will support multiple objectives, but for simplicity have only been included under the primary objective. For example, "Fishing gear modification programs, policies, and plans to reduce ghost fishing" contributes to both sustainable fishing and to solid waste management (reduction in marine debris), but has only been included under the primary objective of sustainable fishing.

[15] The accounting methodology will be implemented on a pilot basis and will be refined as required.

[16] ADB. 2019. *ADB Corporate Results Framework 2019–2024.* https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/504656/policy-paper-adb-results-framework-2019-2024-circulation-22-august.pdf.

A. ECOSYSTEM AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Table 2: Ecosystem Management and Restoration

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Marine protected areas established, or management strengthened	Marine environment with improved management (ha)*
Marine spatial plans developed	Marine environment with improved management (ha)*
Critical ecosystems (e.g., mangrove forest, coral reef, seagrass meadow, coastal wetland, river embankment, or salt marsh) sustainably managed, conserved, or restored	Coastal or marine area under improved management, conservation, or restoration (ha)*
Invasive species eradication or control programs implemented	Reduction in invasive species populations (biomass) (outcome)
Management, monitoring, and enforcement systems utilizing high-level and digital technologies developed	Coastal or marine area under improved management (ha)*
Regional cooperation mechanisms established and/or strengthened to link protected areas and create or protect corridors for migratory marine species	Regional cooperation mechanisms developed and adopted (number)+
Capacity of marine protected area compliance officers improved	Officers with increased knowledge and/or skills on [x] topic (number)+

ha = hectare.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.
Source: ADB.

Table 3: Sustainable Fisheries Management

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Ecosystem-based fisheries management plans developed and implemented	Management plans developed and adopted (number)*
Cold storage and processing facilities, certification schemes, traceability, marketing, and other initiatives established or improved. (To increase value of sustainably caught seafood)	Revenue to fishers increased ($) (outcome)
Agreements on regional cooperation for reforming fisheries standards and improving compliance developed, particularly with regard to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing	Regional cooperation agreements signed or adopted for implementation (number)+
Integration of bycatch exclusion devices in fishing fleets	Avoided bycatch (tons) (outcome)
Fishing gear modification programs, policies, and plans to reduce ghost fishing implemented	Solutions to reduce ghost fishing implemented (number)*
Using policy and technology to strengthen traceability of seafood supply chains	Supply chains in which traceability has been strengthened (number)*
Enhancing energy efficiency of seafood processing centers	Total annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tCO_2e/year) (outcome)*

tCO_2e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.
Source: ADB.

Table 4: Sustainable Aquaculture

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Development of new, or upgrades to existing infrastructure for sustainable aquaculture, algaculture, and/or mariculture	Production of sustainable aquaculture, algaculture, and/or mariculture (tons) (outcome)
Research and development of alternative (not wild-caught) feeds for aquaculture	New feeds identified for testing (number)
Development of new technologies to reduce pollution from aquaculture systems	New technologies developed (number)
Development of restorative aquaculture projects to improve water quality, carbon capture, and sustainable supplies of aquatic foods	Reduction of nutrient concentrations in marine waters (% or mmol)
Development of national sustainable aquaculture policies and plans	New policies or plans (number)

mmol/L = millimoles per liter.

Source: ADB.

B. POLLUTION CONTROL

Table 5: Solid Waste Management

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Integrated solid waste management systems and infrastructure (including "reduce, reuse, and recycle" approaches) improved	Waste prevented, minimized, reused, or recycled before and after the project (% of total waste and/or in absolute amount in tons per annum) (outcome)
Coastal or riverside landfills or open dumps rehabilitated to improve containment	Rehabilitated landfills or open dumps (number)*
Urban stormwater management systems improved to prevent plastics and other waste from entering waterways during floods	Stormwater management systems improved (number)
Regional or subregional technical standards for plastics types, recycled plastics, and plastic products developed	Regional standards developed (number)
City government capacity to design and operate integrated solid waste management system improved	Government officials reporting increased knowledge or skills (number)+
Policy and regulatory measures (e.g., market-based instruments and fiscal incentives) to increase collection rates developed	Policies and regulations drafted (output) and adopted (number) (outcome)

* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

Table 6: Resource Efficiency and the Circular Economy

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Capacity-building programs on circular plastics economy implemented	Entities incorporating circular economy principles (number)+ (outcome)
Waste exchange programs implemented	Waste that is prevented, minimized, reused, or recycled (% of total waste and/or in absolute amount in tons per annum) (outcome)
New business models that "design-out" plastic waste supported	Jobs generated (number)+ (outcome)
Green supply chain management programs to reduce plastic waste implemented	Companies that adopt measures to reduce plastic waste across supply chain (number) (outcome)
Innovative technologies or approaches that reduce single-use plastic production or consumption or keep plastics out of the ocean developed and/or piloted	Solutions to enhance plastic pollution control and resource efficiency implemented (number)* (outcome)

* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

Table 7: Non-Point Source Pollution Management

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Sustainable agriculture programs that reduce inputs of fertilizer and agrichemicals developed	Fertilizer and agrichemical use that is prevented (tons per annum) (outcome)
Soil erosion along rivers that flow to the ocean reduced through forest protection, reforestation, and increasing vegetation in riparian zones	Protected forest, reforestation, and planted riparian zones (ha)*
Land use planning, policies, and regulations developed to reduce non-point source pollution	Land under improved management (ha) (outcome)
New technologies to reduce agricultural pollution developed	New technologies developed (number)*

ha = hectare.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

Table 8: Wastewater Management

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Wastewater collection and treatment systems built or upgraded	Wastewater treatment capacity added or improved (m^3/day)*
Policies and regulations to improve wastewater collection and treatment	Annual absolute (gross) amount of wastewater discharge avoided before and after the project in m^3/a and p.e./a and as % (outcome)
Promotion campaigns to increase willingness to pay for domestic wastewater collection and treatment implemented	People benefiting from improved services in urban areas (number)+ (outcome)
Sanitation infrastructure and services improved and expanded	Households with new or improved sanitation (number)+

m^3/a = cubic meters per annum, p.e./a = population equivalent per annum.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.
Source: ADB.

C. SUSTAINABLE COASTAL AND MARINE DEVELOPMENT

Table 9: Coastal Resilience

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Nature-based solutions to coastal protection implemented	Area benefiting from improved climate resilience and disaster risk management (ha)
Hybrid ("grey green") solutions to coastal protection implemented (e.g., combination of grey structures like groins, breakwaters, and seawalls with green solutions like restoration of vegetation on seawalls)	Area benefiting from improved urban environment, climate resilience, and disaster risk management (ha)*
Coral reefs protected or restored to help protect coastal communities from disaster impacts	Area of protected or restored habitat (ha)*
Mangrove forest sustainably managed, conserved, or enhanced to reduce the impact of waves and reduce storm surge and flood depth	Mangrove forest under improved conservation and/or restoration (ha)*
Integrated coastal zone management plan developed and/or implemented	Coastal area improved through integrated coastal zone management (ha)*
Beach restored through artificial breakwater and dune planting	Area of beach restoration (ha)

ha = hectare.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

Table 10: Coastal and Marine Tourism

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Sustainable tourism management policies, plans, or regulations developed to national, regional, or global standards	Policies, plans, or regulations drafted (number)
Energy and water efficiency programs for coastal tourism facilities and destinations implemented	Entities with improved management of energy and water resources (number) (outcome)+
Solid waste and wastewater management capacity for coastal tourism destinations improved	Additional wastewater management and solid waste management capacity installed or implemented (liters/tons)
Behavior change campaign to increase environmentally sustainable behaviors by tourists (or by community) implemented	Behavior change campaigns completed (number); fundamental knowledge, action and/or behavior improved (survey results) (outcome)
Regional cooperation mechanisms to support ecotourism, e.g., regional guidelines for whale swimming (migratory species); or a regional cooperation strategy, developed	Regional cooperation initiatives on sustainable tourism drafted (number)
Energy efficiency of marine tourism businesses enhanced	Total annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tCO_2e/year) (outcome)*

tCO_2e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

Table 11: Ports and Shipping

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Port environmental management systems developed or improved	Ports with improved environmental management (number)
Oil spill disaster management plans with training programs for port workers implemented	Entities with improved planning, policies, and regulations (number)+ Oil spill disaster protocols established (number) and successfully tested (number) in simulated disasters
Port renewable energy generation systems built or upgraded	Total annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tCO_2e/year) (outcome)*
Port waste reduction and recycling initiatives implemented	Port-generated waste that is prevented, minimized, reused, or recycled (% of total waste and/ or in absolute amount in tons per annum) (outcome)
Bilge water dumping compliance program implemented	Bilge slicks identified from remote monitoring (number) (outcome)
Regional capacity-building program for port authorities and customs officials on detecting and intercepting illegal wildlife products conducted	Port authorities and customs officials with increased knowledge and/or skills (number)+
Ships fitted with renewable energy systems	Ships running on renewable energy (number)
Responsible shipbreaking practices integrated into corporate results frameworks	Shipping companies using responsible shipbreaking practices (number) (outcome)

tCO_2e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.
Source: ADB.

Table 12: Renewable Energy

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Coastal or offshore wind energy generation systems built or upgraded	Total annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tCO_2e-equiv/year)* (outcome)
Wave or tidal energy generation systems built or upgraded	Annual renewable energy generation (MWh/GWh)*
Offshore or floating solar energy generation systems built or upgraded	Annual renewable energy generation (MWh/GWh)*

GWh = gigawatt hour, MWh = megawatt hours, tCO2e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.
Source: ADB.

D. OCEAN FINANCE

Table 13: Ocean Finance

Example Project Outputs	Example Indicators
Development of ocean finance frameworks for DMCs	Frameworks developed (number)
Capacity building for the ADB Ocean Finance Framework, national ocean finance frameworks, and global sustainable investing principles	Individuals with increased knowledge and/or skills (number)
Development of blueprints for bankable ocean investments	Ocean investment blueprints published (number)
Development of incubators, accelerators, and other vehicles to stimulate bankable ocean investments.	Vehicles developed (number)
Innovative finance instruments, e.g., coral reef insurance, replicated in a new country or context	Financial resources mobilized and invested in ocean health and blue economy projects (amount/unit)
New types of credit enhancements to de-risk blue bonds developed	New capital invested in ocean interventions using the credit enhancement instrument ($)
Partnerships created to cofinance ocean investments	Partnerships created (number)
Assessments conducted of DMCs' taxes and subsidies to identify opportunities for environmental tax reform that benefit ocean health	Tax and subsidy assessments completed (number)
Environmental tax reforms implemented	Tax reforms implemented (number)+
Ocean health, blue economy, and ocean finance knowledge products developed	Knowledge products disseminated (number)
Ocean health, blue economy, and ocean finance policies implemented by DMCs	Policies implemented (number)
Review of public financial management and accounting of ocean investments	Reviews completed (number)

* Indicators that contribute results to ADB's Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 (OP3) indicators.
+ Indicators that contribute results for other operational priorities in the ADB Corporate Results Framework.

Source: ADB.

IX. MAPPING OF OCEAN OBJECTIVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The table below maps the ocean objectives from Table 1 with the primary Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

Table 14: Ocean Investments and the Sustainable Development Goals

Focus Area	Issue Areas	Primary SDGs and Targets
Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management	Ecosystem Management and Restoration	6.3, 6.6, 11.4, 13.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5,14.C, 15.1, 15.9
	Fisheries	1, 2.1, 5.5, 8, 10, 12.2, 14.4, 14.6,14.7, 14.B, 15.C, 17.11
	Aquaculture	1, 2.1, 5.5, 8, 10, 12.2, 14.4, 14.6,14.7, 14.B, 15.C, 17.11
Pollution Control	Solid Waste Management	3.9, 6.1, 6.3, 11.6, 14.1
	Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy	5.5, 12.4, 12.5, 14.1
	Non-point Source Pollution Management	2.4, 3.9, 6.1,6.3,14.1, 15.1
	Wastewater Management	3.9, 6.2, 6.3, 11.6, 14.1
Sustainable Coastal and Marine Development	Coastal Resilience	9, 11.2, 11.B, 13, 14, 15
	Coastal and Marine Tourism	1, 6.B, 8.9, 10, 11.4, 12.B, 13.1,14.7, 15.C
	Ports and Shipping	9, 11.2, 11.C, 14.A
	Renewable Energy	7.2, 7.A, 7.B, 8, 10, 12.C, 14.A
Ocean Finance		4.4, 4.7, 6.A, 12.8, 12.A, 13.B, 15.A, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.9, 17.16, 17.17

SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.
Source: ADB.

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About the Asian Development Bank

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