

Knowledge Assessment

Name of participant:

*Instructions: There is only **one** correct answer for each question. Please circle the correct answer.*

1. The oil and gas industry has both impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. The lifecycle or value chain stages of upstream oil and gas industry is in which order:
 - a) Exploration > Development > Operation > Decommission
 - b) Development > Exploration > Operation > Decommission
 - c) Operation > Exploration > Development > Decommission
 - Decommission > Operation > Exploration > Development
3. The first key biodiversity management stage for the oil and gas industry is:
 - a) Impact mitigation
 - b) Impact assessment
 - c) Screening
 - d) Scoping
 - e) Baseline assessment
 - f) Monitoring and verification
4. What is the definition of ecosystems?
 - a) Groups of interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups
 - b) A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit
 - c) Benefits people obtain from habitats
 - d) Areas which are afforded legal or other effective protection to achieve the long-term conservation of nature
5. All areas that are important for biodiversity and ecosystem services fall within protected areas.
 - a) True
 - b) False
6. All Key Biodiversity Areas are Protected Areas.
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. Which of the following is an example of an ecosystem service?
 - a) Population of Hawksbill Turtle
 - b) Storm protection by mangroves
 - c) Tapir eating leaves
8. Businesses manage biodiversity because of:

- a) Global conventions and agreements
 - b) National legislation requirements
 - c) Industry practice
 - d) Scrutiny by the finance sector
 - e) Stakeholder and shareholder activism
 - f) All of the above
 - g) None of the above
9. What does ESIA stand for?
- a) Ecological and Social Impact Assessment
 - b) Environmental and Social Impact Association
 - c) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
 - d) Engagement and Seascape Impact Assessment
10. An ESIA is used for:
- a) Project level decision making
 - b) Strategic level decision making of policies, plans and programmes
11. Which is the first and most important step in the mitigation hierarchy?
- a) Minimise
 - b) Restore
 - c) Avoid
 - d) Offset
12. Using the mitigation hierarchy is:
- a) A static process
 - b) An iterative process
13. Screening is used by companies to:
- a) To eliminate alternative scenarios with the greatest adverse impact
 - b) Develop Biodiversity Action Plans
 - c) Offset residual impacts
14. Scoping by companies can:
- a) Remove the need to conduct screening
 - b) Focus the content of ESIA reports
 - c) Identify potential offset locations
15. Social influx is an example of what type of impact?
- a) Direct
 - b) Indirect
16. Cumulative impacts are the sole responsibility of the oil and gas company.
- a) True
 - b) False
17. A baseline assessment is used to establish the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services before operations begin.
- a) True
 - b) False

18. Significance of impact is established by which of the following criteria?
- Likelihood and Severity
 - Location and Duration
 - Risk and Cost
19. It is good practice to quantify impacts.
- True
 - False
20. Offsets can be used to address:
- Impacts which cannot be avoided
 - All impacts
 - Residual impacts after other impacts have been avoided, minimised and restored
 - Only the impacts which are someone else's responsibility
21. An indicator is:
- A method of mitigating impacts
 - Information or data which provides evidence of performance
 - A description of fauna and flora
 - A standard unit for measurement
22. In the context of sensitivity mapping for Oil and Gas operations, stakeholders can be:
- Government institutions involved in environmental protection
 - Universities and other research institutions
 - Companies, including oil and gas companies operating within an area
 - Local communities
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
23. Which of the following is NOT a feature of good Stakeholder engagement:
- Focusing on the most powerful stakeholder
 - Understanding different values and priorities, and strengthening long-term support for the planning process
 - Minimise conflict among stakeholders
 - Maximise beneficial, equitable and representative socio-economic, cultural and biodiversity outcomes
24. Which two specificities of an asset can be combined to assess its sensitivity?
- Exposure and Importance
 - Susceptibility and Viability
 - Importance and Susceptibility
 - Exposure and Susceptibility
25. Which of the following is NOT an ecological asset?
- Protected area
 - Key Biodiversity Area
 - Industrial port
 - Critical Habitat according to IFC PS6

26. Which of the following criteria does NOT vary across different methodologies for sensitivity mapping?

- a) GIS capacity needed to produce maps
- b) Spatial data required
- c) Stakeholder engagement
- d) Costs associated with map production

27. Which of the following is NOT a criteria determining an asset's importance?

- a) Potential for recovery after impact
- b) Threat status
- c) Provision of ecosystem services
- d) Legal protection

28. Assets will recover at a different pace after an impact, with some assets never recovering back to their original status.

- a) True
- b) False

29. Environmental sensitivity mapping is only useful for strategic-level planning and has no project-level applications.

- a) True
- b) False

30. Which of the following is a benefit from establishing a data management system:

- a) Improving visibility and accessibility of data
- b) Increasing transparency and credibility of data
- c) Facilitating update of data
- d) All of the above