

Welcome to ESD.864 Quiz 3. **[Solutions]**

The quizzes are a metric for the teaching staff only. We use aggregate scores to help us find areas to emphasize.

We do not count your score toward your final grade. You receive points only for completing and grading these quizzes.

Thank you for participating.

1. Please type your full name.

2. Which of the following are potential lessons from the RAINS case? (True if it is a lesson from the RAINS case; false if it is not).

- a) Iterative communication between scientists and policy-makers can help ensure the effectiveness of an assessment **[TRUE]**
- b) Optimizing lowest-cost strategies is of primary importance to policy-makers **[FALSE, see Hordijk]**
- c) Consensus documents are a useful strategy to deal with dissent **[TRUE, see Tuinstra 2006]**
- d) It is important for scientists' credibility to avoid being directly involved in policy decision-making **[FALSE]**

3. Which of the following statements about adaptive management are true/false?

- a) Adaptive management proceeds by trial and error **[FALSE]**
- b) Adaptive management involves implementing policies as experiments **[TRUE]**
- c) Adaptive management aims to develop generalizable theories **[FALSE]**
- d) Adaptive management approaches have in large part been unsuccessful in practice **[PROBABLY TRUE]**

4. Name three criteria for good assessment practice, according to Darcy and Hoffman.
timeliness, relevance, coverage, validity, continuity, transparency

5. How are surveys different from surveillance?
surveillance involves continuous monitoring

6. Match the statement (either a paraphrase or direct quote) to the author/speaker:
McLain/Lee, Darcy/Hoffman, Solomon, Tuinstra

- a) Under conditions of uncertainty, effective management requires that societies do more than merely acquire knowledge: they must also change their behavior in response to new understandings about how the world operates. **[McLain/Lee]**

- b) Initial assessments...depend as much on assumption, estimate and prediction as they do on observed fact. **[Darcy/Hoffman]**
- c) Never rush an assessment. **[Solomon]**
- d) Good assessment practice would involve effective coordination with others, the sharing of data and analysis, and communication of significant results. **[Darcy/Hoffman]**
- e) Slowly [the organization] proceeded in building credibility and legitimacy in a continuous interaction with policy-makers, negotiating and establishing areas of responsibility for the policy domain and the science domain. **[Tuinstra]**
- f) There must be a clear demarcation of roles and procedures between stakeholders, governments, and scientists. Independence is required. **[Solomon]**

7. Name three tradeoffs in design that can be made between a “better” and a “faster” assessment according to Goentzel:

8. What are some strategies that the IPCC uses to enhance credibility?
peer review; using only published data; expert-led; separation between science and policy; etc.

9. What are some strategies that the MIT team used to enhance salience in the Haiti needs assessment?
fast time-frame meetings with stakeholders; key informants; adapting to changing needs; conduct surveys in Creole; others

10. Suggest an additional discussion question that links one or more of the cases.

11. Based on class thus far:
 What do you want to see more of in class?
 What do you want to change?

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