



# **Solomon Islands Country Report**

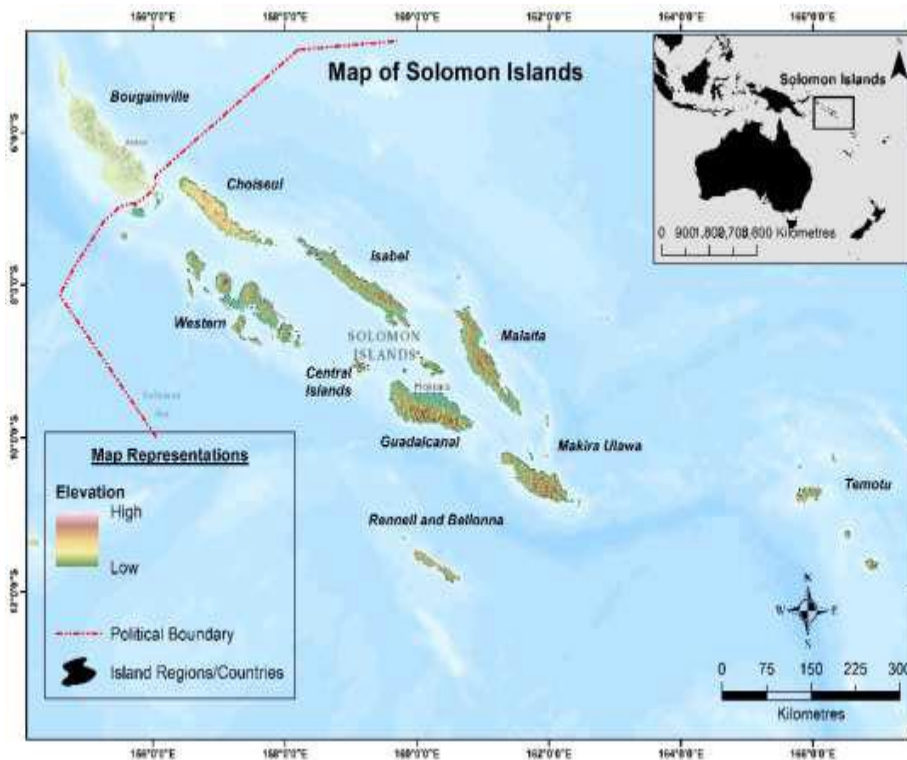
**8<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R Forum in Asia and  
Pacific  
9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> April  
Brilliant Convention Center  
Indore, India**

**Debra Kereseke**

**Environment and Conservation Division**

Minister of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology  
Solomon Islands Government

# SI @ a Glance



Solomon Islands is a southwest tropical Pacific Island nation lying just south of the equator.


It comprised of over 992 islands that includes 8 of the main island groups.

Population: ~600,000

All the larger islands are renowned for high species of diversity and high levels of endemism.

In the marine realm, SI is part of the Coral Triangle, a scientifically defined geographic area of high species richness spanning over 6 million square kilometers of the Indo-Pacific.

- Marine and terrestrial biodiversity continues to play an important role in defining and maintaining the cultural identities of Solomon Islanders who still live predominantly in scattered rural communities largely dependent on subsistence gardening and fishing.
- However human induced activities including uncontrolled and poor waste management practices and climate change are posing serious challenges to the vibrancy of our biodiversity and environment as a whole.

- 
- Managing waste and controlling pollution for SI will require national effort that includes high level political leadership, effective policy and legal frameworks, developing appropriate institutional capacity and changing of attitudes starting at individual to community, provincial and national level.
  - The approach needs to be done within the context of SI where interconnectivity between different ecosystems from the upland forests to the coastal environment, rivers, lagoons and ocean is a reality.
  - This ecosystem connectivity is intricately linked to the livelihood of the majority of the country population whose daily subsistence continues to be dependent on their natural environment and resources.

# Legislative & Policy Guidance

## THE ENVIRONMENT ACT 1998 (NO. 8 OF 1998)

*Passed by the National Parliament this twentieth day of October 1998.*

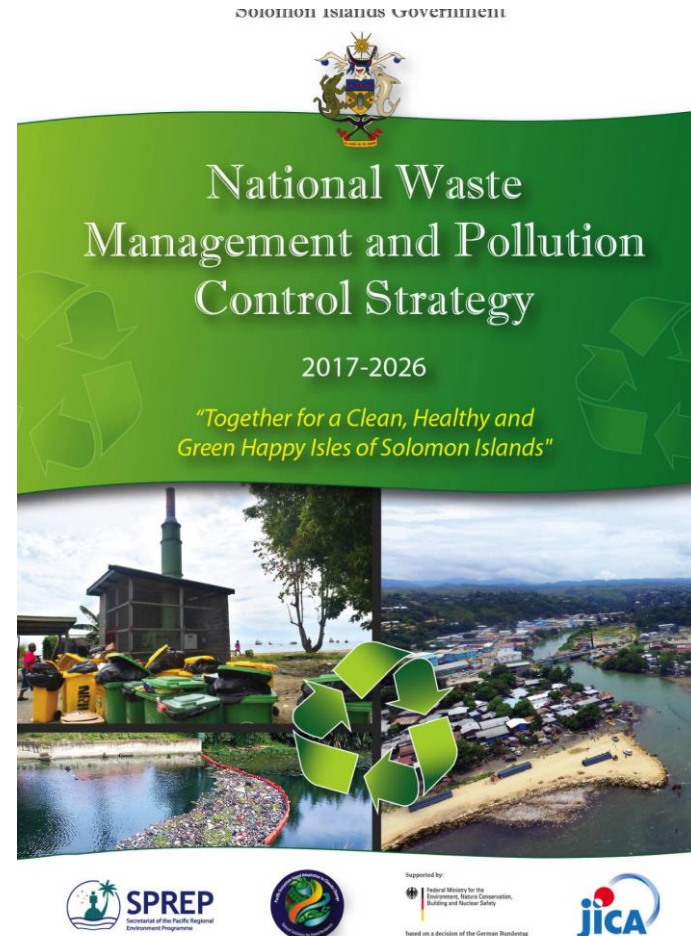
*Assented to in Her Majesty's name and on Her Majesty's behalf this first day of May 1999.*

*Date of commencement: see section 1*

**AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION AND THE ENVIRONMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.**

**ENACTED** by the National Parliament of Solomon Islands.

**Environment Act 2008  
Regulations**



# Major Achievements/New Initiatives in 3R

- Endorsement by cabinet of the National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy 2017-2026
- Draft National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Review of the Environment Act 1998 and Regulations 2008
- Rehabilitation of dumpsites and upgrading to semi-aerobic landfills (Ranadi and Gizo, Noro)
- Trainings (JICA, SPREP)
- Community Engagement
- Collaboration with other projects/partners/stakeholders working in the same area – Data, Information, Maps etc

- 
- 3R Projects/Initiatives
    - Eco-School Program
    - Community Solid Waste Management Initiative (Renlau Community Composting Project)
    - Learning and Ecological Activities Foundation for Children (LEAF) Project
    - Used Lead Acid Battery (ULAB) Pilot Project
    - Mataniko River Clean Up and Rehabilitation Project
    - Litter Boom Pilot Project
    - Solomon Islands Ridge to Reef Project
    - Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in the Pacific Island Countries (JPRISM Project) –Phase II
    - Plasticwise Gizo
    - HCC Market Waste Composting Project

# 3R Projects/Initiatives in Picture

Ranadi Landfill Rehabilitation



Renlau community composting project



Plasticwise Gizo Initiatives



Litter Boom Pilot Project



# Critical challenges

- ❑ Available land for proper landfills
- ❑ Limited Financial and Human Resources
- ❑ Poor Coordination
- ❑ Limited awareness
- ❑ Poor collection system
- ❑ Lack of relevant regulations or Ordinance
- ❑ Logistic issues
- ❑ Lack of technical capacity for other waste and pollution issues – eg oil spills
- ❑ Lack of appropriate basic infrastructure eg. Incinerator for HCW,
- ❑ People's Attitude towards wastes
- ❑ Lack of Political will
- ❑ Non enforcement of existing regulatory frameworks
- ❑ Illegal squatters and settlers in landfill
- ❑ Illegal dumping
- ❑ Population growth
- ❑ Urbanization
- ❑ Land Tenure



# Major plans, projects and master plans, in pipeline for future action

- ❑ Ammended Environment Act 1998 and Regulation 2008 tabled in parliament
- ❑ Implementation of National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy 2017-2026
- ❑ Cabinet Endorsement of National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- ❑ Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in the Pacific Island Countries (JPRISM Project) –Phase II
- ❑ Mataniko River Clean Up and Rehabilitation Project
- ❑ SI Ridge to Reef Project
- ❑ Establishment of the Solomon Islands



Thank You