Key messages from Session

1. GOSAT has potential to be used to monitoring and verification GHG emission in REDD+ projects. However, some challenges exist such as get absolute value of physical parameters. Collection of good data on emission measurements from the ground is very important to assess the potential use of the GOSAT for MRV of GHG emission.
2. INCAS is a good modeling tool to support the development of reliable MRV system for REDD+. However, some improvements are required for wide adoption of this system across country. Among others these include measuring of emission from peat fires (especially getting the fire activity data and impact of logging and other forest management practices and refinement of the model to reduce the uncertainty to an acceptable level.
3. Remote sensing technology can also be used to assess ecological footprint from upstream to downstream, there are still a number of research activities need to be conducted.
4. Indonesia has applied the RS technology to monitor land cover changes using different types of RS. The use of different RS products provides different interpretation in land cover. It is very crucial to have policies especially on the types of products, method and land categorization
5. Coupling of AIM/CGE and AFOLU model developed by NIES and Kyoto University is a new climate change mitigation assessment. It allows for assessing impact of implementing mitigation measures on emission reduction and they implication on economic such as welfare loss, GDP loss. It is a promising tool to perform comprehensive mitigation assessment not only the context of emission reduction but also socio-economic indicators. Changes in global economic will be taken into account in affecting the potential of the sector in reducing the GHG emission. Careful assumption on mitigation cost and *available area for the implementation of the measures* is needed