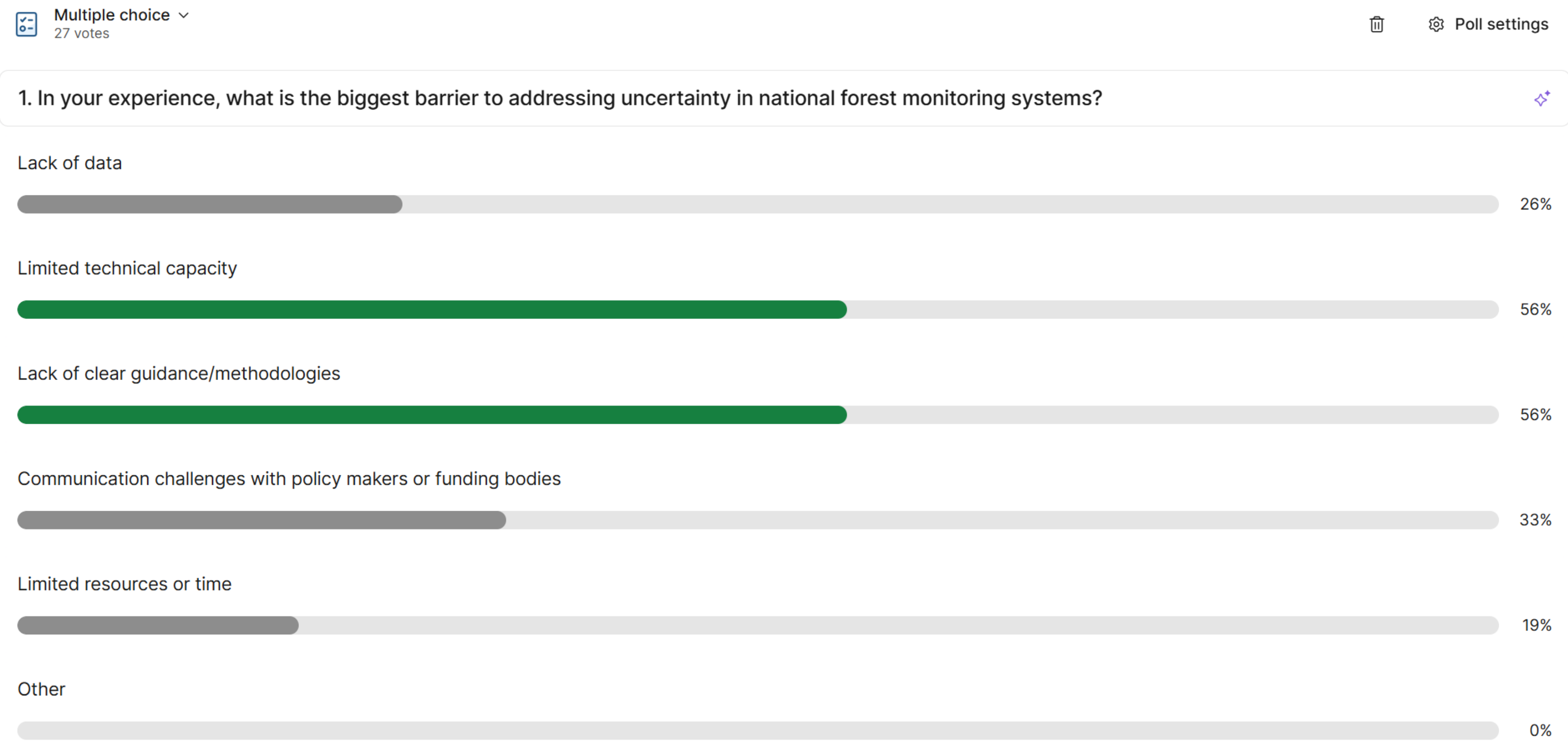
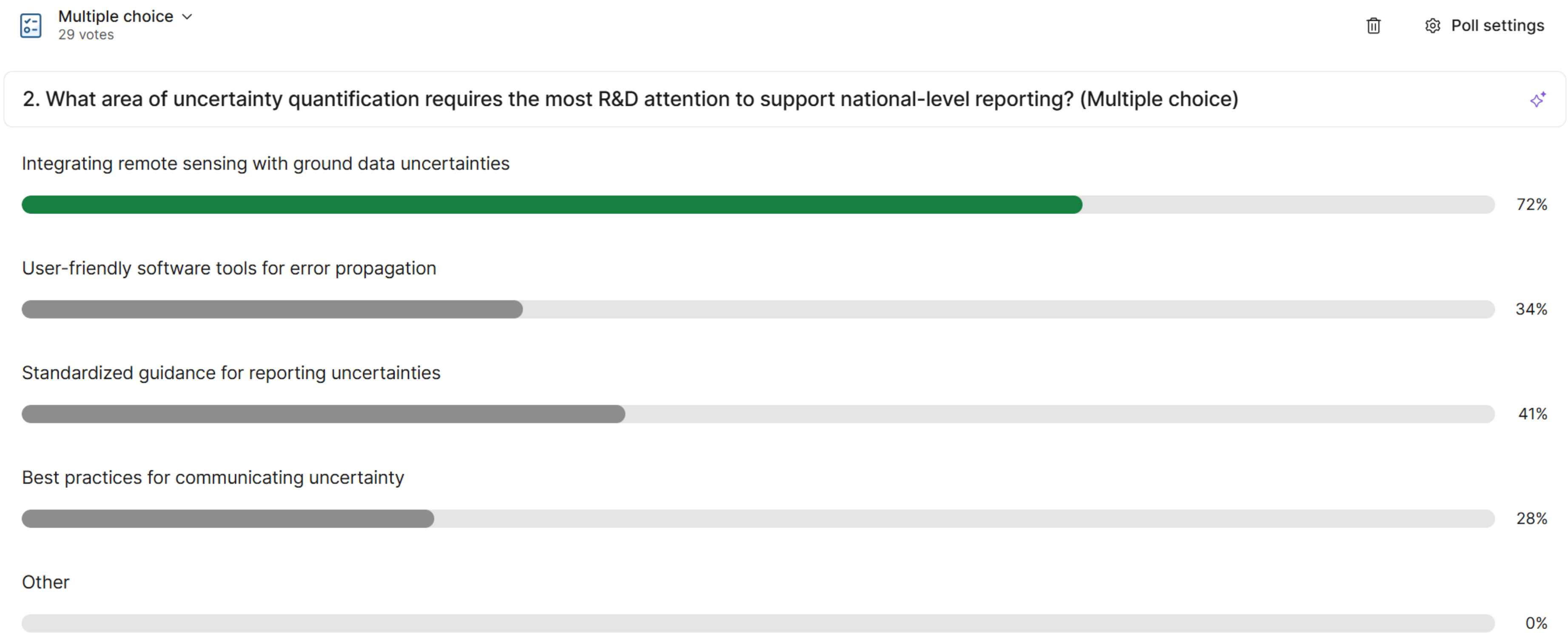

Multiple choice
27 votes
Poll settings
1. In your experience, what is the biggest barrier to addressing uncertainty in national forest monitoring systems?
Lack of data
26%
Limited technical capacity
56%
Lack of clear guidance/methodologies
56%
Communication challenges with policy makers or funding bodies
33%
Limited resources or time
19%
Other
0%


Multiple choice
29 votes
Poll settings
2. What area of uncertainty quantification requires the most R&D attention to support national-level reporting? (Multiple choice)
Integrating remote sensing with ground data uncertainties
72%
User-friendly software tools for error propagation
34%
Standardized guidance for reporting uncertainties
41%
Best practices for communicating uncertainty
28%
Other
0%

Open text
19 votes

3. What topic(s) would you want for us to discuss in upcoming R&D Exchanges?

- Data assimilation
- Forest degradation mapping
- Removals and more on degradation
- Deforestation monitoring and community forest monitoring
- Forest degradation
- Sensitivity analysis
- Combining sensor information in some optimal way
- Accurately defining and mapping degradation
- Degradation mapping
- Carbon measure with lidar terrestrial tools for improve the accuracy
- Forest degradation monitoring
- How are policy makers deal with "errors and uncertainty" in forest monitoring results?
- Error propagation Forest degradation
- Framework for monitoring forest degradation
- Removals from restoration
- Hands on quantification of uncertainty
- Integration of ground and space data! How to address non response areas from an NFI by “filling in” with RS data. Basically, how to optimize these two datasets for non-response
- Agroforestry Mapping
- Geographical bias of ground data availability for models