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# *Partnership for Market Readiness – PA6*

## Data Management Systems: Findings from report

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Fira Barcelona  
Palau de Congressos  
Level 3 Room 6  
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## ***Main messages:***

### **1. Systems can range between:**

- Independent and policy specific, and
- Integrated for several different policies

### **2. Systems don't have to be overly complex or sophisticated**

### **3. When considering systems, think about:**

- **Structure**
- **Integrity**
- **Functionality**
- **Users**

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# *Agenda*

What is a data management system?



Lessons learned



Design principles



What's next?

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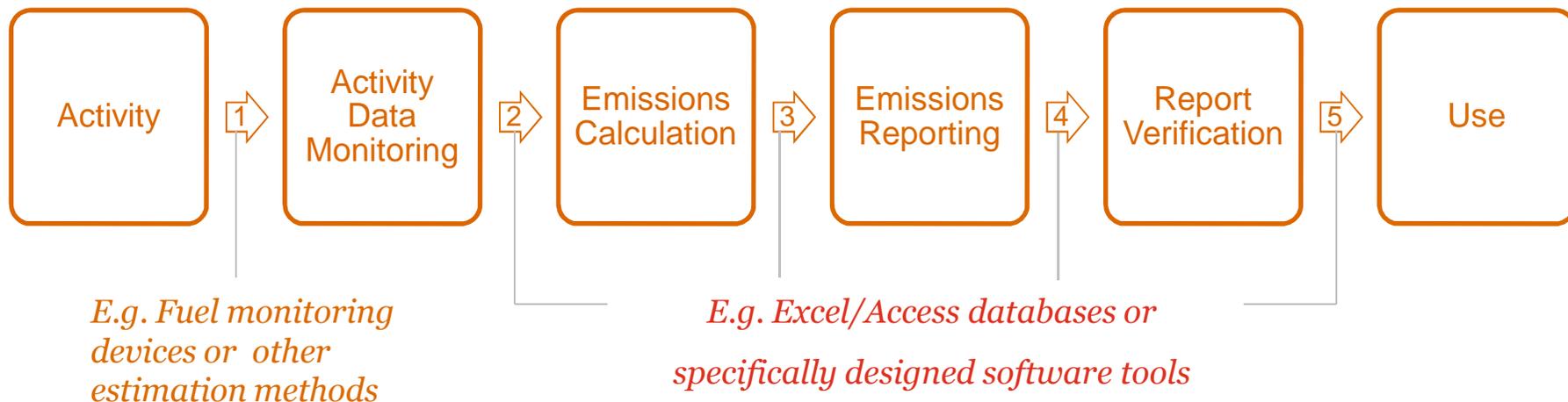
What's next?

# ***What is a data management system?***

## **i. Defining the GHG data process**

- What are the steps from GHG data source to its use?
- How are they linked with MRV?

### **Key steps and links in the GHG data process:**

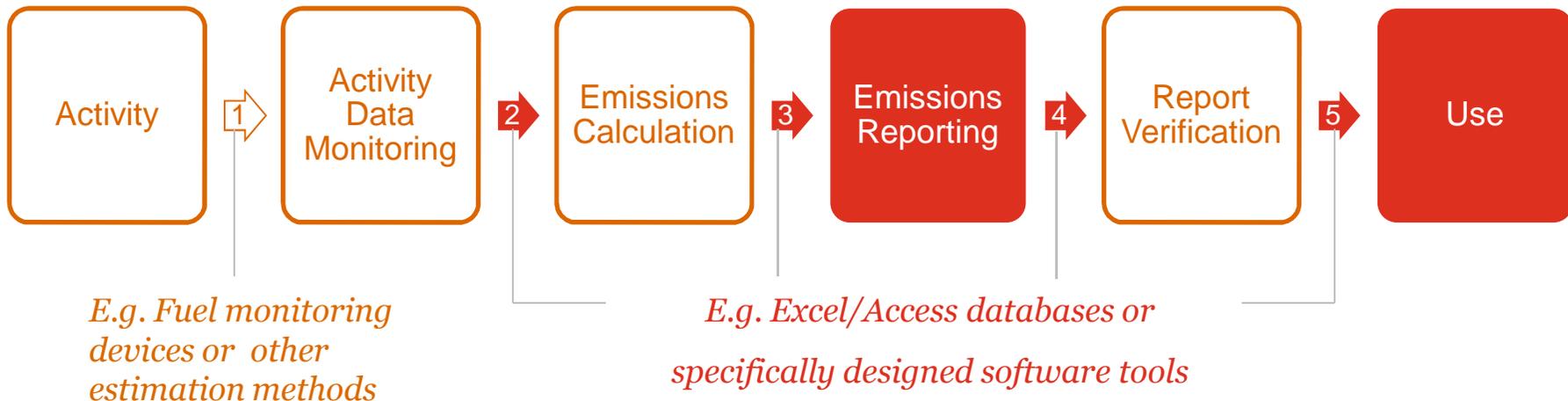


# ***What is a data management system?***

## **ii. Defining GHG data management systems**

***The technologies and processes that allow for GHG data to be aggregated and used***

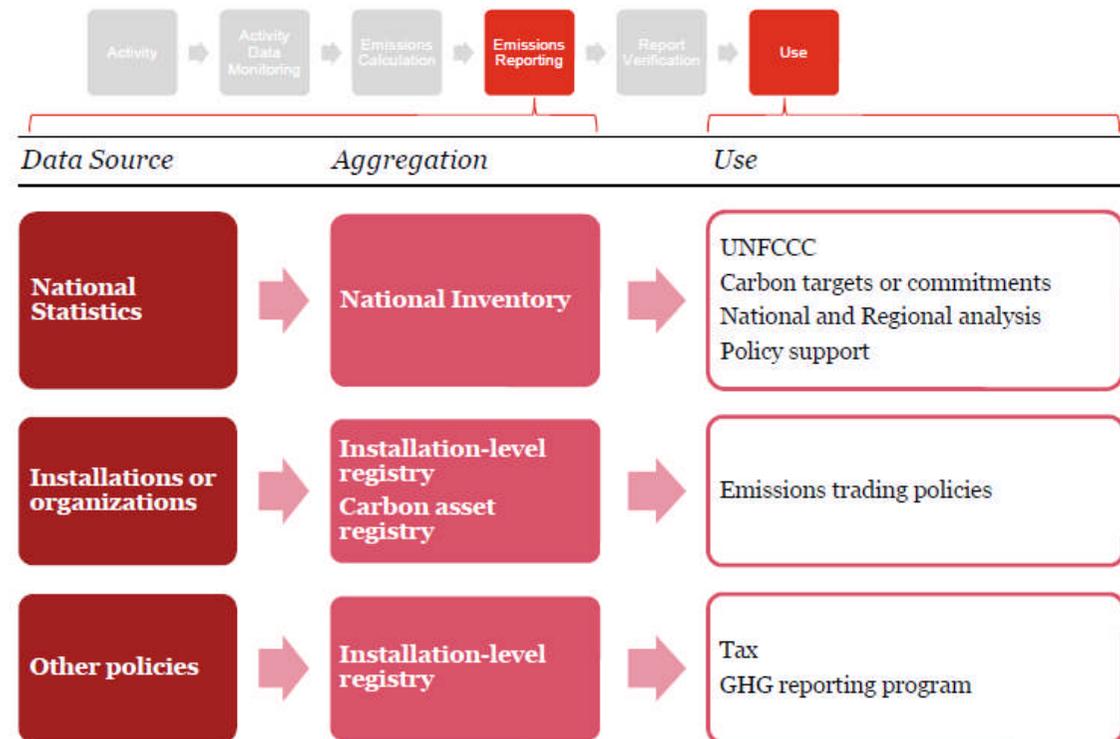
### **Key steps and links in the GHG data process:**



# What is a data management system?

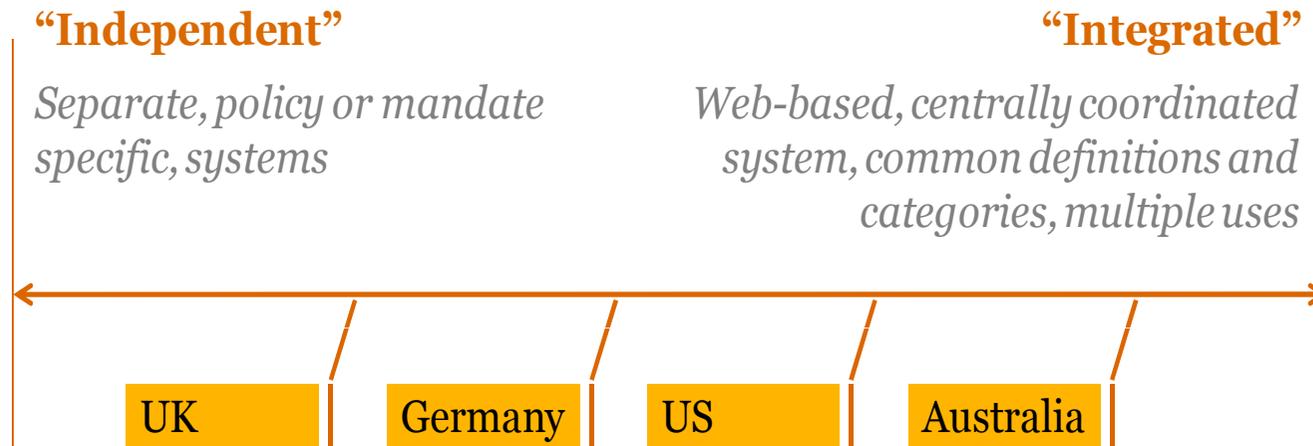
## iii. Reasons for GHG data management

- National-level inventory reporting
- Installation-level reporting
- Carbon asset registry
- Reporting for other policies



# What is a data management system?

## iv. Characterizing different types of system



### “Independent”

- Suitable for policies / inventories they serve
- Limited, or no, links between systems

### “Integrated”

- System structured using common and comparable features
- Coordination and comparison of different data sets, collected for different purposes

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## *Lessons learned*

<b>Structure</b>	<b>Integrity</b>	<b>Functionality</b>	<b>Users</b>
<b>1. Agree consistent and comparable definitions</b>  2. Data structures should accommodate present and future policy needs	4. Build sense checking into systems  <b>5. Create data security &amp; integrity controls</b>	6. Plan and budget for continuous improvement  7. Consider data management system requirements from the beginning	7. Consider the needs of all users  <b>8. Invest in user training</b>

## Comparing types of system – what are your priorities?

Key Consideration	“Independent” ←	→ “Integrated”
<b>Cost</b>	Likely lower setup costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely higher setup costs.</li> <li>Likely lower cost of future policy changes.</li> </ul>
<b>Time to implement</b>	Can be set up quickly with policy / NAMA development.	Upfront time may delay implementation of policies / NAMAs.
<b>Reliability of data in system</b>	Cross check between systems more time consuming / less reliable.	Can cross check between data sets.
<b>Burden on reporters / verifiers</b>	Same data may be requested multiple times.	Data only needs to be reported once into the system.
<b>Burden on Government</b>	Difficult to aggregate and manipulate data.	Easy to aggregate and manipulate data.
<b>Potential to scale up use</b>	Risk of transition period if greater capacity required when schemes or policies expand	Advanced systems likely to have greater capacity.
<b>Potential to develop increased functionality</b>	Likely low and difficult to implement.	Likely higher to add automated workflows / different functionality for different users
<b>Ability to deal with multiple policies</b>	Different systems required (appropriate for smaller scale policies and measures?)	Single reporting for all.
<b>Ability to support tradable carbon assets</b>	Trading registries tend to be separate regardless due to security requirements. Advanced data systems required.	
<b>Training and educational requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate training likely for each system / upgrade</li> <li>Simple and familiar data system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity building if reliance on subcontractors</li> <li>Single system requires less training</li> </ul>

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What is a data management system?



Lessons learned



Design principles



What's next?

# Design Principles

Structure	Integrity	Functionality	Users
<p>1. Use consistent and comparable definitions and categories</p> <p><b>2. Begin with the end in mind</b></p>	<p><b>3. Robust data systems pay dividends</b></p> <p>4. Build security into GHG registries</p> <p>5. Create clear, transparent governance structures</p>	<p>6. Consider data systems' role across the range of GHG data / MRV activities</p>	<p><b>7. Engage with the right stakeholders during design and development</b></p> <p>8. Invest in training and educating data reporters</p>

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## ***What's next?***

- a) What are your country's needs and priorities, and what data management approach is best to meet them?**
- b) What decisions do you need to make & when do you need to make them?**
- c) What data management tools are available and which are best for you?**
- d) How can you put together 'the business case'?**

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# *Thank you.*

Thank you to all countries who provided views, information and comments on draft content, during this study.

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