

# Oceania's Climate Diplomacy: Pacific Nations Lead Global Environmental Act

Environmental Diplomacy · Practice Test · 16 Questions

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**1. Which Pacific island nation led the initiative for the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a landmark resolution endorsing the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion on climate change, reinforcing countries' legal obligations to combat climate change?**

- A) Fiji
- B) Vanuatu
- C) Kiribati
- D) Tuvalu

**2. Australia and New Zealand are key partners in strengthening climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific. Which of the following regional initiatives, endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders, aims for an integrated and coordinated approach to climate change and disaster risk management in the Pacific?**

- A) The Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF) Treaty
- B) The Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership
- C) The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
- D) The Boe Declaration on Regional Security

**3. Several Pacific nations, including Fiji, Tuvalu, Samoa, Palau, Vanuatu, and the Federated States of Micronesia, have united in a call for a fossil fuel-free Oceania and an immediate transition to renewable energy economies. What is the name of the declaration launched by these countries to establish a regional transition framework and commit to a coordinated diplomatic strategy for a global Fossil Fuel Non-proliferation Treaty?**

- A) The Port Vila Call for a Just Transition to Fossil Fuel Free Pacific
- B) The Tassiriki Call for a Fossil Fuel Free Pacific
- C) The Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership
- D) The Blue Pacific Continent Strategy

**4. Japan has been actively involved in assisting Pacific Island countries with waste management and environmental preservation. Which regional organization has been Japan's primary partner agency in these efforts?**

- A) The Pacific Community (SPC)
- B) The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- C) The World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- D) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**5. The Pacific Island Coral Reef Action Plan sets out key action areas to manage threats to coral reefs. Which of the following is NOT one of the identified action areas for galvanizing international science partners to share knowledge, resources, and technology?**

- A) Optimise capacity building
- B) Foster traditional knowledge
- C) Coordinate education and awareness
- D) Develop advanced fishing techniques

**6. Australia and China are both investing in renewable energy projects across Pacific Island nations. What is suggested as a more effective approach than competing efforts to better align with Pacific priorities and foster regional cooperation?**

- A) Unilateral project development
- B) Geopolitical competition for influence
- C) Joint initiatives and partnerships
- D) Focusing solely on fossil fuel infrastructure

**7. The European Union has funded a program to improve regional hazardous waste management across the Pacific, focusing on areas like asbestos, e-waste, and healthcare waste. What is this program called?**

- A) PacWastePlus
- B) SPREP Waste Management Initiative
- C) Oceanic Waste Reduction Program
- D) Island Environment Action Plan

**8. The United Nations General Assembly recently endorsed a landmark International Court of Justice advisory opinion on climate change. Which country, alongside Australia, supported this resolution and highlighted the leadership of Pacific island nations in bringing the issue forward?**

- A) New Zealand
- B) United States
- C) Canada
- D) United Kingdom

**9. The Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF) Treaty is a landmark agreement designed to place Pacific communities in control of their own resilience financing. Which two countries recently announced the formal ratification of this treaty?**

- A) Fiji and Australia
- B) New Zealand and Samoa
- C) Vanuatu and Tuvalu
- D) Kiribati and Marshall Islands

**10. The Boe Declaration on Regional Security, adopted by the Pacific Islands Forum, recognizes an expanded concept of security. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as part of this expanded concept?**

- A) Human security
- B) Cyber security
- C) Economic security
- D) Environmental security

**11. Illegal logging is a significant environmental issue in the Pacific. In the Solomon Islands, which USAID project is working with communities and the provincial government to combat illegal logging and promote conservation economies?**

- A) SCALE-NRM
- B) PacWastePlus
- C) Resilient Reefs Pasifika
- D) CRISP

**12. Fiji and Australia have strengthened their coordination for upcoming global climate discussions, particularly in preparation for COP31. What trilateral discussion is Fiji planning to convene involving Australia and another Pacific nation to shape the Pre-COP31 agenda?**

- A) Australia, Fiji, and Samoa
- B) Australia, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea
- C) Australia, Fiji, and Tuvalu
- D) Australia, Fiji, and Solomon Islands

**13. The Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP) aims to develop a vision for the future of coral reef ecosystems. Which French inter-ministerial project was founded in 2002 with these aims, focusing on French overseas territories and Pacific Island developing countries?**

- A) The Pacific Coral Reef Action Plan
- B) The Coral Reef Rescue Initiative
- C) The Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP)
- D) The Resilient Reefs Pasifika

**14. What is the primary focus of the 'PacWaste' program, funded by the European Union and implemented by SPREP?**

- A) Promoting sustainable tourism
- B) Improving regional hazardous waste management
- C) Expanding renewable energy infrastructure
- D) Conserving marine biodiversity

**15. Australia's commitment to climate action in the Indo-Pacific region includes a significant financial contribution. How much has Australia committed to deliver towards global climate efforts between 2020-2025?**

- A) \$1.3 billion
- B) \$3 billion
- C) \$350 million
- D) \$1.7 billion

**16. The Pacific Islands Forum has adopted the '2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent'. What does this strategy represent for Pacific regionalism, including on climate change and the environment?**

- A) A short-term action plan
- B) A framework for a strategic and long-term approach
- C) A plan solely focused on economic development
- D) A proposal for complete political independence