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SITEER - Centre for Sustainable  
Transitions Energy,  
Environment and Resilience



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## Data-to-Deal

# A Cross Cutting Route to Impact for Financing Climate Transition in the Transport Sector



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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## Climate Compatible Growth (CCG)

- CCG is a **UK Aid-funded applied research programme** which aims to **support investment** in sustainable energy and transport systems to meet development priorities
- CCG **co-creates research and global public goods** to help countries develop economic strategies, plans and policies to attract investment into low-carbon growth opportunities



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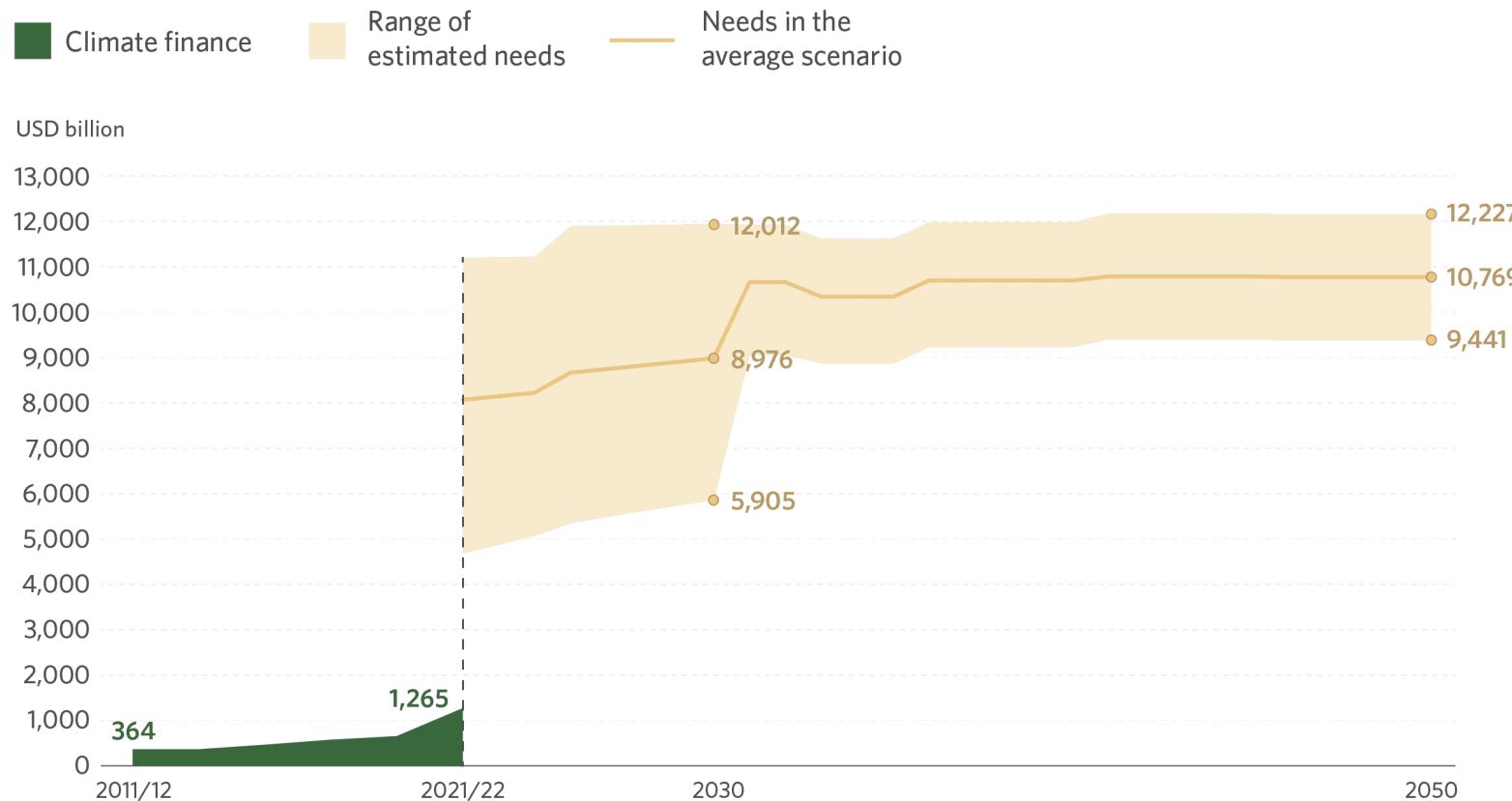
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# Closing the Climate Finance Gap

Figure ES3: Global tracked climate finance and average estimated annual needs through 2050



Source: Climate Policy Initiative

- There is a **significant gap of trillions of dollars annually** between existing climate finance and estimated needs between now and 2050

# From \$200K to \$2.4 billion: The Genesis of the D2D Framework in Latin America

## GENESIS:

- D2D originated from work in Costa Rica, where a data-driven Long-Term Strategy costing \$200K secured **\$2.4 billion** in climate finance.
- Since then, D2D has catalysed over **\$9.5 billion** further in climate investment across Latin America, including in the Dominican Republic, Chile, and Uruguay.

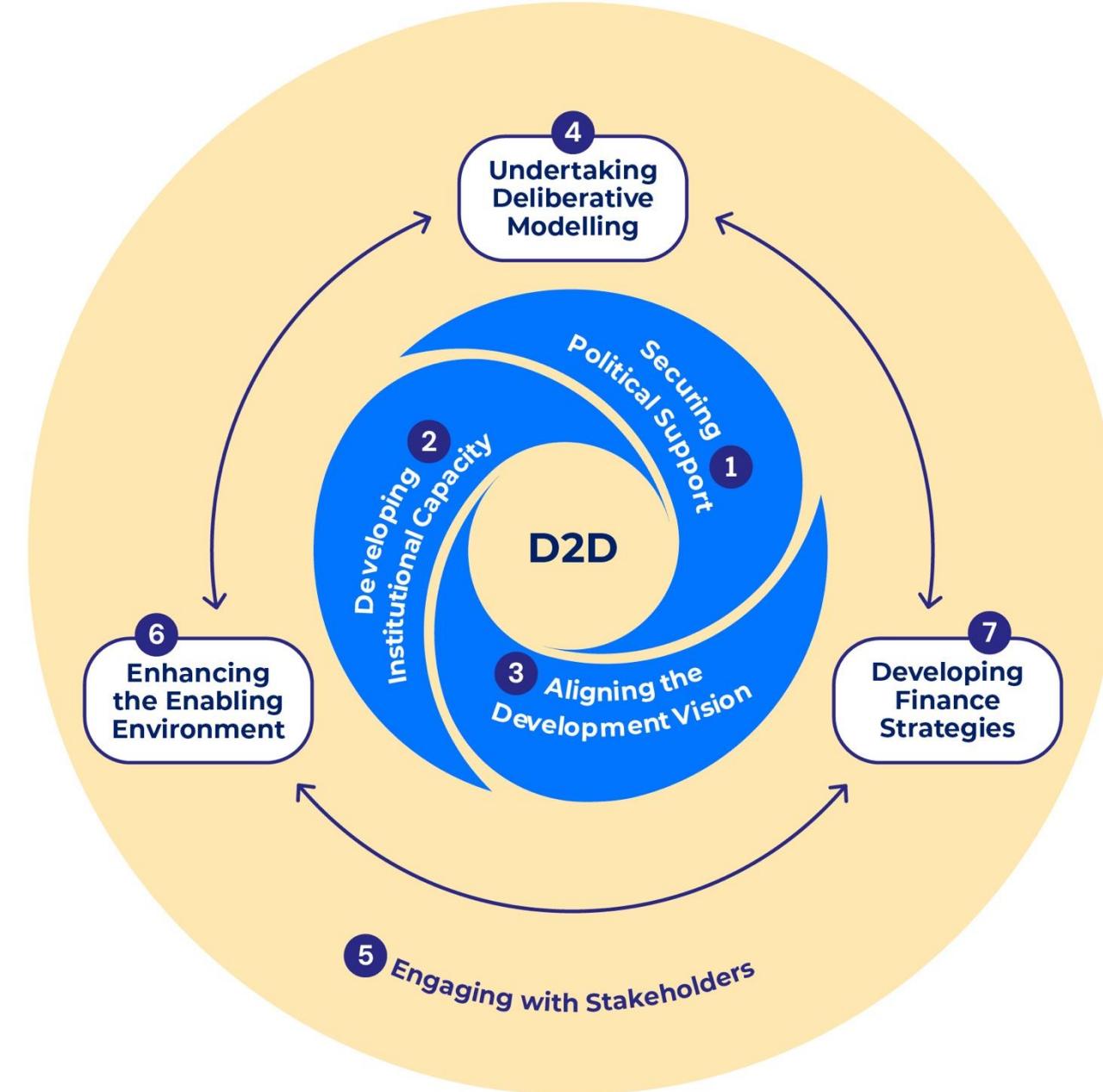
## D2D IN ACTION:

In the Dominican Republic, D2D helped mobilise **\$85 million from CIF**, which is expected to leverage over **\$1.1 billion in co-financing** for the country's clean energy transition.



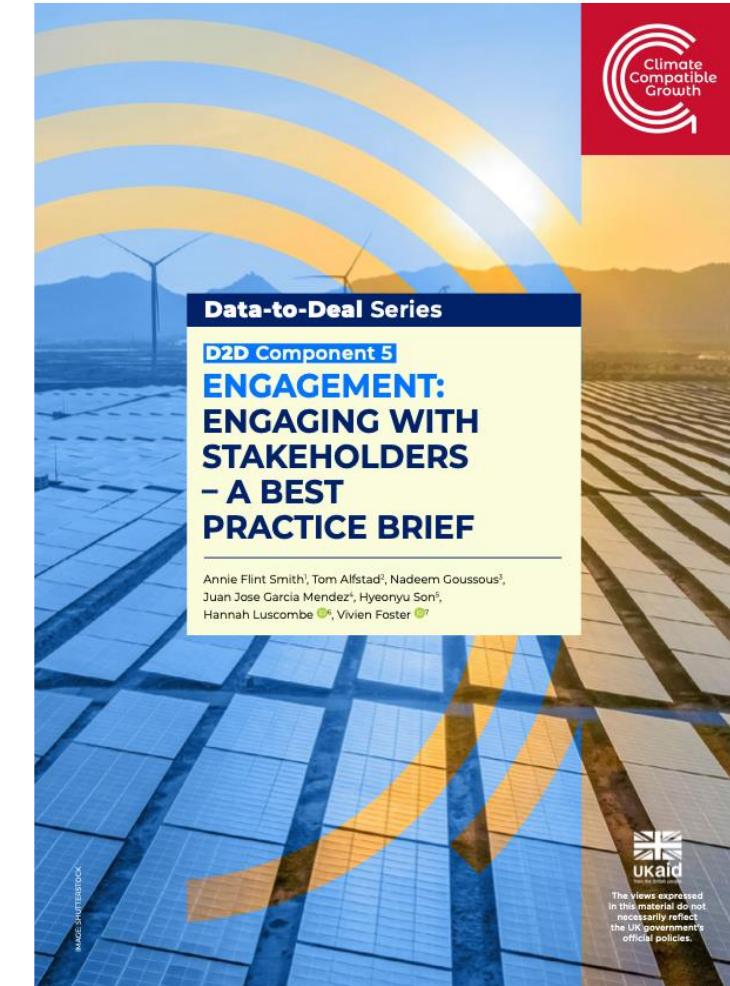
# D2D Framework

- The D2D framework distils **Costa Rica's success** into a **practical framework** to help countries align finance with long-term transition plans.
- D2D encompasses **seven components**, from initial **data** collection, all the way through to the agreement of a **deal**, all driven by a strong stakeholder engagement process.



# COP30: Launching Seven Best Practice Briefs to Support Wider Implementation of Data-to-Deal

- Each of the seven briefs was developed through a dedicated **working group** convened to identify and share best practices.
- In total, the process convened **experts from 34 institutions**, combining technical, policy, and finance expertise.
- The briefs incorporate **case studies from diverse LMIC contexts**, illustrating **practical applications, common pitfalls, and replicable solutions** that support implementation of the Data-to-Deal framework.



# Component 1: Securing Political Support

## PURPOSE:

Secure a political mandate and establish coordination and governance structures to anchor the transition within government.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

- 1. Creating a political mandate:** Secure a political mandate for the transition. Where this is not immediately available pursue actions to prepare for future opportunities.
- 2. Establishing a governance structure:** Define key institutional actors and coordination mechanisms, accounting for informal decision-making dynamics.
- 3. Assessing the national context:** Map policy space by reviewing international commitments and national strategies to understand constraints and opportunities.
- 4. Engaging with stakeholders:** Build broad-based coalitions through early, genuine consultations with national and international partners.



# Component 2: Developing Institutional Capacity

## PURPOSE:

Strengthen national institutions and technical capacity to lead evidence-based planning and sustain the capacity needed for climate-aligned investment.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

- 1. Assessing needs for capacity strengthening:** Build on the political and institutional insights from C1 to identify where technical and organisational capacities need strengthening.
- 2. Implementing targeted capacity development programmes:** Design and deliver interventions that address identified gaps, strengthening domestic knowledge infrastructure and collaboration mechanisms.
- 3. Sustaining the gains in institutional capacity:** Ensure continuous capacity development through monitoring, evaluation, and integration with ongoing reform processes.



# Component 3: Aligning the Development Vision

## PURPOSE:

Develop an inclusive, nationally owned long-term vision that aligns climate ambition with development priorities and guides subsequent modelling, policy, and finance.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

- 1. Laying the foundations for alignment:** Build on C1's policy mapping to connect climate and development objectives.
- 2. Designing stakeholder engagement processes:** Define who to engage, how, and when, creating inclusive, iterative engagement frameworks that can be institutionalised and scaled in C5.
- 3. Co-creating the vision:** Co-develop a shared, evidence-based vision narrative with milestones and targets that can directly inform C4 modelling and guide subsequent planning.



# Component 4: Undertaking Deliberative Modelling

## PURPOSE:

Develop a nationally owned, transparent modelling process that translates data into actionable transition plans.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

### 1. Establishing Governance and Institutional Arrangements:

**Use the governance function established in C1 to oversee a national Technical Delivery Group that leads modelling and is guided by political steering.**

### 2-4. Undertaking Modelling:

Select tools that address priority policy questions and national goals, apply transparent, well-documented methods grounded in credible data, and integrate demand-side measures to shape inclusive, cost-effective pathways.

### 5. Communicating the Results to Domestic and International Audiences:

Present findings in clear, accessible formats that support dialogue, uptake, and collaboration.

### 6. Translating the Modelling Analysis into Transition Plans:

Convert scenarios into sequenced transition plans embedded in existing national instruments and policy cycles.

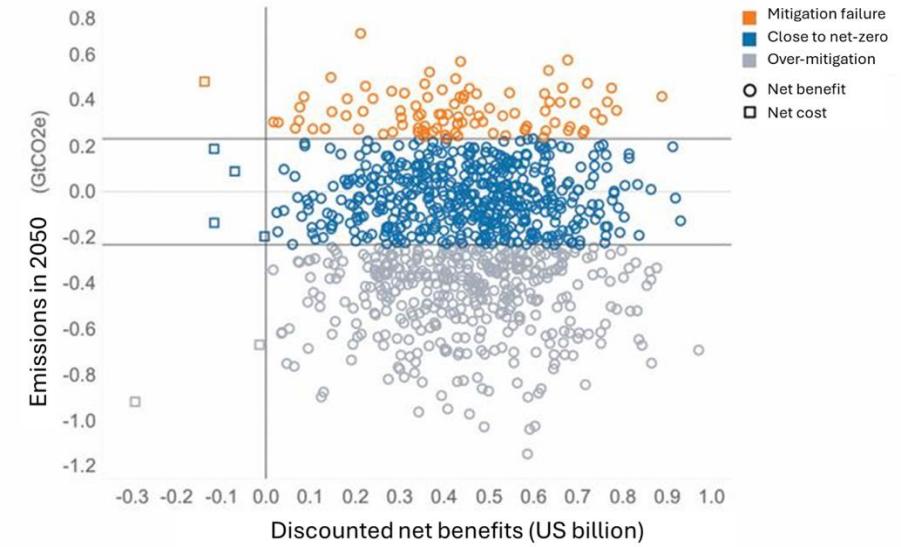


Figure. Net benefits and net emissions in 2050 of critical action strategies under uncertainty

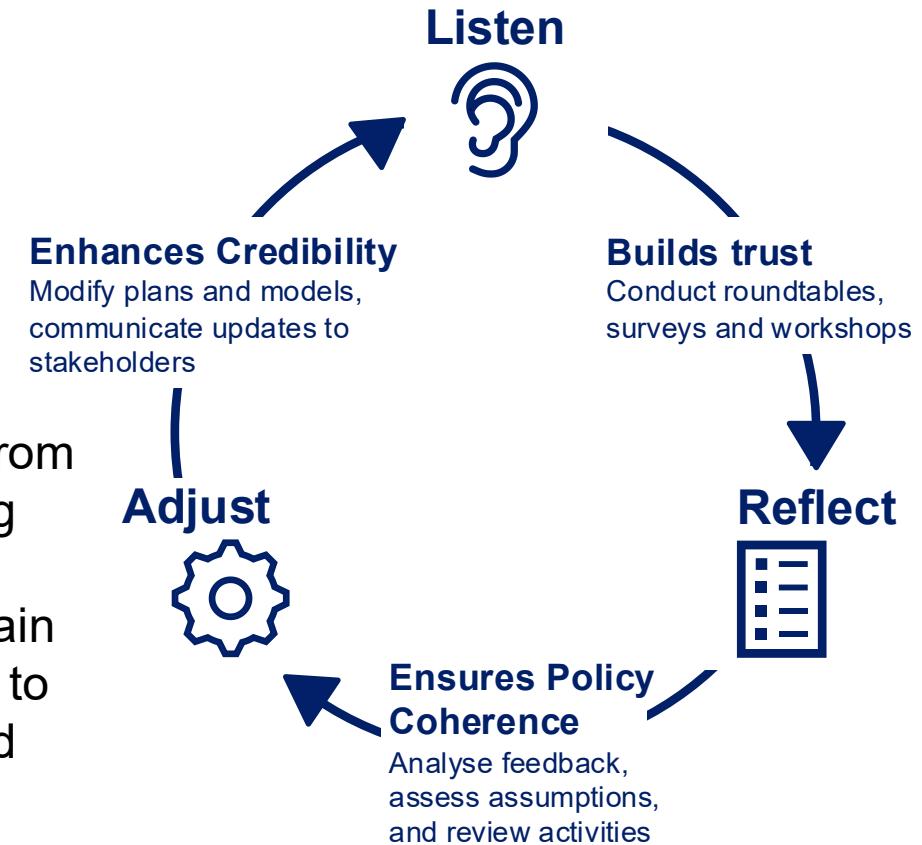
# Component 5: Engaging with Stakeholders

## PURPOSE:

Embed inclusive, ongoing stakeholder engagement to build ownership, legitimacy and investor confidence in national plans.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

- 1. Engaging early and strategically:** Engage stakeholders from the outset, involve key stakeholders from the start, targeting input where it adds the most value.
- 2. Establishing iterative and inclusive engagement:** Maintain structured, inclusive feedback loops across all components to strengthen policy alignment, enhance model legitimacy, and promote coherence.
- 3. Institutionalising engagement for long-term ownership:** Embed participatory processes within formal governance to ensure engagement becomes sustained and nationally owned.



*Structuring projects using concessional finance.*

# Component 6: Enhancing the Enabling Environment

## PURPOSE:

Develop coherent policy and regulatory frameworks that translate transition plans into implementation-ready reforms.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

### 1. Operationalising cross-cutting enablers:

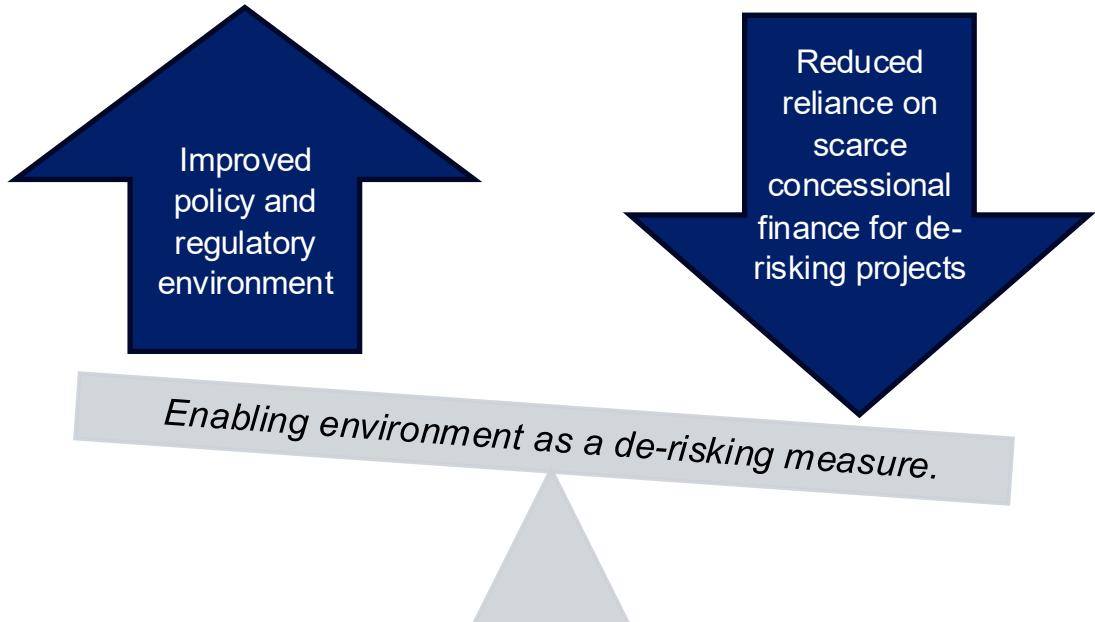
Strengthen governance and institutional foundations while addressing political economy barriers that could hinder policy reform.

### 2. Identifying key policy reforms:

Create a conducive investment environment through targeted interventions in regulation, pricing and incentives, domestic capital markets, and social and environmental policy.

### 3. Developing an implementation plan:

Tailor policy and regulatory options to national contexts by prioritising actions, designing delivery mechanisms, and assigning clear institutional responsibilities.



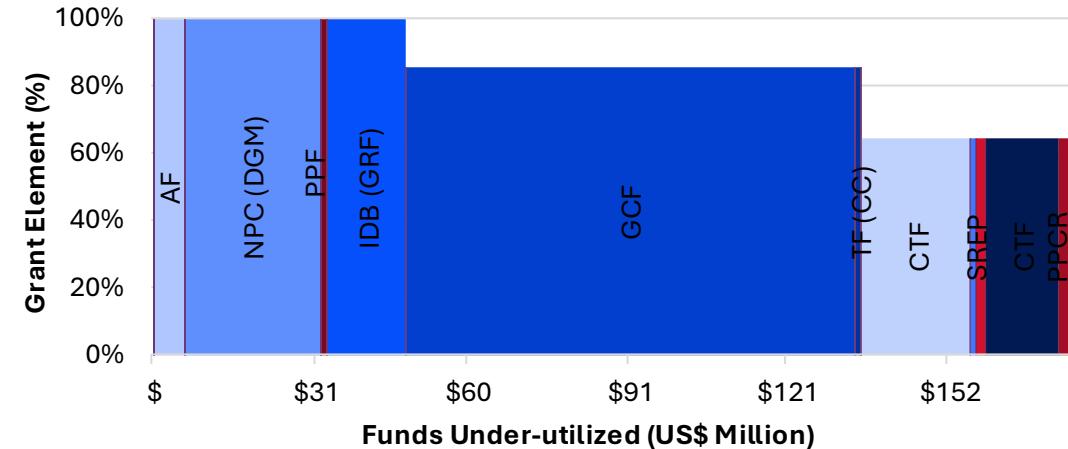
# Component 7: Developing Finance Strategies

## PURPOSE:

Develop a government-led finance strategy that defines how capital will be mobilised and aligned with the national transition plan.

## SUB-COMPONENTS:

- 1. Identifying institutional responsibilities:** Establish a technical finance working group, led by the MoF under the governance function established in C1, to ensure clear mandates and coordination.
- 2. Creating a sound macroeconomic environment:** Assess the implications of macroeconomic conditions and identify measures that could enhance the overall investment climate.
- 3. Mapping potential sources of finance:** Identify and assess different finance channels for scale, cost, and alignment with national priorities.
- 4. Structuring financing packages:** Combine concessional, public, and private instruments to balance risk, optimise scarce resources, and mobilise investment at scale.
- 5. Understanding sector cashflows:** Evaluate sector revenues, tariffs, and off-taker creditworthiness to ensure financial sustainability and affordability.
- 6. Preparing financing proposals:** Coordinate resource mobilisation through standardised proposals.





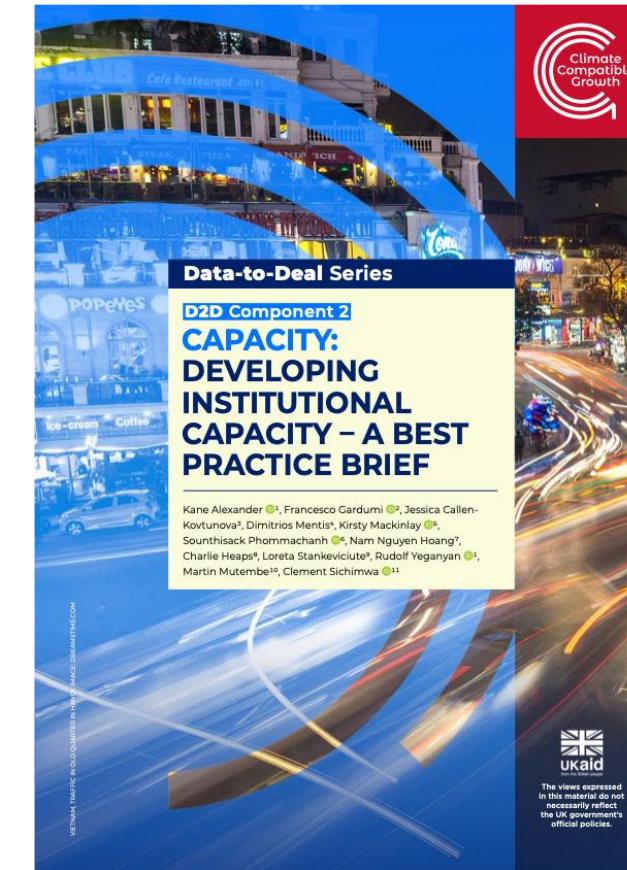
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# Data-to-Deal: The Launch of 7 Best Practice Briefs





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# Thank you

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