

## Knowledge Assessment

Name of participant:

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*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
  - d) 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