ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Infrastructure for Planetary Health

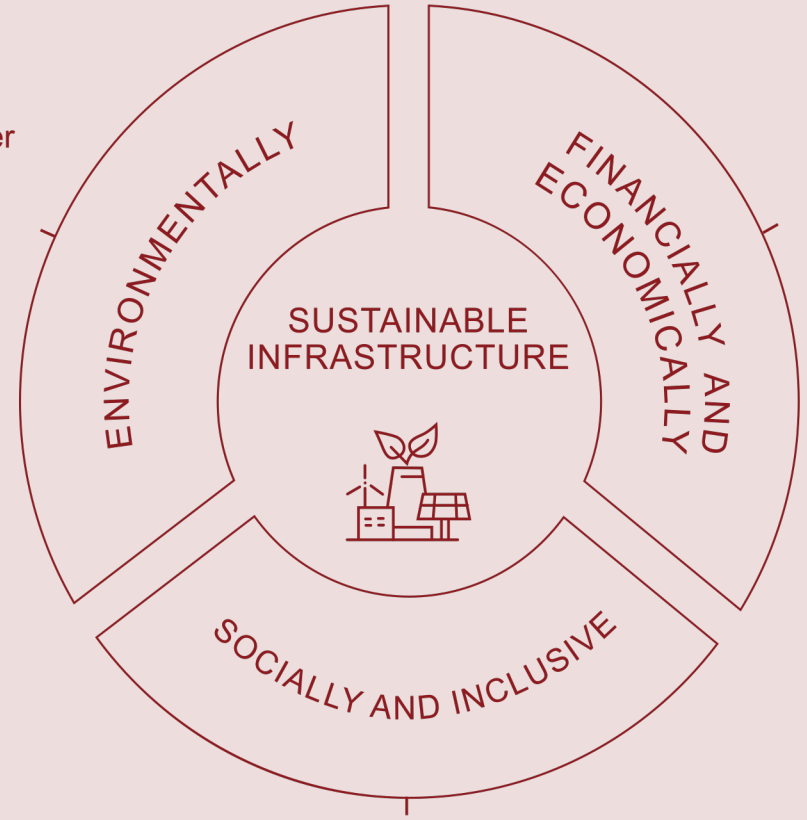
November 13th, 2025

Who We Are and What We Do

We are a multilateral development bank with a mission to finance the **Infrastructure for Tomorrow (i4t).** We enable clients to build i4t—green infrastructure with sustainability, innovation and connectivity at its core. We do this by unlocking finance that brings this vision to fruition. As our clients succeed in building i4t, society shares in that success.

AIIB Invests in i4t, the Infrastructure for Tomorrow:

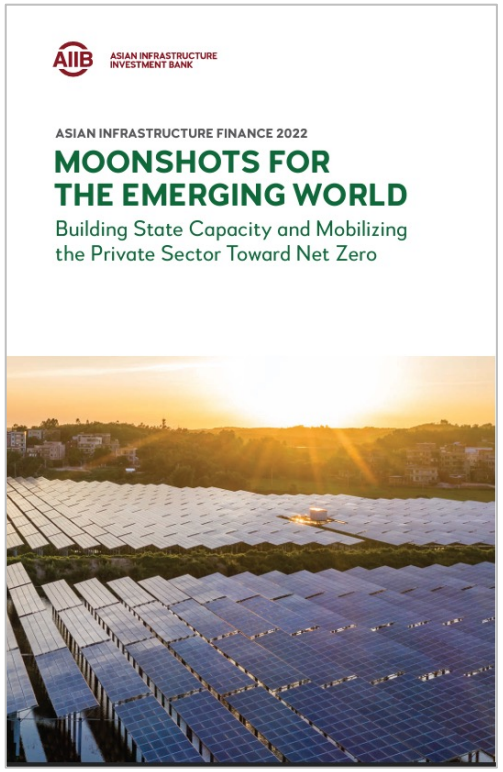
Addresses ecological impacts like water and air quality, biodiversity, pollution and climate change.

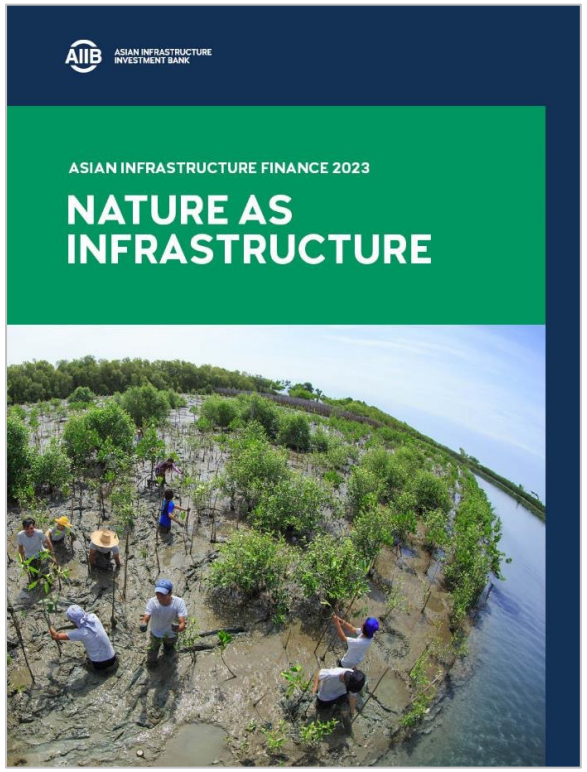


Projects with sound ROI, that raise economic growth and increase productivity.

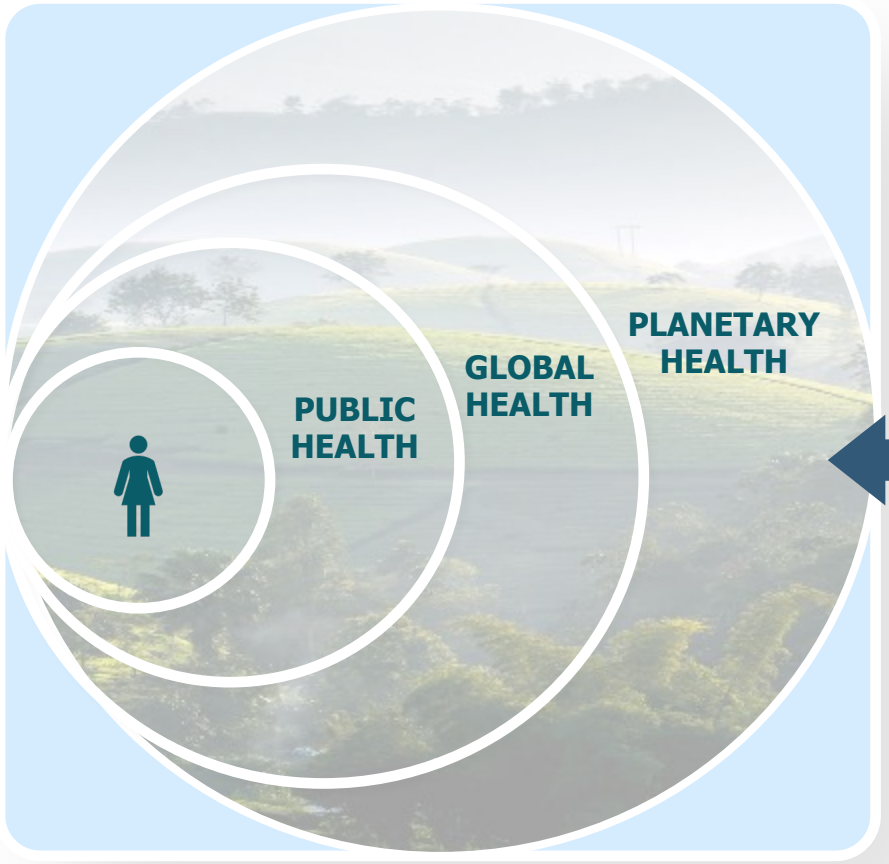
Gives inclusive access, particularly to citizens excluded from access to infrastructure services.

The evolution of AIIB's Asian Infrastructure Finance Flagship





Infrastructure may lock in such impacts for decades



TRANSPORT

ENERGY

URBAN/RURAL

WATER AND SANITATION

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

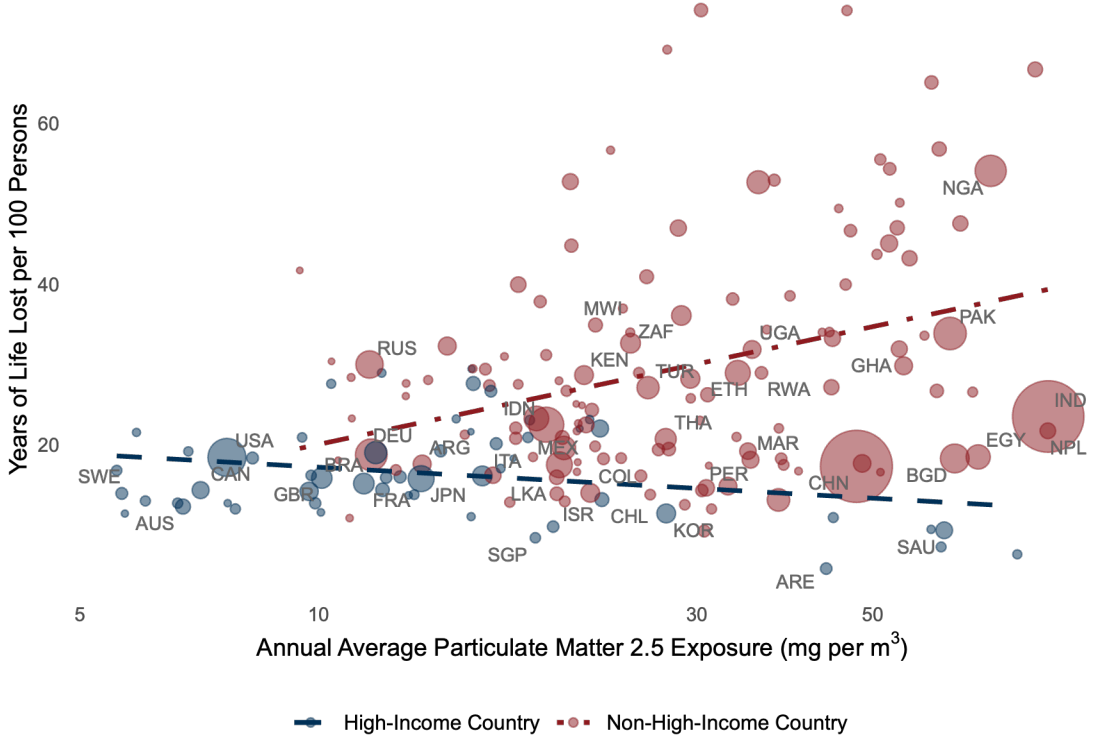
Climate Change (AIF 2022) Nature / Biodiversity (AIF 2023)

- Non-medical care factors play a critical role in determining an individual's health outcomes.
- The health impact should be assessed across all infrastructure investments.

Developing economies seem more vulnerable to effects of air pollution

Developing Economies with High Exposure to PM2.5 Report Higher Mortality Rate

- **Global Health Burden** (WHO 2022): Air pollution was responsible for approximately 6.7 million deaths globally in 2019, with a significant number of these deaths occurring in lower-income regions.
- Relationship is not evident in high-income economies



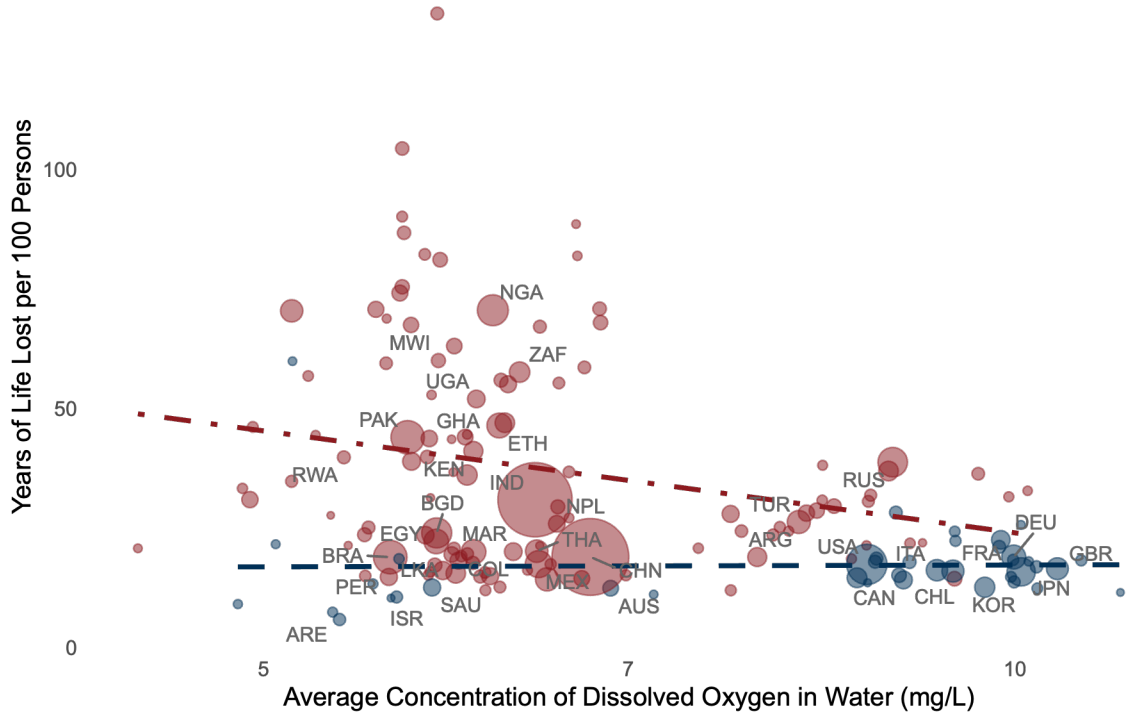
Note: PM2.5 values are on a logarithmic scale. The size of the circle indicates the relative size of the population.

Source: WHO & WDI

Developing economies seem more vulnerable to effects of poor water quality

Developing Economies with Higher Oxygen Concentration in Water Reports Lower Mortality Rate

- **Poor Wastewater Management** (UNESCO, 2017): Approximately 80% of industrial and municipal wastewater is released into the environment untreated
- **Infrastructure Challenge:** Developing economies often rely on natural water sources and lack adequate sanitation and wastewater treatment facilities, exacerbating public health vulnerabilities.



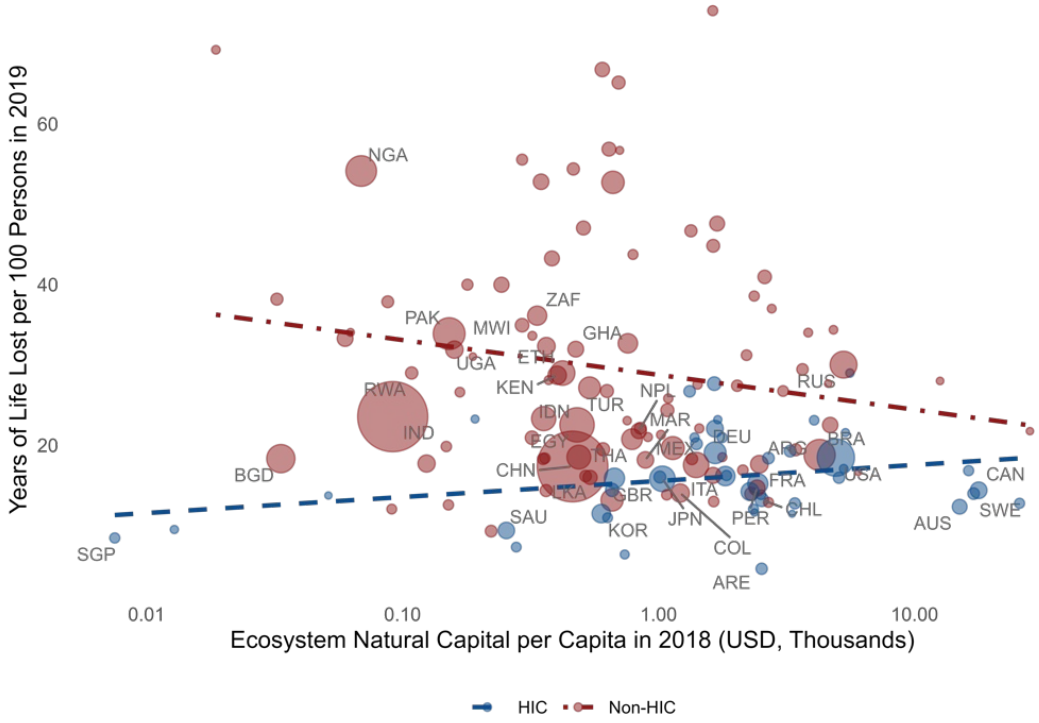
Note: The size of the circle indicates the relative size of the population.

Source: WHO, WDI, & Quality Unknown Report

Developing economies seem more vulnerable to the effects of nature degradation

Developing Economies with Higher Ecosystem Capital Reports Lower Mortality Rate

- **Natural Protection from Ecosystems**: Intact ecosystems can mitigate the impact of extreme weather events, providing shelter and natural barriers.
- **Risks from Habitat Alteration**: Alteration in natural habitats can bring humans closer to disease vectors like those for malaria and dengue, increasing the risk of disease spread.



Note: Ecosystem Capital per Capita is adjusted by Biodiversity Intactness Index to control for quality and presented on a logarithmic scale. The size of the circle indicates the relative size of the population.

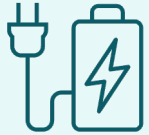
Source: WHO & WDI

Emerging challenges may reverse gains in health

Some findings presented

Global health improved significantly over the last three decades. Developing economies are now healthier overall, even at relatively lower levels of incomes. But emerging challenges from climate change and nature degradation are threatening these gains.

Asian examples show that air quality can be improved but this requires a systemic approach, including investments in cleaner energy and better grid connectivity, as well as improved regulations.



Rising temperatures increase infant mortality – extreme heat particularly deadly. Floods and higher temperatures increase infectious disease and water-borne disease burdens. Extreme rainfall threaten agriculture and food and water security.

Loss of keystone species can have major health impacts. Academics have found that precipitous drop in vulture populations in India is estimated to have led to 100,000 additional human deaths per year.

Lead is building up in the environment as a result of human activity, particularly in LMIC, with serious health impacts, especially on children. Safe battery recycling is one key measure.

Key Recommendations

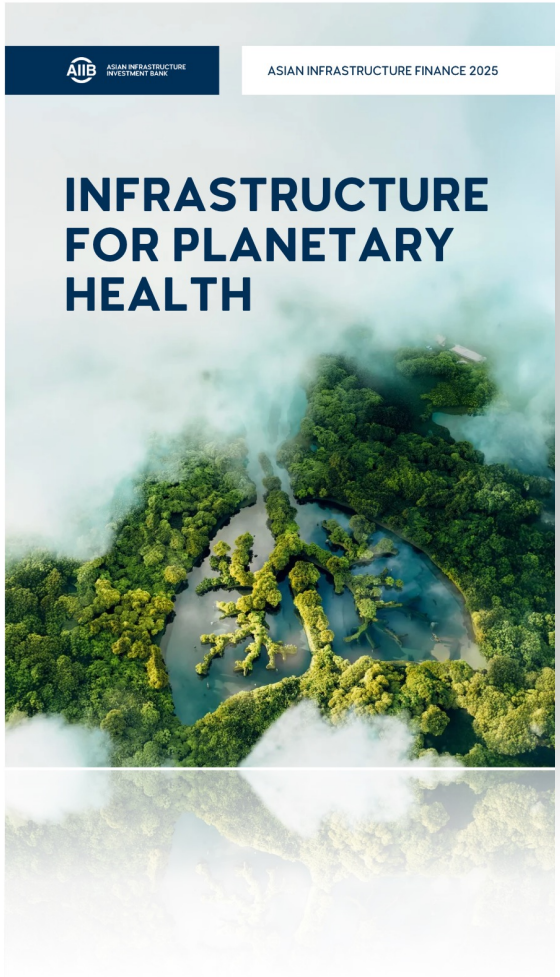
Adopt the Planetary Health Paradigm:
Policymakers and MDBs should integrate health, climate, and biodiversity into all infrastructure development design and strategies.

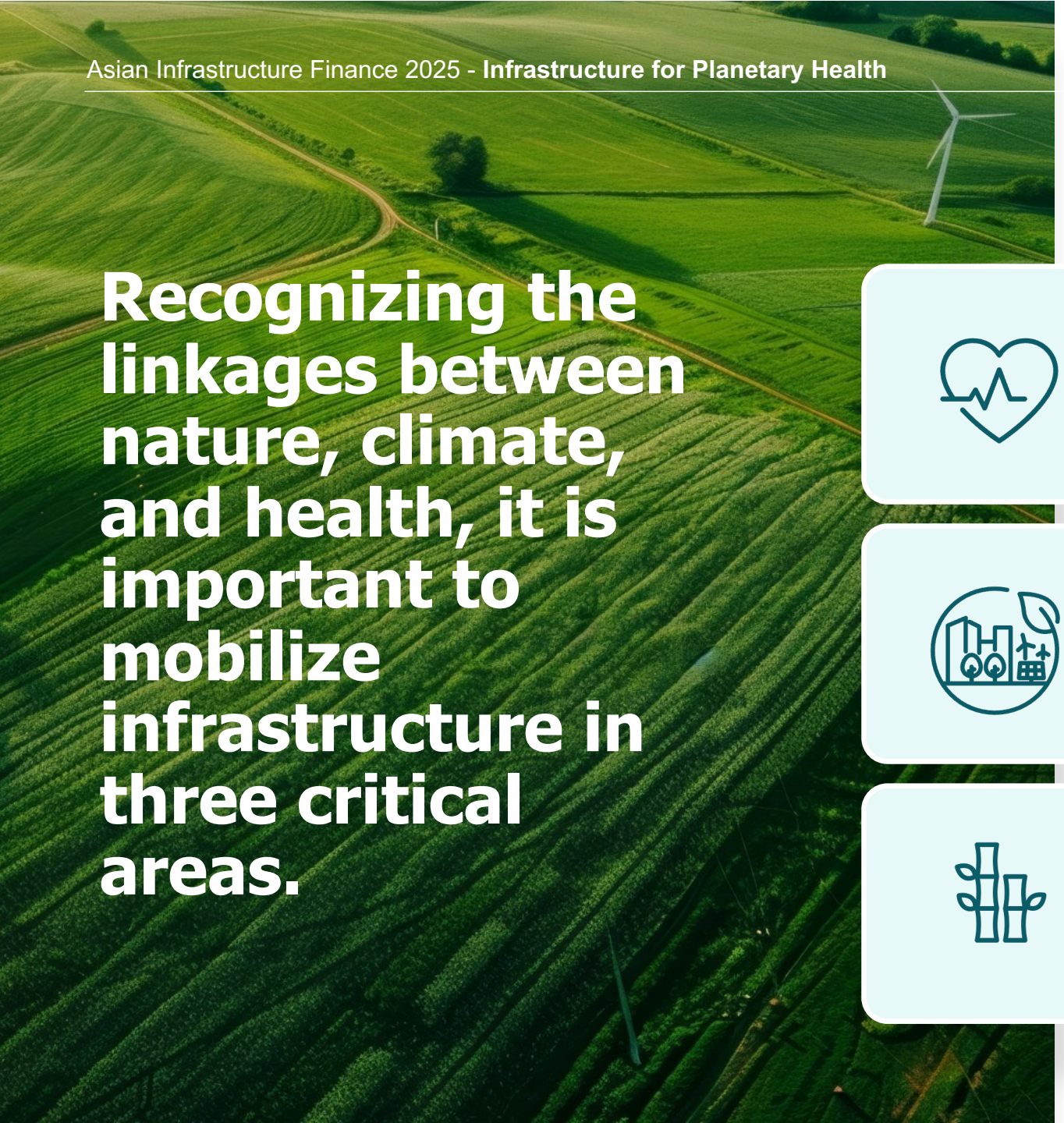
Invest in Nature as Infrastructure: Prioritize nature-based solutions and technologies that promote both environmental sustainability and public health.

Expand Inclusive Healthcare Access: Focus on improving healthcare systems, particularly in vulnerable regions and for disadvantaged populations, to address inequity and the rising burden of climate-induced health conditions.

Strengthen Global Collaboration: Enhance cross-sectoral coordination through frameworks like the One Health approach, including coordination on biodiversity conservation.

Close the Financing Gap: Mobilize resources through MDBs and innovative financial instruments to address health, climate, and nature challenges.





Recognizing the linkages between nature, climate, and health, it is important to mobilize infrastructure in three critical areas.

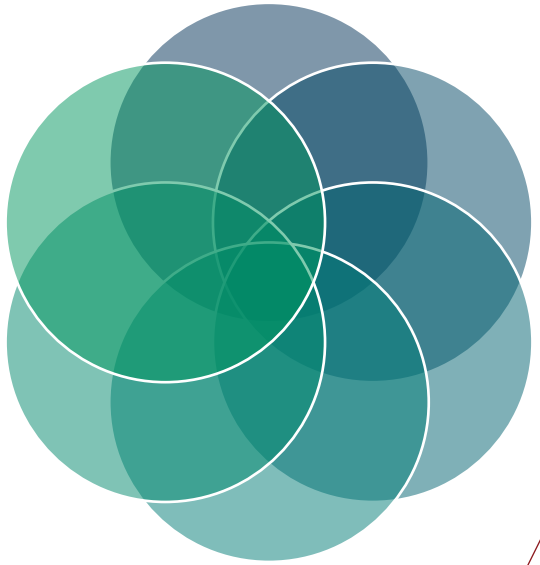
We need to mobilize resources for:

- **Accessible, Green, Inclusive and Resilient Healthcare Infrastructure**
- **Health in all-Infrastructure Approach**
- **Nature Infrastructure for Health**

Strategic Priorities

Health Benefits Across Sectors: Leverage investments for health co-benefits

Mobilizing Finance: Increase private sector financing for health



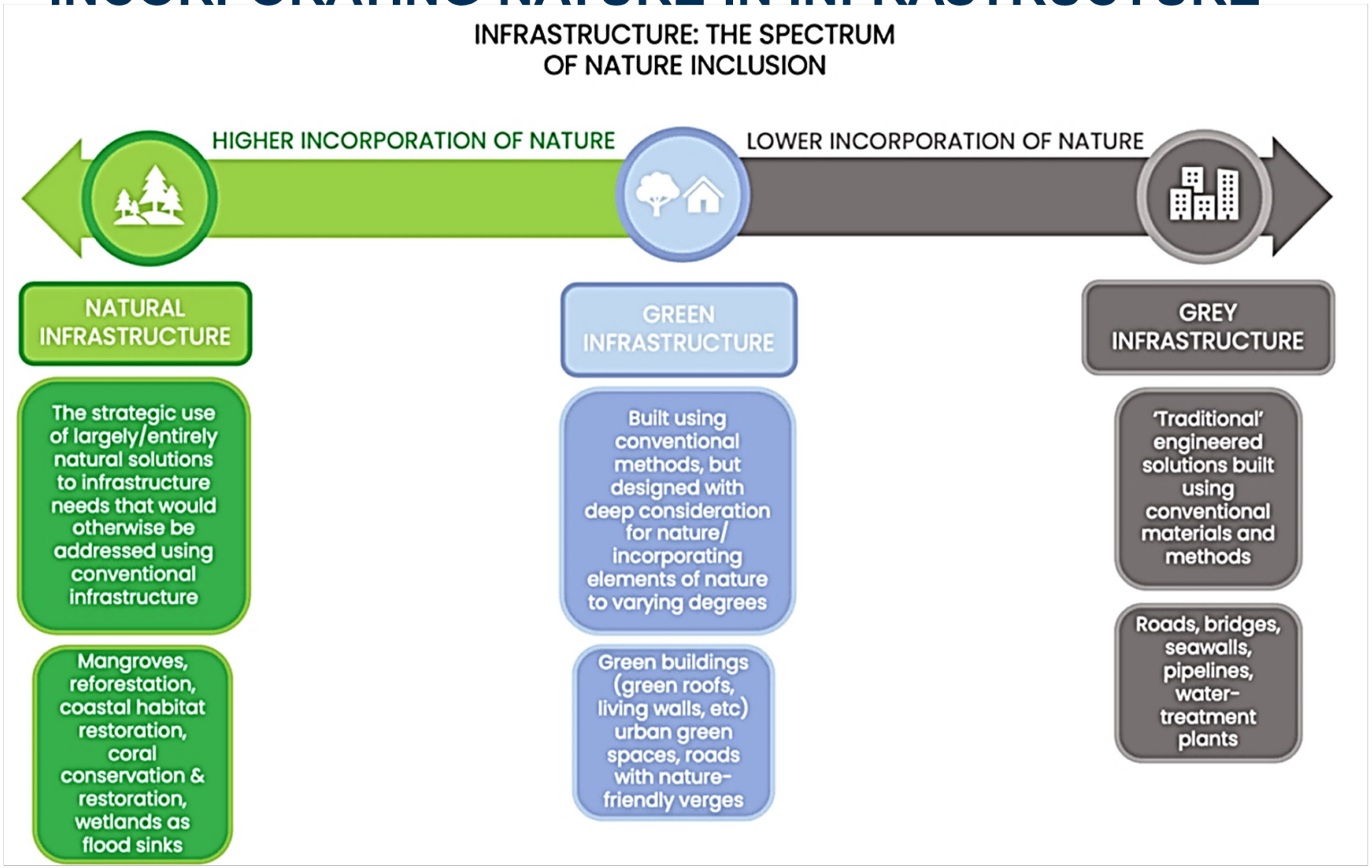
Infrastructure for Health Services: Strengthen health value-chain towards UHC

Technology-based Solutions: Improve health operations through Technology

Green and Climate-Resilient Systems: Reduce environmental impact and improve resilience

- Non-incineration **waste management** equipment for hospitals and/or rural health facilities
- **Water-saving tools** for health facilities
- **Greening** of transport of patients and goods to health facilities
- Upgrading of health infrastructure to **accommodate climate-induced health threats** and changing disease burden such as mental health

INCORPORATING NATURE IN INFRASTRUCTURE




SLUM UPGRADATION THROUGH THE
INTERVENTION OF URBAN
INFRASTRUCTURE

Brazil Value-Enhancing Reforms for Development and Ecological Sustainability Climate Policy-Based Financing

AIIB support actions toward achieving Brazils climate goals articulated in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through policy and institutional measures required to implement the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) in the areas of:

1) Sustainable finance

- Create a regulated carbon market in Brazil, by enacting the law to set up the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE).
- Establish the SBCE Interim Managing Body, which will hold executive and regulatory responsibilities, as well as the formation of the Advisory Committee.
- Fast-track private investment flows into projects that advance Brazil's climate and ecological transformation goals.
- Mobilize private capital for climate and ecological transformation projects and launch specific auction under EcoInvest, for the productive and ecological conversion of degraded land, including in the Amazon Biome.

2) Energy transition

- Created the National Sustainable Aviation Fuel Program
- Regulate the certification of the efficient production and import of biofuel.

3) Green and resilient infrastructure

- Develop the National Adaptation Plan for the Health sector
- Federal law for the management of public forests, including the allocation of rights to carbon credits to concessionaries of public forest for restoration.
- Establish the National Program for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove.

- Develop early warning systems with predictive modelling systems on extreme heat and air pollution.
- Responsive risk communication capacities regarding the impacts of climate change in 50 percent of state and municipal health departments in priority areas for climate emergencies.

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Thank you

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