

Oceania's Environmental Frontlines: Climate Adaptation, Biodiversity, and Wa

Oceania Environment · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which Pacific nation is strengthening its policies to better include Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in its National Adaptation Plan for climate resilience?

- A) Fiji
- B) Papua New Guinea
- C) Vanuatu**
- D) Samoa

2. What significant environmental reforms to its national laws were passed by the Australian Parliament in November 2025?

- A) Introduction of carbon taxes
- B) Establishment of a National Environmental Protection Agency and bioregional plans**
- C) Ban on all fossil fuel extraction
- D) Mandatory use of renewable energy for all industries

3. Samoa has launched a new Waste Management Education Center. What is its primary purpose?

- A) To promote sustainable waste management practices and environmental education**
- B) To serve as a recycling facility for the entire Pacific region
- C) To monitor marine pollution levels
- D) To develop new technologies for waste-to-energy conversion

4. Papua New Guinea recently tripled its ocean protections. How much area was added to its Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in November 2023?

- A) Approximately 5,000 km²
- B) Approximately 17,000 km²**
- C) Approximately 50,000 km²
- D) Approximately 100,000 km²

5. What is a key focus of the 'Our Future Is Now' (OFIN) Project in Samoa, a collaboration involving the Samoa Recycling and Waste Management Association (SRWMA) and Samoa Women's Association of Growers (SWAG)?

- A) Promoting tourism and hospitality
- B) Reducing single-use plastics and preventing waste from reaching river systems**
- C) Developing large-scale agricultural exports
- D) Expanding commercial fishing operations

6. Which Pacific nation is actively working to build coastal resilience through projects funded by the government of Australia, including the installation of geotextile seawalls?

A) Fiji

B) Kiribati

C) New Zealand

D) Tonga

7. A new study by NASA's Sea Level Change Team indicates that by the end of the century, sea levels in Kiribati could rise by how much in a worst-case scenario?

A) Up to 1 foot (30 cm)

B) Up to 3 feet (100 cm)

C) Up to 6.5 feet (2 meters)

D) Up to 10 feet (3 meters)

8. What is a significant environmental challenge that Fiji is addressing through the second phase of the Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific Project (SWAP2)?

A) Overfishing

B) Deforestation

C) Plastic pollution and waste management

D) Coral bleaching

9. In Papua New Guinea, a new Centre for Species Survival has been established. What is its goal?

A) To promote ecotourism

B) To conserve the country's unique flora and fauna

C) To develop new agricultural practices

D) To research deep-sea mining potential

10. Fiji plans to achieve 100% renewable energy by what year?

A) 2030

B) 2035

C) 2040

D) 2050

11. What new legal framework has been introduced in Australia to guide environmental decision-making as part of recent reforms to national environmental laws?

A) National Renewable Energy Standards

B) Bioregional Environmental Standards

C) National Environmental Standards (NESs)

D) National Water Quality Standards

12. New Zealand has proposed a bill to recognize the legal personhood and inherent rights of which marine species in the Pacific Ocean?

- A) Dolphins
- B) Sharks
- C) Turtles
- D) Whales**