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IDFC GREEN FINANCE MAPPING

REPORT 2025

2024 IDFC Green Finance Commitments
November 2025

International Development Finance Club

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CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE

IDFC GREEN FINANCE MAPPING REPORT 2025

Executive Summary

$1.9 trillion
in total green finance since 2015

$174 billion
in green finance in 2024

$167 billion
in climate finance in 2024

$8 billion
in biodiversity finance in 2024

Over 40%
of global public climate finance provided by IDFC members

The majority of members increased their green finance
showed continued potential for green finance globally

$125 billion
in climate finance flowed to or within non-OECD countries in 2024

2024 IDFC Green Finance Commitments
October 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2011, the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), a group of 27 national and regional development banks with over $4 trillion[1] in combined assets and annual commitments exceeding $1.3 trillion, has conducted an annual mapping of member institutions' green finance contributions.

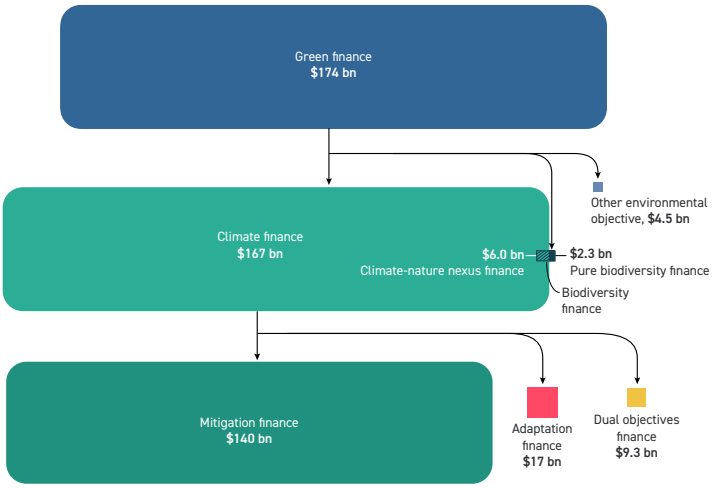
In 2024, IDFC members reported $174 billion in total green finance commitments. While the overall level decreased by 13% in 2024—due to changes by a few large reporting institutions—the majority of IDFC members continue to show increased engagement in green finance: 14 of the 23 members responding to survey increased their total green finance commitments. Participation in the IDFC's Green Finance Mapping survey remained steady in 2024, with 23 institutions responding and 8 of those reporting biodiversity commitments.[2]

The drop in total green finance—down 13% across the Club in 2024—is concentrated around a few members with larger portfolios. One large member's shift in investment priorities lowered its green share from 17% to 9%, reducing absolute green volumes. For another institution, lower government funding reduced its total commitments, although the green share of its financing held at 30% (above the IDFC average). Across the Club, changes were also driven by year-on-year investment variation, reduced credit demand due to higher interest rates, geopolitical tensions, and exchange-rate fluctuations.

Cumulative green finance commitments by IDFC members have surpassed $1.9 trillion since the signing of the Paris Agreement in 2015, demonstrating these public development banks' ability to deliver at scale. Together, over 40% of global public climate finance was provided by IDFC members from 2019 to 2023. The ongoing integration of updated and more conservative tracking methodologies highlights members' commitment to rigorous climate finance tracking.

IDFC members are showing progress toward attaining climate and broader environmental targets at the institution level. With $1.27 trillion in cumulative green finance commitments since 2019, the group is on track to mobilize $1.3 trillion between 2019 and 2025, as pledged in the IDFC State of Ambition (2021). The Club has further strengthened the robustness and consistency of its green finance tracking across its members, with a dedicated three-year capacity-building program (2023-2025) facilitated by the IDFC Climate Facility and implemented by the IDFC Secretariat in partnership with Climate Policy Initiative.

Figure ES1: IDFC green finance commitments in 2024 by theme



KEY FINDINGS IN THE 2024 DATA

- **IDFC members reported green finance commitments[3] of $174 billion in 2024, a 13% decrease from 2023** (see Figure ES2).
- **In 2024, green finance represented 13% of total new commitments reported by IDFC members, compared with shares ranging from 19% to 24% over the preceding four years.**
- **Climate finance—all** activities related to the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, adaptation to climate change or dual objectives—**accounted for 96%**

1 $=US dollar.

2 An additional three members tracked biodiversity finance but were excluded from the count as they reported no biodiversity projects in 2024.

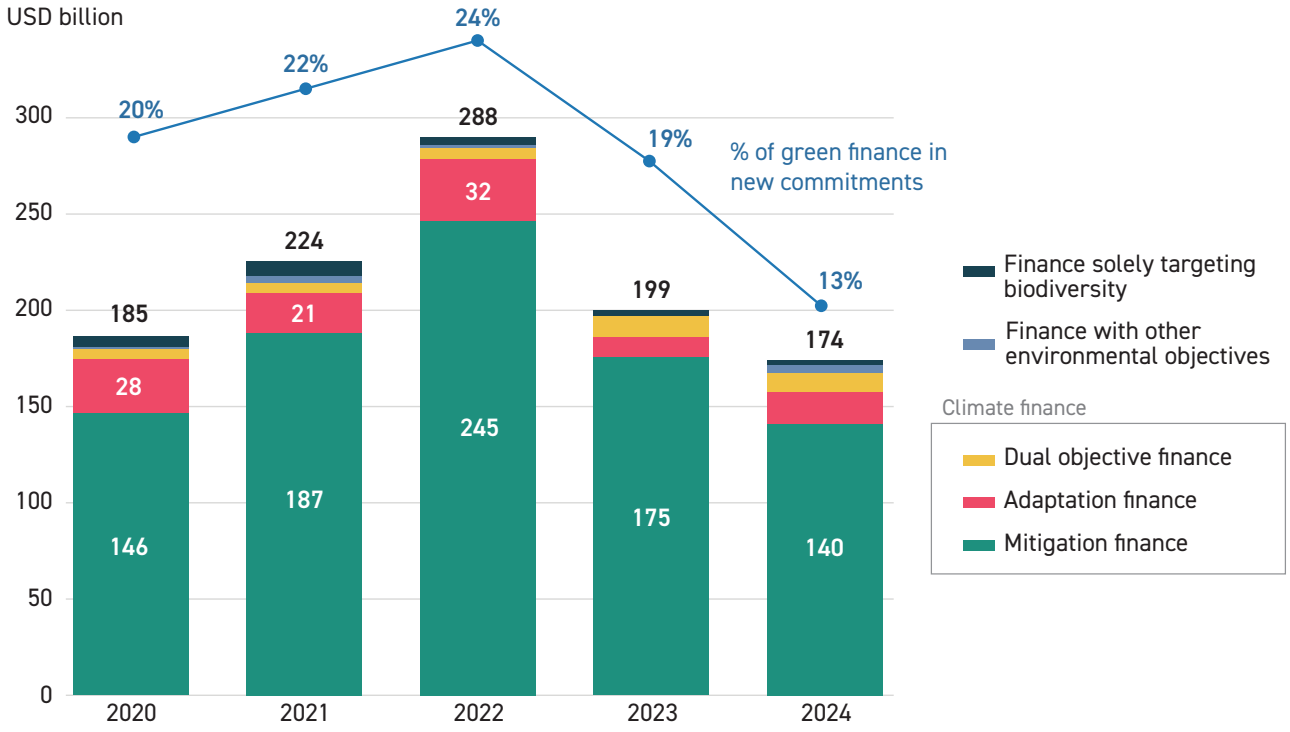
3 Green finance commitments include climate finance (mitigation, adaptation, and dual-objective), biodiversity finance, and finance with other environmental objectives.

of total green finance (or $167 billion), on par with the share in 2023.

- Mitigation finance continued to dominate at $140 billion, representing 84% of climate finance, a slight decline from $175 billion in 2023.
- Adaptation finance totaled $17 billion in 2024, an increase of 64% from 2023. This growth was largely driven by members with larger portfolios, including the China Development Bank (CDB), which doubled its investments since 2023. Meanwhile, the number of survey respondents reporting adaptation finance fell by 20%, and only half of members reporting adaptation finance increased their commitments in 2024.
- Finance to projects supporting both mitigation and adaptation efforts—"dual-objective finance"—totaled $9 billion in 2024, a 15% decrease from 2023. These flows represented 6% of total climate finance, just consistent from 6% in 2023, indicating a proportional decline rather than a structural shift. Dual-benefit finance remains important for supporting adaptation objectives, underscoring the ongoing relevance of integrating both mitigation and adaptation considerations into climate commitments.

- **Finance for biodiversity projects rose in 2024 to reach $8 billion.** This includes finance for dedicated conservation activities as well as for water supply, wastewater treatment, and agriculture and natural resources management projects that deliver biodiversity benefits. While many members do not yet track biodiversity finance, several reported undertaking strategy development or piloting the IDFC biodiversity tool. These efforts are expected to support future increases in both the volume of biodiversity finance reported and the number of members tracking it.
- Additionally, IDFC members reported **$4 billion in financing for other environmental objectives, including projects** for the circular economy and reducing pollution.

Figure ES2: IDFC green finance commitments 2020-2024 ($ billion)[4]



4 Green finance commitments include climate finance (mitigation, adaptation, and dual-objective), biodiversity finance, and finance with other environmental objectives.

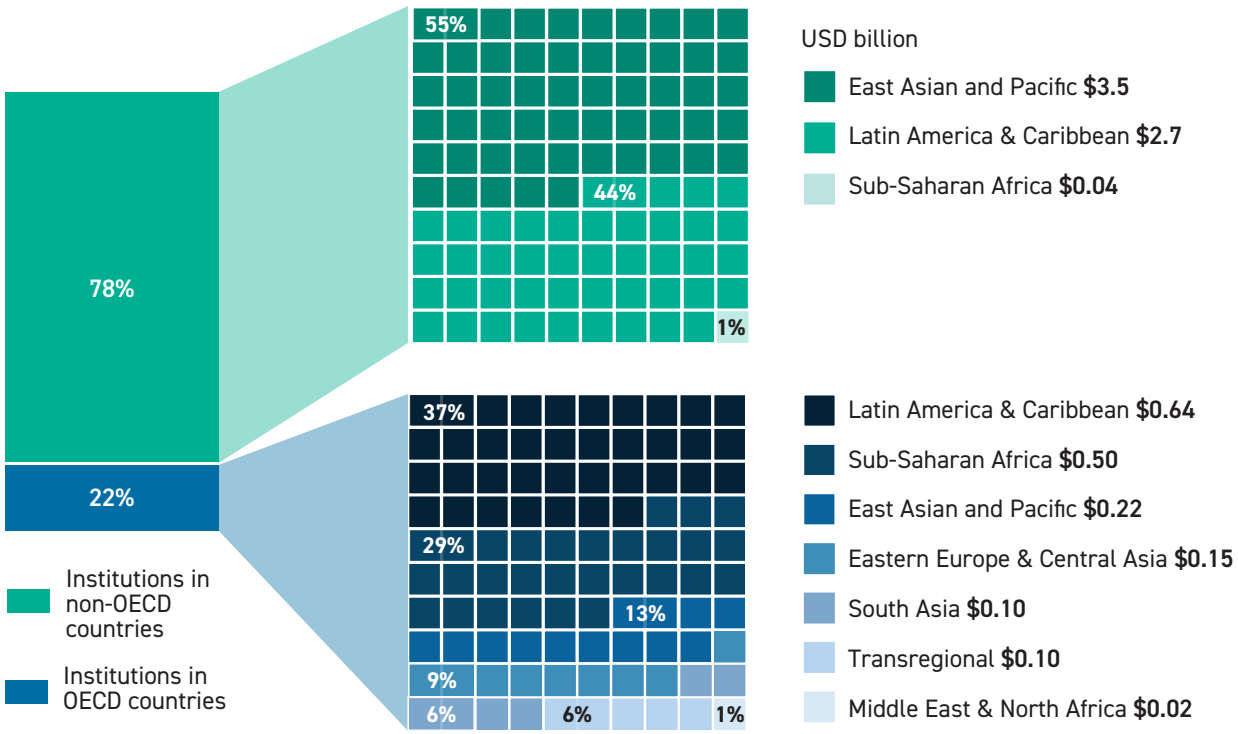
CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2024[5]

- **Sources of finance:** Institutions in non-OECD countries continued to commit the majority of IDFC climate finance. Totaling $115 billion, climate finance commitments from non-OECD-based institutions represented 72% of total climate finance in 2024 (see Figures 3 and 4). This trend is primarily driven by domestic commitments in China by the CDB.
- **Geographic destination:** East Asia and the Pacific remained the largest recipient of climate finance in 2024, accounting for 63% of the total (compared to 61% in 2023), largely driven by domestic flows in China. Western Europe was the second-largest recipient, with 17% of the total, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (10%) (see Figure ES3).
  - IDFC members made 83% ($133 billion) of total climate finance commitments in their home countries, with the remaining 17% committed internationally. This represents a decline from the international share of 23% ($46 billion) in 2023.
  - Of the $27 billion in climate finance committed internationally in 2024, 44% ($12 billion) flowed from OECD-based institutions to non-OECD countries, down from 65% ($30 billion) in 2023 (see Figure ES3).

BIODIVERSITY FINANCE IN 2024

- Eight IDFC members reported on their investments in biodiversity, on par with the response rate in 2023. **A total of $8 billion in biodiversity finance was reported for 2024**, approximately the same level as of 2023, yet still about half of the annual average committed over 2020-2022.
- **Of these biodiversity finance commitments, 29% ($2.3 billion) went to projects solely targeting biodiversity**, and the remaining $5.6 billion was at the climate-nature nexus.
- **Sources of finance:** IDFC institutions based in non-OECD countries committed $6 billion in biodiversity finance, accounting for 78% of the total. IDFC institutions based in OECD countries committed $2 billion, or 22% of the total. This is consistent with 2023 biodiversity commitments.
- **Geographic destinations:** East Asia and the Pacific attracted 46% of biodiversity finance commitments in

Figure ES3: Climate finance commitments in 2024 by source of finance (OECD/non-OECD) and destination region



5 JICA data are included only in aggregate figures (total climate, biodiversity, and other environmental commitments). Disaggregated JICA data were unavailable at the time of analysis and are therefore excluded from more granular analysis, including the source of finance, geographic destination, and financing instrument.

2024 (or $4 billion), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 42% ($3 billion) (see Figure ES4).

- **Sectors:** The largest share of biodiversity finance (33%, or $3 billion) went to water preservation activities. Wastewater treatment and AFOLU, fisheries and natural resources projects followed as the second- and third-highest sectors for biodiversity finance, at $2 billion (20%) and $1 billion (18%), respectively.

IMPROVING GREEN FINANCE MAPPING METHODOLOGY

This analysis was completed based on responses to an IDFC survey, via which members self-reported their green finance commitments. The data was then checked for consistency and aggregated.

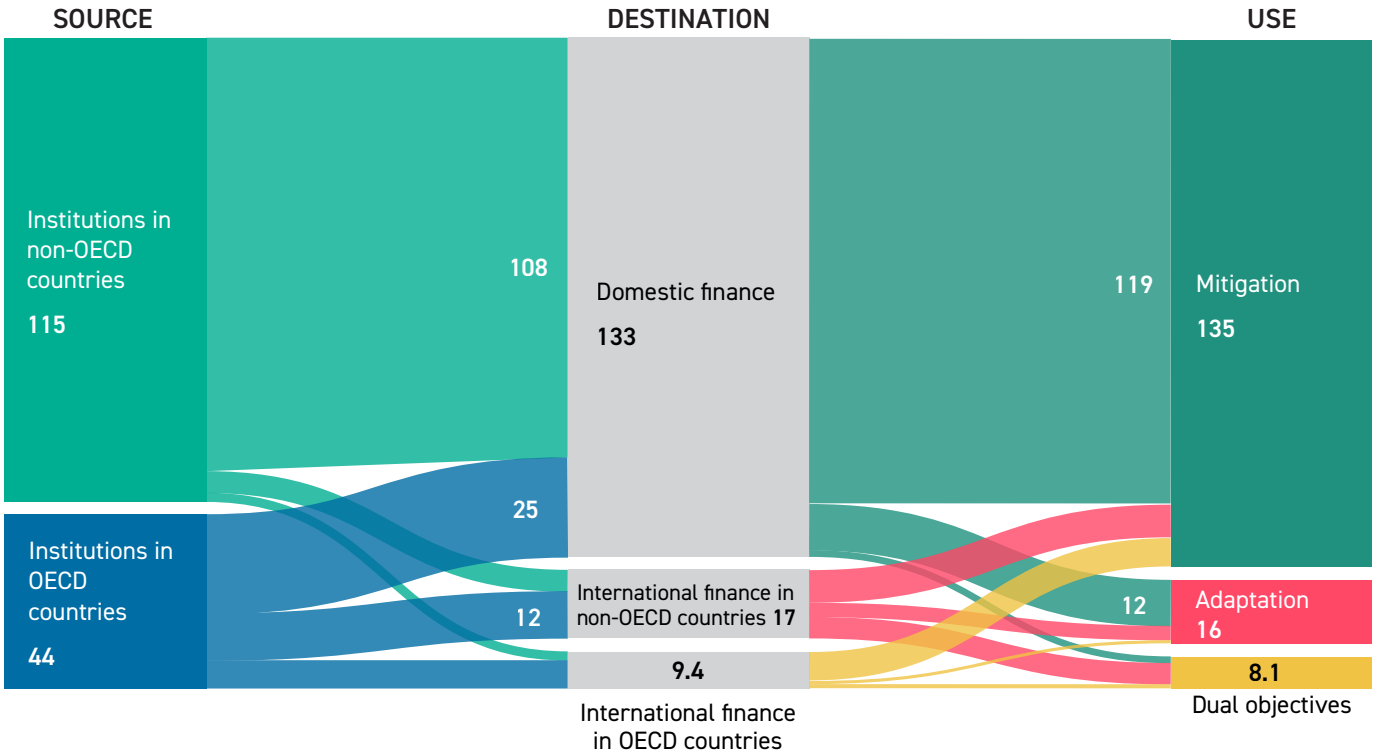
The IDFC survey uses the Joint Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and IDFC Common Principles for Climate Mitigation Finance Tracking (2023) and the Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking (2023). The list of reporting institutions and reporting coverage across all categories varies from year to year.

The Common Principles address uncertainty by following the principle of conservativeness, preferring to under-report climate finance rather than risk over-reporting. This principle particularly impacts the reporting of adaptation commitments.

Given the context-specific nature of adaptation activities, which makes it challenging to consistently identify and track relevant projects, taking a conservative approach to complex estimates of adaptation-relevant costs may result in lower reported sums.

For the fifth year, the 2024 GFM tracks biodiversity finance separately from other environmental finance. IDFC members may report on biodiversity finance at the project or aggregate level. Seven members have consistently reported biodiversity finance since tracking began in 2021, with an additional eighth member reporting biodiversity finance for 2024.

Figure ES4: Climate finance commitments in 2024 by source of finance (OECD/non-OECD) and destination (Domestic/International, $ billion)



6 Green finance commitments are defined as per IDFC Common Principles tracking methodologies.

Figure ES5: Biodiversity finance commitments in 2024 by source of finance (OECD/non-OECD) and end use ($ billion)

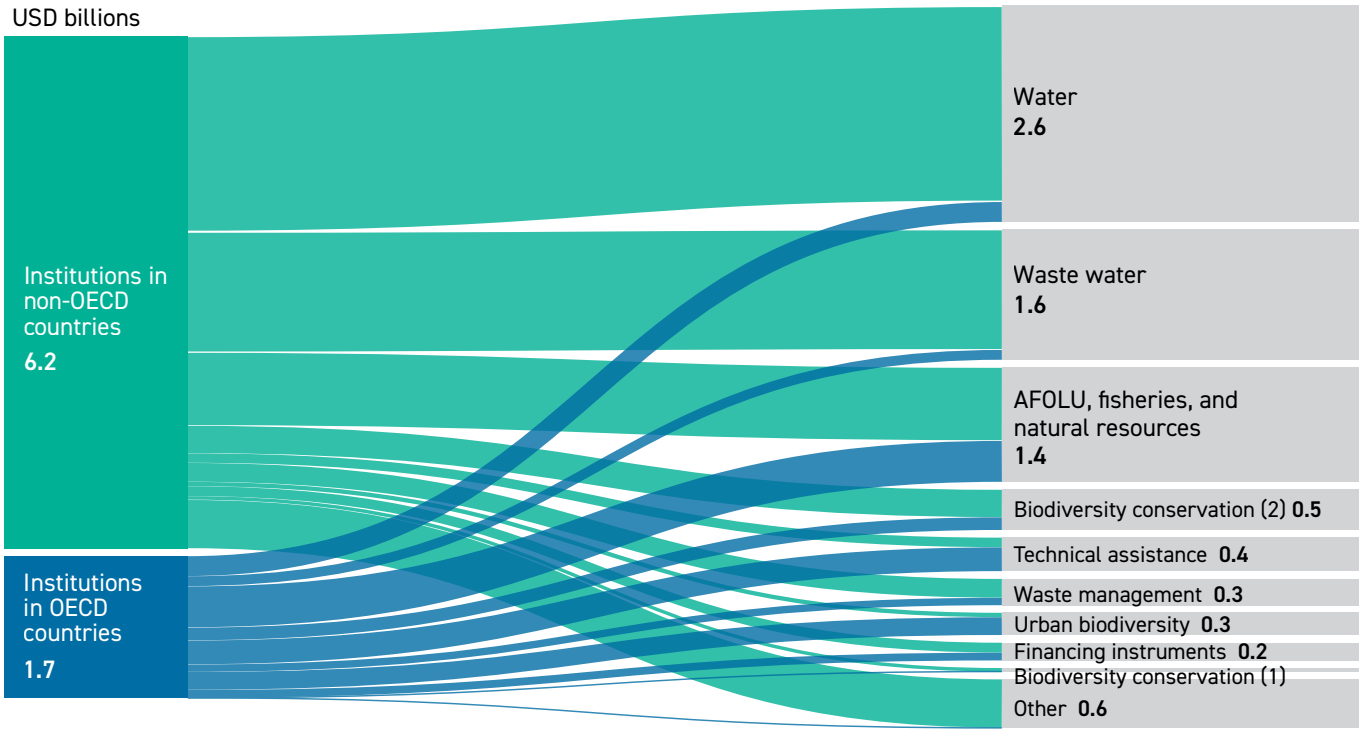
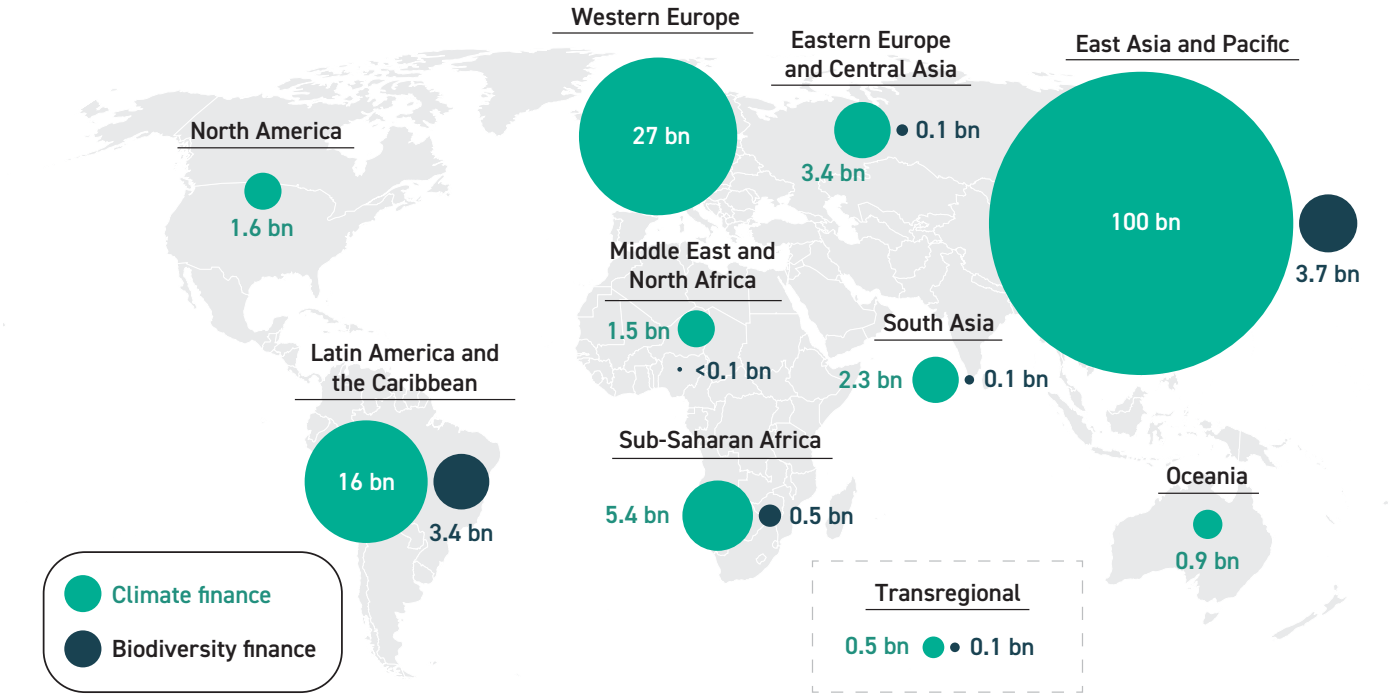


Figure 6: Regional distribution of climate and biodiversity finance in 2024[7]



7 Relative scales are shown for climate and biodiversity finance.