



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK

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AIIB and Climate Adaptation

Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow

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AIIB At-a-Glance

A multilateral development bank with a dedicated infrastructure mandate

111

approved members
worldwide

~USD 70bn

cumulative financing approved

360

approved projects across
40 economies

>50%

climate-financing share target
through 2030

Adaptation at the core of AIIB's mandate

- **Climate risk is an infrastructure risk.** It affects asset performance, service continuity and long-term investment value.
- **Infrastructure is also a primary channel for resilience.** Flood protection, water storage, drainage, irrigation and resilient transport protect communities and keep economies functioning through shocks.
- **The objective is therefore twofold:** ensure infrastructure withstands a changing climate and use infrastructure investment to strengthen the resilience of people, economies and ecosystems.



Adaptation in AIIB's Strategy

From corporate commitment to operational delivery

Corporate commitments

1. **Climate finance target:** AIIB committed to allocate **at least 50% of annual financing approvals to climate finance through 2030;**
2. **Paris alignment:** AIIB committed to fully align its investment operations with the Paris Agreement **from July 1, 2023**, and has operationalized this commitment through assessing Paris alignment for each new investment project.

Operational approach

1. **Physical climate risk screening at project level** as part of project preparation and climate due diligence.
2. **Integrate resilience measures into infrastructure design:** Adaptation is intended to be integrated into the **design and specifications of infrastructure assets**.
3. **Upstream support:** AIIB uses **project preparation and technical-assistance instruments** to strengthen climate resilience and project readiness before financing.
4. **Climate risk and adaptation toolkit** includes physical climate risk screening, Climate Risk and Adaptation Assessment (CRA), adaptation finance tracking under the Joint MDB methodology.

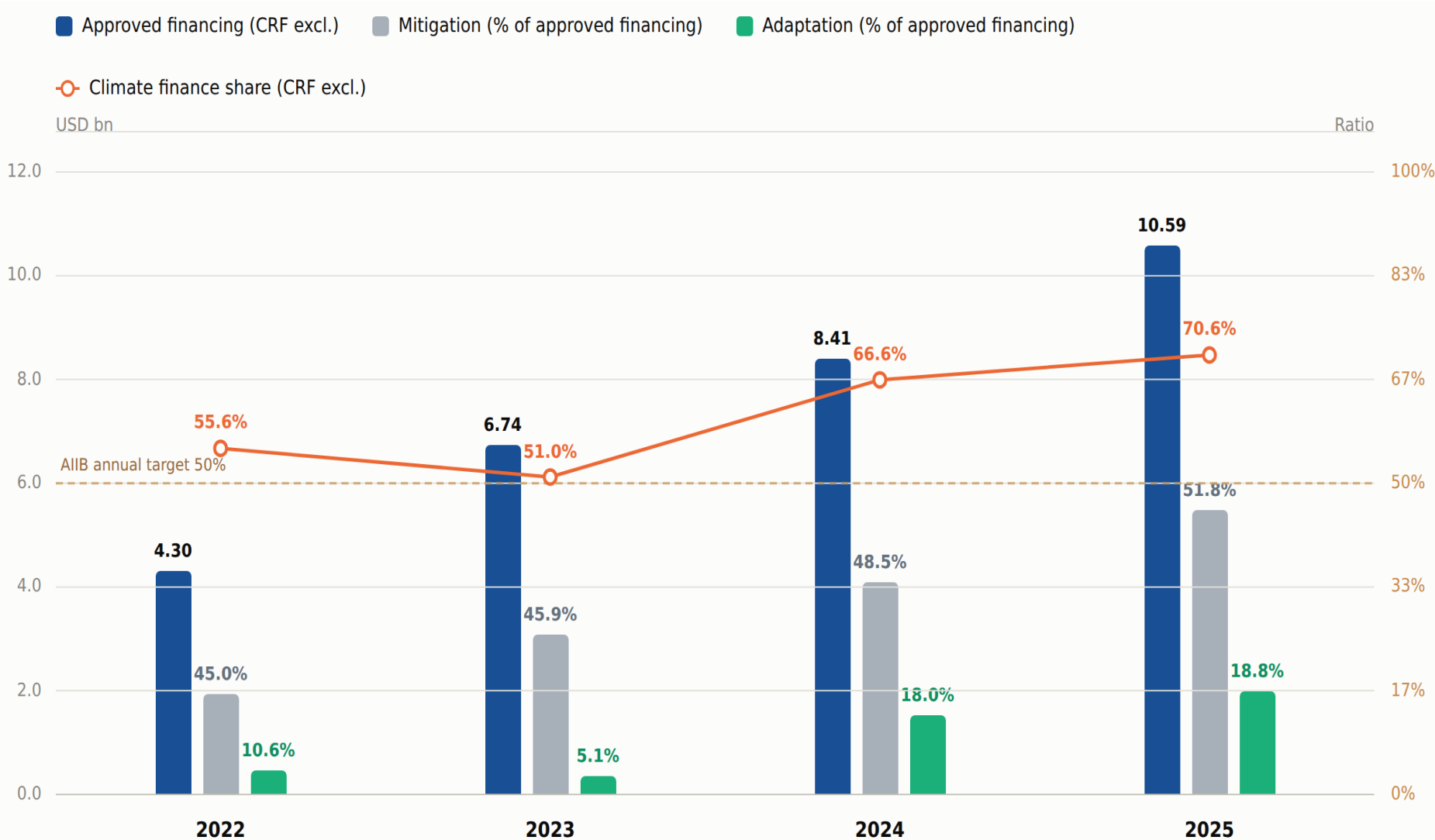
Adaptation portfolio today

1. **USD 7.4 billion** in cumulative adaptation finance across 360 approved projects until 2025.
2. Adaptation finance spans **multiple sectors**, including transport, energy, water, urban, digital infra, health, and education **and AIIB member economies in Asia and beyond**.
3. Adaptation finance is tracked using the Joint MDB Methodology for Tracking Climate Change Adaptation Finance, ensuring consistency and comparability with other MDBs.



Climate and Adaptation Finance Trend

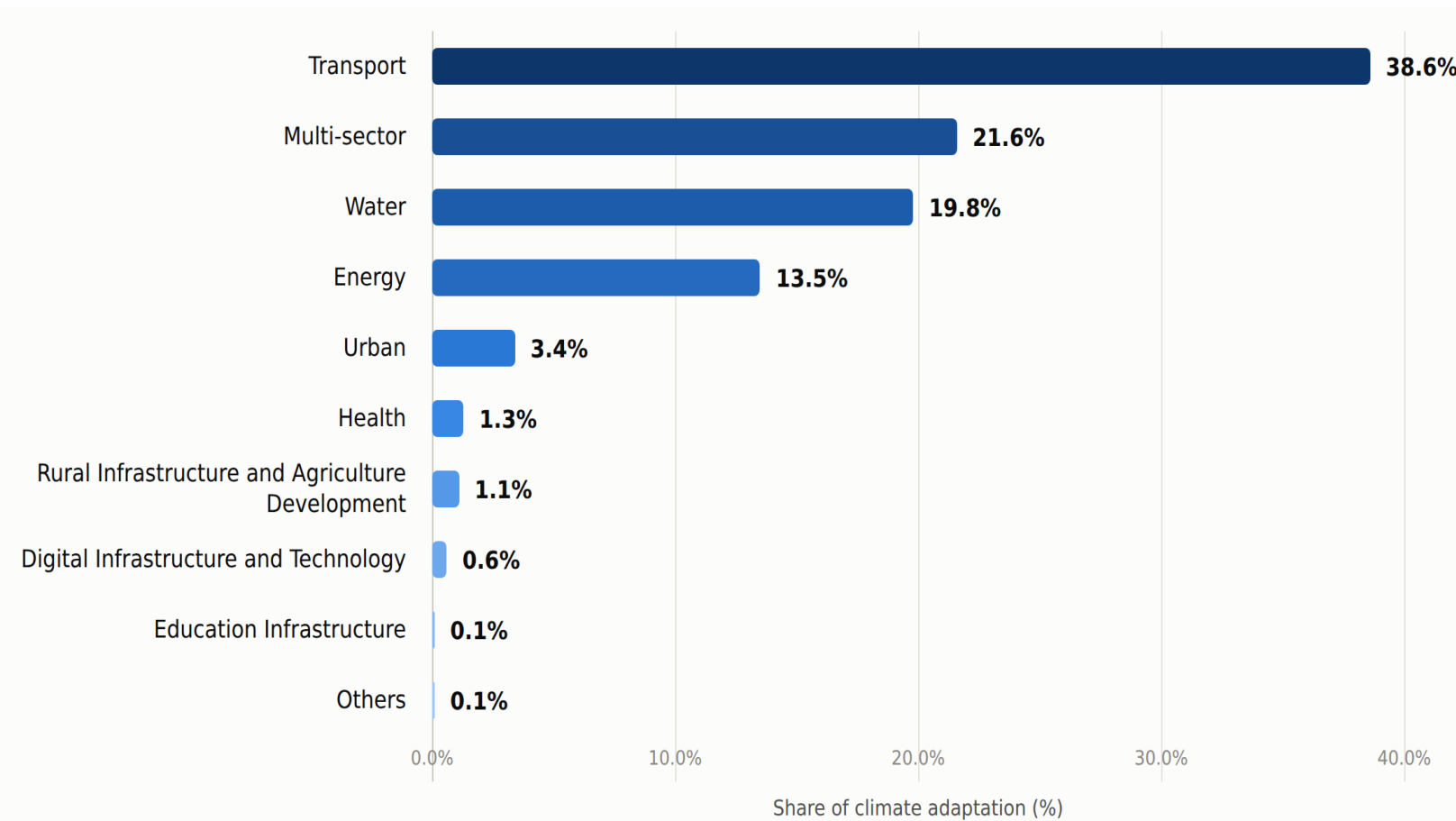
Annual adaptation finance approvals, 2022–2025



1. AIIB has consistently exceeded its 50% climate-finance target in four consecutive years, from 2022 to 2025
2. 2025 marked the strongest climate-finance performance: 71% of approved financing was climate finance, including 51.8% mitigation finance and 18.8 adaptation finance.
3. Mitigation remains the larger component, while adaptation has increased over 2022-2025.

Adaptation Finance by Sector

Cumulative adaptation finance by sectors (2016-2025), share of total (%)



1. USD 7.4 billion across 360 approved projects (*excluding 2026 approvals*)
2. Adaptation finance has been identified across all infrastructure sectors
3. Over 93% of adaptation finance is concentrated in four sectors: Transport, Multi-sector, Water, and Energy.
4. Transport and water lead by financing volume, reflecting that both sectors are more likely exposed to physical climate hazards.

Financing Types

Financing types AIIB deploys for climate-resilient infrastructure: Sovereign & Non-sovereign

Sovereign-backed financing

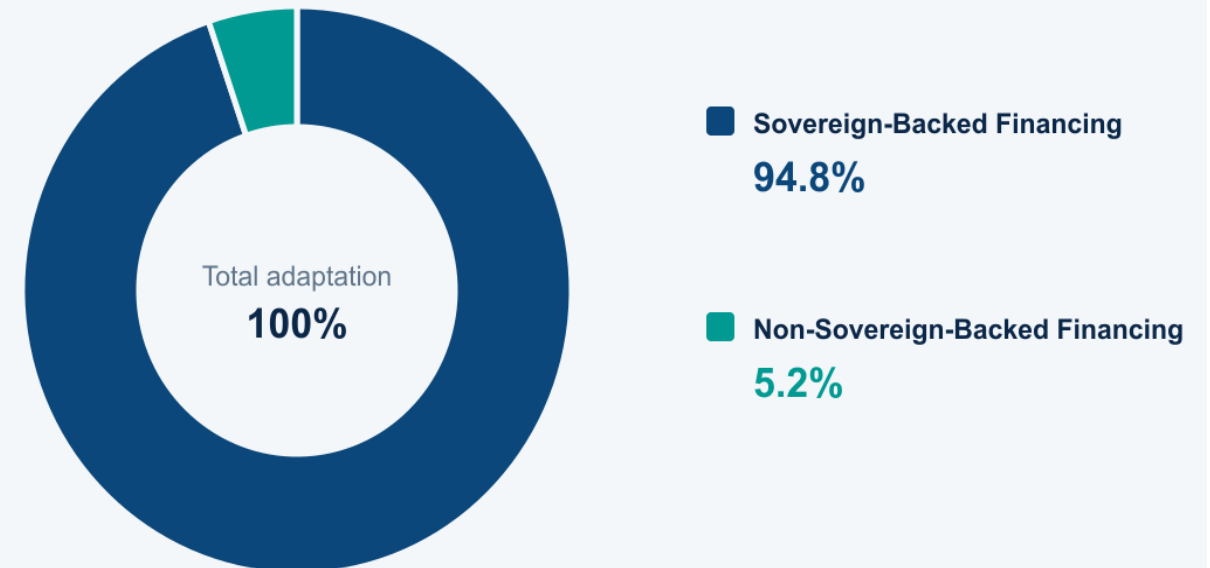
- Financing backed by a member government for public infrastructure and policy operations.
- 94.8% of cumulative adaptation finance.
- Examples: Metro Manila Flood Management Project (Philippines); CAISAR Irrigation & Resilience Project (Uzbekistan).

Non-sovereign-backed financing

- Financing to corporates, projects, funds, and financial institutions, without a sovereign guarantee
- 5.2% of cumulative adaptation finance.
- Examples: Lightsmith Climate Resilience Fund; Asia Climate Bond Portfolio.

Climate adaptation finance by financing type, 2016–2025

Percentage = adaptation finance in each category ÷ total adaptation finance

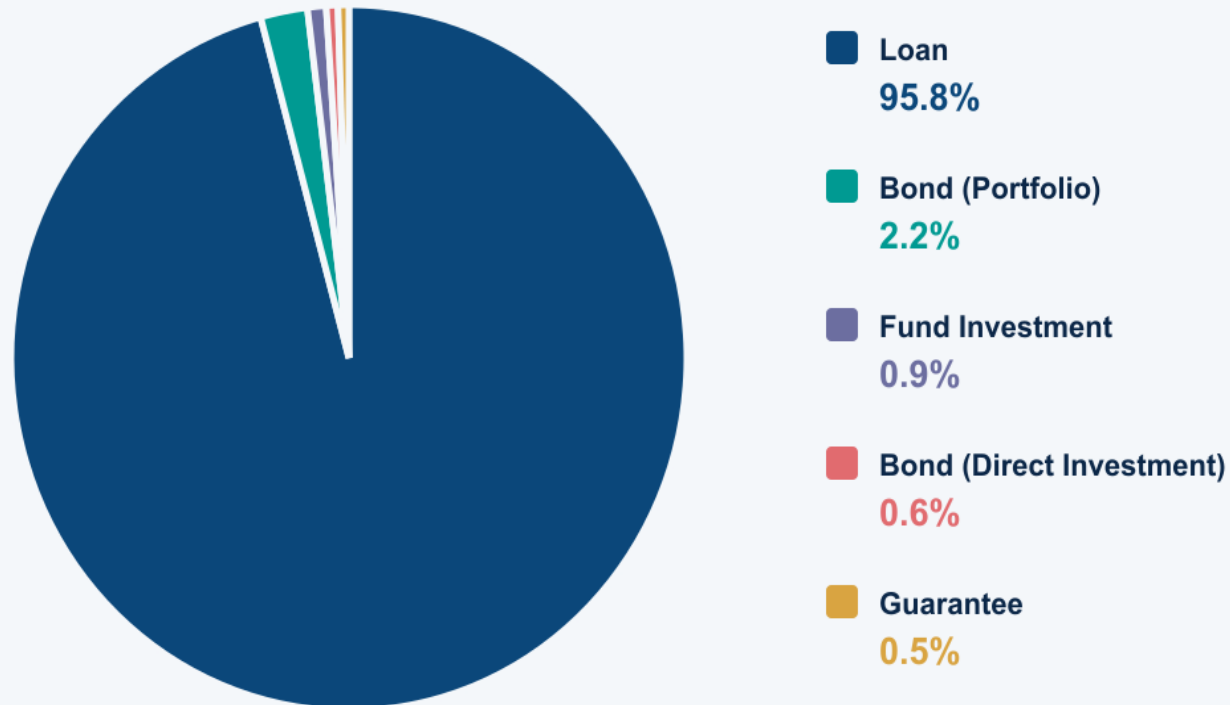


Financial Instrument Mix

Adaptation finance by financial instrument type, share of total (%)

Climate adaptation by instrument type

Approved projects excluding 2026 | share of total climate adaptation



- **Loans are the dominant financing instrument** across sovereign and non-sovereign operations, accounting for **95.8%** of total adaptation finance
- **Bond investments contributed 2.8%** across portfolio and direct bond investments, showing the growing role of capital markets in financing climate resilience.
- **Fund investment is a widely used non-loan instrument**, demonstrating the role of investment funds in channeling capital to resilience investments.
- **Guarantees remain an emerging instrument**, risk-sharing structures that help mobilize private capital.

Partnerships and Co-financing

Adaptation finance at scale is a partnership business

Climate funds

1. AIIB mobilizes **concessional and blended finance from climate and development funds to improve project viability, support project preparation, and de-risk investments**, including through grants, concessional loans, guarantees and equity.
2. AIIB was accredited as an **International Access Entity of GCF in 2024** and signed the **Accreditation Master Agreement in 2025**, enabling AIIB to directly access GCF resources.
3. Other external partnership facilities include the **GIF, MCDF, and the Pandemic Fund**. AIIB also manages internal Special Funds, including the **Project Preparation Special Fund (PPSF)** and **Project Specific Window (PSW)**.

Peer MDBs and DFIs

1. Co-financing is a core part of AIIB's operating model. AIIB works with **MDBs, bilateral DFIs and other development partners** to combine financing, expertise and implementation capacity.
2. **Partners include ADB, World Bank, IFC, EBRD, EIB, IsDB, IFAD and bilateral development finance institutions**, depending on the project and financing structure.
3. A good adaptation-specific example is the **Bangladesh Climate Resilient Inclusive Development Program**, where AIIB and ADB provided **co-financing** to support climate objectives under Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan.

Private capital

1. **AIIB seeks to use its own financing and partnership resources to crowd in private capital**, particularly where infrastructure projects face risks or market barriers that constrain private investment.
2. **AIIB's approach includes blended finance, guarantees, longer-tenor financing, local-currency financing, investment funds and financial-intermediary structures**, as well as partnerships with institutional investors, asset managers, philanthropic organizations and private-sector platforms.
3. Examples include AIIB's partnership with **Amundi**, including a **US\$500 million managed climate-bond portfolio**.





Thank you!

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