

Review Questions: EIA Concepts

1. The definition of an impact is_____.
2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or in the case of USAID, Environmental Assessment (EA) is a formal process for identifying the likely effects of particular projects on the environment and on _____ and _____. It also includes the development of _____ and _____ measures.
3. Why should we care about environmental impact assessment in program or project design? At what point in the project/activity cycle should environmental impacts be assessed?
4. What is screening? During what phase of the environmental impact assessment or EA process is it undertaken?
6. Assuming an environmental impact assessment or EA is required, give two reasons why Scoping is important.
7. When should the Scopes of Work for individual EIA or EA team members be prepared?
8. Why is consideration of the "no action" alternative in environmental impact assessment or EA important? What does it entail?
9. A rural road project has constructed a new road network. A quarry for this road has been opened near a small river. Silt from the quarry operation is affecting spawning of fish populations downstream. Local communities that fish this river are catching fewer fish, with a loss of both food and disposable income. Siltation from the quarry can be considered a _____ environmental impact. The loss of income is considered a _____ environmental impact.
10. When is value judgment applied in EIA or EA?

Review Questions: Mitigation and Monitoring

1. Monitoring under EIA is primarily to determine if _____.
2. Give two examples of proxy indicators.
3. Typically, if mitigation and monitoring environmental impacts exceed _____ of the total cost of a program or project, redesign should be considered.
4. The person responsible for implementing a mitigation measure is usually also responsible for monitoring that measure. True _____. False _____.
5. What is the definition of baseline?
6. Mitigation and monitoring plans are needed for what stage or stages of a project or activity?
7. Give three reasons mitigation and monitoring plans are often not well designed or implemented.
8. How can mitigation and monitoring be ensured after donor or government program or project support ends?
9. What are the key components of an environmental monitoring plan?
10. What are the implications for design and implementation of activities if environmental monitoring is flawed? Give three examples of causes for poor environmental monitoring.

"Use" is interpreted broadly to include:

Check appropriate box/s that apply in the "Use" of pesticides.

- handling
- transport
- storage
- mixing
- loading
- application
- clean up of spray equipment, and
- disposal of pesticides, as well as the
- provision of fuel for transport of pesticides, and
- Providing technical assistance in pesticide management [this does not include Integrated Pest Management (IPM)]
- All of the above

11. Categorical Exclusion applies to activities involving Support for intermediate credit institutions when the objective is to assist in the capitalization of the institution or part thereof and when such support does not involve reservation of the right to review and approve individual loans made by the institution: True _____. False _____.

12. If an activity fits under one or more of the 15 classes of actions under Categorical Exclusions (i.e. Education, technical assistance, or training programs), which of the following is required?

_____ IEE

_____ Request for Categorical Exclusion

_____ Both

13. Will the procedures set forth in §216.3 (b) (1) apply to the projects including assistance for the procurement or use, or both, of pesticides under emergency conditions if a pest outbreak has occurred or is imminent? Yes _____. No _____.

14. Is the record keeping on environmental compliance of activities funded by USAID legally required? Yes_____. No_____.