
Solomon Islands and implications are discussed in Sections 4 and 5. Discussion on ways in which a better future might be created is presented in Section 6. Section 7 is a summary and provides conclusions. Section 8 contains some recommendations that are important for achieving improved forests and an enhanced forestry sector in the Solomon Islands.

2. CURRENT STATE OF FORESTS AND FORESTRY IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

The country, Geography and geology

The Solomon Islands is a double chain of islands located in the southwest Pacific between 155° 30’ and 170° 30’ W longitude. The government of Solomon Islands has confirmed COVID-19 within its borders. The government has undertaken a number of measures to prevent the further importation and spread of COVID-19, including effectively closing of the country’s international borders. Testing and overall health care capacity in the country are limited. Most in-country services are operating as normal under social distancing and mitigation requirements. COVID-19 Testing.

U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or holders of valid U.S. visas who are currently in Solomon Islands and who wish to depart en route to the United States at the earliest opportunity should complete the Embassy’s repatriation interest form, which will facilitate communication and coordination in the event outgoing flights become available.

Solomon Islands is a sovereign state consisting of six major islands and over 900 smaller islands in Oceania, to the east of Papua New Guinea and northwest of Vanuatu and covering a land area of 28,400 square kilometres (11,000 sq mi). The country has a population of 652,858 and its capital, Honiara, is located on the island of Guadalcanal. The country takes its name from the Solomon Islands archipelago, which is a collection of Melanesian islands that also includes the North Solomon Islands.