



FACULTY	AGRICULTURE, ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCES		
DEPARTMENTS	FISHERIES AND OCEAN SCIENCES		
SUBJECT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT		
SUBJECT CODE	F4801OM		
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DURATION	3 HOURS	MARKS	100

First Opportunity Examination

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This question paper consists of [9] pages including this front page.

Instructions

1. Section A: Answer **all** the Questions
2. Section B: Answer **all** the Questions
3. Section C: Choose **only one** Question
4. Write neatly and present your work in an orderly way
5. Number your questions correctly
6. Marks for each question are indicated in brackets at the end of the question

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (2 marks each)

Question 1

- 1.1 Which year was the EIA process first introduced in the United States?
- a) 1969
 - b) 1970
 - c) 1980
 - d) 1990
- 1.2 Identify the key stage where public participation is most crucial in the EIA process.
- a) Screening
 - b) Scoping
 - c) Impact Analysis
 - d) Decision Making
- 1.3 The purpose of the EIA process is to:
- a) Ensure environmental sustainability
 - b) Promote economic growth
 - c) Reduce project costs
 - d) Increase biodiversity
- 1.4 Who is typically responsible for conducting an EIA?
- a) The project developer
 - b) Environmental consultants
 - c) Government agencies
 - d) Non-governmental organizations
- 1.5 Which of the following is not a stage in the EIA process?
- a) Screening
 - b) Scoping
 - c) Implementation
 - d) Monitoring
- 1.6 What is the primary legislation in the Namibia that initiated the EIA process?
- a) Clean Air Act (1992)
 - b) Environmental Management act (2007)
 - c) National Environmental Policy Act (1969)
 - d) Environmental Protection Act (2021)
- 1.7 Which stage of EIA involves the identification of potential environmental impacts?
- a) Screening
 - b) Scoping
 - c) Impact Analysis
 - d) Public Participation

- 1.8 What is a typical outcome of the scoping stage in EIA?
- a) Environmental Impact Statement
 - b) Terms of Reference for the EIA
 - c) Project Approval
 - d) Mitigation Plan
- 1.9 Which of the following is not a component of the Environmental Impact Statement?
- a) Environmental Baseline
 - b) Project Description
 - c) Financial Analysis
 - d) Impact Mitigation
- 1.10 What is the role of the baseline study in the EIA process?
- a) To predict future impacts
 - b) To describe the current state of the environment
 - c) To evaluate project costs
 - d) To assess legal compliance
- 1.11 Which principle is a cornerstone of EIA?
- a) Precautionary Principle
 - b) Principle of Maximum Profit
 - c) Principle of Equal Opportunity
 - d) Principle of Competitive Advantage
- 1.12 When is the public most likely to be involved in the EIA process?
- a) During the screening phase
 - b) During the scoping phase
 - c) During the impact analysis phase
 - d) At the end of the project
- 1.13 What is a cumulative impact?
- a) An impact considered in isolation
 - b) An impact that accumulates over time
 - c) An impact limited to the project area
 - d) An impact without any mitigation measures
- 1.14 How often should monitoring occur during the implementation of a project post-EIA?
- a) Once at the beginning
 - b) Periodically, as specified in the EMP
 - c) Only if problems arise
 - d) Annually
- 1.15 What is the purpose of a mitigation hierarchy in EIA?
- a) To minimize costs
 - b) To avoid, reduce, and then compensate for impacts
 - c) To prioritize economic growth
 - d) To maximize project efficiency

Section B: Short Answer Questions (40 marks)

Question 2

Explain the origin and purpose of the EIA process. (10)

Question 3

Describe the significance of the scoping stage in the EIA process. (6)

Question 4

Outline the main components involved in the impact analysis stage of EIA. (6)

Question 5

Discuss the importance of public participation in the EIA process. (10)

Question 6

What role does the environmental management plan play in the EIA process? (8)

Section C: Essay Questions (30 marks each)

Choose one question only

Question 7

Evaluate the effectiveness of the EIA process in achieving sustainable development, including the factors limiting such effectiveness. Use a relevant case study as an example to support your arguments.

Question 8

Discuss the importance of environmental monitoring in the EIA process, and outline the four types of monitoring?

END OF EXAMINATION