

Middle East Environmental Milestones: Climate Laws, Water Innovations, and

Environment · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which Middle Eastern country enacted Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024 on the Reduction of Climate Change Effects, establishing a mandatory climate regulation framework and coming into force on May 30, 2025?

- A) Saudi Arabia
- B) United Arab Emirates**
- C) Qatar
- D) Oman

2. The Mohamed Bin Zayed Water Initiative, launched in 2024 with a \$150 million investment, partnered with XPRIZE to launch the XPRIZE Water Scarcity competition. What is the primary goal of this competition?

- A) To develop advanced atmospheric water generators
- B) To accelerate innovations in water scarcity solutions and promote transformative desalination technologies**
- C) To fund research into drought-resistant crop varieties
- D) To establish a global database of water resources

3. As of late 2024, Saudi Arabia's renewable energy capacity was approximately 6,551 megawatts, consisting of solar and wind projects. What percentage of the country's electricity generation was estimated to come from renewables in 2024, according to Climate Action Tracker?

- A) 50%
- B) 15%
- C) 5%
- D) 2%**

4. Bahrain has set an ambitious target to quadruple its mangrove coverage by 2035. What is this initiative part of, according to their net-zero goals?

- A) Combating desertification
- B) Protecting coastal tourism
- C) Achieving net-zero by 2060 and preserving marine life**
- D) Increasing agricultural land availability

5. Oman ranked first in the Gulf and 17th globally on the Fisheries Index in early 2025. What other environmental ranking did Oman improve to, reaching 54th in 2024?

- A) Marine Protected Area Index
- B) Environmental Performance Index**
- C) Water Scarcity Resilience Index
- D) Air Quality Index

6. In May 2025, the UAE's Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024 on the Reduction of Climate Change Effects came into force. What is a key regulatory requirement for companies under this law regarding emissions?

- A) Mandatory investment in carbon capture technology
- B) Annual reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions**
- C) Phasing out all fossil fuel usage by 2030
- D) Developing new renewable energy projects exceeding 100 MW

7. Israel is a global leader in water technology. Which of the following is a key Israeli innovation for addressing water scarcity, as highlighted in recent reports?

- A) Large-scale cloud seeding operations
- B) Advanced desalination and wastewater recycling**
- C) Deep-sea water extraction
- D) Atmospheric water generation using solar stills

8. In February 2025, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and the UAE signed a protocol to develop a shared waste-to-energy infrastructure. What is the primary aim of this initiative?

- A) Reducing reliance on landfill sites and generating renewable energy from waste**
- B) Exporting waste to neighboring countries for processing
- C) Developing advanced recycling sorting technologies
- D) Creating biodegradable plastics from municipal waste

9. Jordan is implementing projects to combat desertification. In the Karak governorate, how many hectares of land are being regenerated and maintained through a sustainable forestation program involving vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees?

- A) 700 square kilometers
- B) 70 hectares
- C) 700 hectares**
- D) 7,000 hectares

10. The UAE has set a new emissions reduction target for 2035, relative to 2019 levels. What is this new target, as announced in November 2024?

- A) Net-zero emissions
- B) A 40% reduction
- C) A 47% reduction**
- D) A 60% reduction

11. Kuwait is noted for being the sole country in the MENA region that has submitted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a standalone document to the UNFCCC. This is part of a broader regional trend in developing adaptation strategies.

- A) True**
- B) False
- C) Partially True
- D) Information not available

12. In 2024, Lebanon launched a National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy. What are the key principles guiding this strategy, according to Law No. 80 of 2018?

- A) Waste incineration and energy recovery
- B) Waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, along with 'polluter pays' principle**
- C) Centralized waste collection and disposal
- D) Exporting waste for management