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?
    a) Likelihood and Severity
    b) Location and Duration
    c) Risk and Cost

19. It is good practice to quantify impacts.
    a) True
    b) False

20. Offsets can be used to address:
    a) Impacts which cannot be avoided
    b) All impacts
    c) Residual impacts after other impacts have been avoided, minimised and restored
    d) Only the impacts which are someone else's responsibility

21. An indicator is:
    a) A method of mitigating impacts
    b) Information or data which provides evidence of performance
    c) A description of fauna and flora
    d) A standard unit for measurement

22. In the context of sensitivity mapping for Oil and Gas operations, stakeholders can be:
    a) Government institutions involved in environmental protection
    b) Universities and other research institutions
    c) Companies, including oil and gas companies operating within an area
    d) Local communities
    e) All of the above
    f) None of the above

23. Which of the following is NOT a feature of good Stakeholder engagement:
    a) Focusing on the most powerful stakeholder
    b) Understanding different values and priorities, and strengthening long-term support for the planning process
    c) Minimise conflict among stakeholders
    d) Maximise beneficial, equitable and representative socio-economic, cultural and biodiversity outcomes

24. Which two specificities of an asset can be combined to asset its sensitivity?
    a) Exposure and Importance
    b) Susceptibility and Viability
    c) Importance and Susceptibility
    d) Exposure and Susceptibility

25. Which of the following is NOT an ecological asset?
    a) Protected area
    b) Key Biodiversity Area
    c) Industrial port
    d) 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