



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHOLAR OF ARTS IN PLANNING
4TH YEAR 2ND SEMESTER 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
MAIN CAMPUS**

COURSE CODE: PPB 1414

COURSE TITLE: GREEN AND BROWN AGENDA IN DEVELOPMENT

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION: 2HOURS

VENUE:

Instructions:

- 1. Answer ALL questions in Section A and B and ANY other TWO questions in Section C**
- 2. Use answer booklet in answering the questions**

CANDIDATE'S REGISTRATION NUMBER.....

SECTION A: 30MARKS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Which *one* of the following characteristics is widely regarded as being an important aspect of sustainable development?

- A: Intergenerational equity
- B: Increasing consumption expenditure
- C: Intra-generational inequity
- D: Increased levels of savings

2. Which *one* of the following is not a 'renewable' energy source?

- A: Solar
- B: Coal
- C: Wave
- D: Wind

3. Which *one* of the following gases is not included in the category 'greenhouse gases'?

- A: Methane
- B: Hydrogen
- C: Carbon dioxide
- D: Nitrous oxide

4. What do we mean when we say 'think globally, act locally' in relation to environmental problems?

A: Global environmental problems are essentially issues which need to be solved by international negotiations, and in the interim individuals must take care to protect themselves from any adverse consequences produced for them by these problems

B: Environmental problems have to be thought about at a global level in order to get an accurate idea of the total problem facing us, but these problems are essentially produced by our activities as individuals and firms at a local level, and it is at this level that we must focus our responses.

C: Extensive research and thinking has been carried out by global-level research organizations about the causes of environmental problems, which have produced possible strategies and actions which can be applied at a local level.

D: While these problems, as we experience them in relation to sustainability issues, are produced by processes operating at a global level, we all have a role to play in our local context in making individual and collective responses, as communities and companies, which will help ameliorate the effects of these problems.

5. What is a 'green transport plan'?

A: An environmentally acceptable travel plan devised by a local authority for its area

- B: An internationally agreed strategy for reducing the impact of international transport activity on the global environment
- C: A plan devised by a company or organization to reduce the environmental impact of the transport demands generated by itself and its employees
- D: The UK government's plan for a sustainable transport sector

6. Who are those 'left behind' referred to in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- A: The vulnerable groups.
- B: The minorities.
- C: Those without access to certain rights, goods and services.
- D: Those without limbs

7. What according to Pimentel and Pimentel is an important adverse side effect of the Green Revolution?

- A: The harmful impact of pesticides
- B: The migration from urban to rural areas
- C: The reduced land concentration
- D: The reduced use of irrigation

8. What are Environmental resources?

- A: The gross production value of the world's goods and services
- B: The maintenance of the productivity of natural, produced, and human assets to the next generation
- C: Resources provided by nature that cannot be allocated unit by unit
- D: The total amount of solar energy converted into biochemical energy through plant photosynthesis

9. Which of the following is a major health consequence of environmental degradation, especially in developing countries?

- A: Biodiversity
- B: Carbon sequestration
- C: Lack of clean water
- D: Winter kill

10. Which principle contributes to problems a city faces when it abolishes parking meters during the Christmas shopping rush?

- A: Internalizing externalities
- B: Irreversible consumption of goods
- C: Reducing contestable goods
- D: The tragedy of the commons

11. How does the systemic view think about the relationship between environmental protection and economic development?

- A: Economic development drives improvements in environmental protection
- B: Economic development can conflict with environmental protection by pushing environmental resource use beyond the planet's capacity to regenerate
- C: There is no relationship between environmental protection and economic development
- D: Environmental protection can be enhanced by ameliorating inequality between developed and developing countries

12. Why was addressing the importance of economic development necessary for the success of international environmental initiatives in the 1970s?

- A: In the early days, environmental initiatives did not address economic development
- B: Developing countries were concerned that environmental initiatives would prevent them from developing.
- C: Addressing economic development brought corporations on board with environmental protection
- D: Addressing economic development was necessary for convincing developed countries that they would not have to restrict their high consumption patterns.

13. Which of the following goals are central to the concept of sustainable development as defined in the Brundtland Report?

- A: Economic development, social justice, and environmental protection
- B: Economic development, freedom, and conservation
- C: Economic growth, democracy, and environmental protection
- D: A planned economy, human rights, and anti-corruption

14. What is the maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a particular environment?

- A: Carrying capacity
- B: holding capacity,
- C: Containing capacity
- D: Capturing capacity

15. Which condition is necessary for achieving social, economic and ecological equity?.

- A: Social development,
- B: Economic development,
- C: Sustainable development
- D: Ecological development.

16. When was the concept of sustainable development conceived?

- A: 1950,
- B: 1960,
- C: 1970
- D: 1980

17. Which of the following is not an objective of sustainable development?

- A. Continue to implement the family planning program.
- B. Maintain a dynamic balance of arable land (not less than 123 million hectares) and implement an agricultural development strategy
- C. Maintain a dynamic balance of water resources by reducing water consumption for every unit of gross development product growth and agricultural value-added
- D. To bring about a gradual and sometimes catastrophic transformation of the environment

18. Which domain is Basel Convention related to?

- A. Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- B. Ozone layer depletion
- C. Sustainable development
- D. Earth summit

19. Why is the education for sustainable development relevant?

- A: It enhances careers prospects.
- B: It promotes better understanding about the environment.
- C: It empowers individuals to reflect on their own actions.
- D: It portrays development

20. Which one of the following is NOT a part of Agenda 21?

- A: Combat environmental damages
- B: Reduce poverty
- C: Control on diseases
- D: To fight terrorism

21. Which of the following group of countries now emits the majority of greenhouse gases?

- A: China and India
- B: Latin America
- C: Tropical countries
- D: US, Canada, Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Japan

22. What is the major limit on the likelihood of attaining multilateral (international) agreements on implementing solutions to global warming and ozone depletion?

- A: Free riding by nations
- B: Lack of enforcement
- C: Poverty in poor countries
- D: Both A and B are correct

23. Which of the following would not be considered as an example of industrialization

- A: Increase in literacy
- B: Replacement of human with mechanical skills
- C: Improved economic organization
- D: Improved extraction and working of raw materials

24. Why is it important to save energy in our daily lives?

- A: We need to burn more fossil fuels.
- B: So that other people can waste energy.
- C: We save electricity because it's easier to see in the dark.
- D: We need to protect our environment for the future.

25. Why is wind power efficient?

- A: It takes a short amount of time to get the energy from the wind turbine.
- B: It produces much more energy than it consumes.
- C: It produces the same amount of energy that it consumes.
- D: It produces less energy than it consumes.

26. Why is geothermal energy clean and efficient?

- A: It requires lots of fossil fuels.
- B: The heat energy from the sun is always available to us.
- C: It isn't clean or efficient.
- D: It does not pollute the environment and requires less input to produce.

27. What is carbon-neutral activity?

- A: Any activity that releases no net carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
- B: Any activity that doesn't in any way involve carbon.
- C: Any activity that doesn't produce carbon
- D: Any activity that doesn't produce carbon dioxide.

28. Which of the following is the largest disadvantage of wind energy?

- A: Wind is inconsistent and unpredictable.
- B: It can pose dangers to birds and bats.
- C: It has high operating costs.
- D: The initial cost is very high.

29. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of solar power?

- A: Maintenance costs are low
- B: Up front costs are low

C: The resource is easily renewed

D: Zero emissions after production

30. Which of the following is NOT considered “monitoring”?

A: Counting the number of people trained

B: Tracking the number of brochures disseminated

C: Attributing changes in health outcomes to an intervention

D: Collecting monthly data on clients served in a clinic.

SECTION B: 20MARKS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. (a) What is the long term goal of sustainable development? **(2marks)**
(b) Which are the three types of capital when considering sustainable development? **(3marks)**
2. Enumerate the themes of City Development Strategy based on the World Bank definition **(5marks)**
3. What are the indicators when monitoring progress towards green growth? **(5marks)**
4. What are the different types of monitoring and evaluation commonly used in projects? **(5marks).**

SECTION C: 20 MARKS (ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS)

1. (a) What is green growth and why is it necessary in development? **(3marks)**
(b) What are the essentials of green growth strategies? **(5marks)**
(c) Which challenges are green growth strategies need to address? **(2marks)**
2. Discuss the characteristics of brown environmental agenda **(10marks)**
3. Discuss the barriers to renewable energy development in Kenya and suggest ways of overcoming them. **(10marks)**

