

# Middle East's Greener Future: Key Diplomatic Pacts, UN Land Conference, and

Environmental Diplomacy · Practice Test · 5 Questions

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**1. Which country spearheaded the Middle East Green Initiative (MGI), launched with the goal of planting 50 billion trees across the region and reducing carbon emissions?**

- A) United Arab Emirates
- B) Egypt
- C) Saudi Arabia
- D) Jordan

**2. In December 2024, which Middle Eastern city hosted the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), marking the first time this event was held in the MENA region?**

- A) Dubai
- B) Riyadh
- C) Doha
- D) Cairo

**3. Following the Abraham Accords, which multilateral environmental endeavor was launched involving Israel, Jordan, and the UAE to address critical resource needs through a solar energy and water exchange?**

- A) The Gulf Blue Carbon Network
- B) The Israel-Jordan-UAE water-electricity swap deal
- C) The East Mediterranean Gas Forum
- D) The National Red Sea Sustainability Strategy

**4. Recent calls for 'scientific diplomacy' and improved diplomatic relations in which major Middle Eastern body of water aim to develop regional marine conservation strategies, including potentially establishing the first 'transboundary marine park'?**

- A) The Red Sea
- B) The Mediterranean Sea
- C) The Persian Gulf
- D) The Arabian Sea

**5. Despite some bilateral agreements, which major transboundary river basin in the Middle East is noted for its lack of a comprehensive multilateral organization to facilitate cooperation and resolve water disputes among riparian states like Turkey, Syria, and Iraq?**

- A) Jordan River Basin
- B) Nile River Basin
- C) Tigris-Euphrates River Basin
- D) Yarmouk River Basin