CHAIR'S SUMMARY

CTI-CFF Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting

1 October 2026

Venue: Novo Turismo Hotel
Dili, Timor-Leste

1. The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting convened on the 1st of October 2026 in Dili, Timor-Leste and was attended by Indonesia, Malaysia (Online), Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.
2. Acknowledged and appreciated the welcome remarks delivered by Mr. Timotio Alves, Professional Technical Staff for National Directorate of Fisheries at MALFF, Timor-Leste Government, the representative of the Chair of Climate Change Adaptation TWG, who welcomed participants and reflected on the value of the preceding four days of engagement, emphasizing the breadth of topics covered and the importance of collaborative working across partners.
3. Acknowledged and appreciated the conduct of the CTI-CFF Threatened Species Regional Exchange (REX) back-to-back with the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) REX, and Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings organized by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the Timor-Leste Government through the Timor-Leste National Coordinating Committee (TL NCC), Coral Triangle Center (CTC), Konservasi Indonesia (KI), Conservation International Timor-Leste, the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and YKAN in Dili, Timor-Leste on 28 September – 2 October 2026.
4. Acknowledged and appreciated the five member countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste for providing an update on the members of the CTI-CFF Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group focal points.
5. Acknowledged and appreciated the presentation by Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste for reporting to the Climate Change Adaptation TWG Meeting on the progress of national Climate Change Adaptation initiative through the country presentations:

5.1 Indonesia key highlights:

a. Eight climate change adaptation and coastal resilience activities were implemented, contributing to the objectives of the CTI-CFF RPOA 2.0 and supporting implementation of Indonesia's NPOA.
b. Sub-national climate change adaptation efforts were further strengthened in Wakatobi District, including other initiatives focused on seagrass monitoring and restoration, mangrove and ecosystem resilience.
c. SIDIK was utilized as a platform for storing and producing climate vulnerability index generated through hazard, exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity parameters.
d. Progress was highlighted on the development of the Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Microservice of Indonesia national registry system to strengthen monitoring and reporting of CCA interventions.
e. Preparations are underway for the 2nd Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) on CCA elements to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2026, alongside the Fourth National Communication, targeted for submission by the end of 2026. Indonesia is also preparing for COP31, including its role as lead negotiator on the CCA agenda items, and continues to actively engage in the ocean and climate change dialogue.
f. A call for CCA joint pilots was proposed, together with opportunities for regional collaboration among CT6 Member Countries, including regional exchanges on adaptive technologies and associated site visits.

5.2 Papua New Guinea key highlights:

a. Papua New Guinea's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2030 provides the overarching framework for strengthening climate change adaptation and resilience.
b. Key priorities include strengthening climate and disaster resilience, enhancing security and sustainable coastal livelihoods, maintaining healthy ecosystems, and promoting regional collaboration on climate change adaptation.
c. The NPOA (PNG Marine Program) is aligned with the five technical themes of the CTI-CFF RPOA 2.0, supporting an integrated approach to climate change adaptation across the region.
d. Logistical challenges remain a significant constraint, particularly for reaching remote communities, and are further compounded by the impacts of the current El Niño conditions.
e. Climate adaptation and resilience data are generated through community consultations and adaptation assessments, often collected by national partners

and stored under the Climate Change and Development Authority. However, access to these datasets can involve lengthy processes.

f. Climate change adaptation activities are implemented across multiple government agencies, reflecting the cross-sectoral nature of adaptation efforts in Papua New Guinea.
g. A range of policies and strategies across different government agencies contribute to strengthening the implementation of climate change adaptation actions in Papua New Guinea.
h. Papua New Guinea highlighted the need for continued technical assistance, capacity building, and financial support to strengthen climate change adaptation implementation and resilience-building efforts.

5.3 Solomon Islands key highlights:

a. Sixteen climate change adaptation projects are currently being implemented with support from both domestic and external funding sources.
b. SIIVA (Solomon Islands Integrated Vulnerability Assessment) is the primary climate vulnerability assessment approach used in Solomon Islands, complemented by Community Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRA) to engage communities and provincial governments.
c. Climate and vulnerability data are collected primarily through SIIVA (Solomon Islands Integrated Vulnerability Assessment), as well as by MECDM and other line ministries. Data are stored within MECDM through established systems, including GIS spatial databases and the integrated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (iMRV) system.
d. Development of the Loss and Damage Policy and Investment Roadmap (2027) is currently underway, with support from the Pacific Community (SPC).
e. The Climate Change Division (CCD) within Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM) is responsible for coordinating climate change adaptation efforts in Solomon Islands, guided by key national frameworks and contributing to relevant global treaties and international agreements.
f. Solomon Islands highlighted the need for technical assistance in areas including finalization of the NAP and investment planning, scaling up and strengthening SIIVA analysis, operationalization of the integrated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (iMRV) system, and enhancement of GIS capacity. Further capacity building for local actors to conduct vulnerability assessments, as well as financial support, was also identified as a priority.
g. Solomon Islands called for regional knowledge exchange on SIIVA and NAP implementation, as well as opportunities to develop joint regional projects on coastal resilience and early warning systems.

5.4 Timor-Leste key highlights:

a. The climate change adaptation framework in Timor-Leste is guided by 7 priority sectors, 22 programmes, 5 geographical zones, and 14 NAP guiding principles, providing an overarching framework for CCA planning and implementation.
b. New adaptation approaches were highlighted as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen climate resilience and improve the effectiveness of adaptation interventions.
c. Policy alignment across relevant national frameworks and sectoral priorities remains important for strengthening coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation.
d. Climate vulnerability assessment data have been generated through Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVA) conducted at village level across 118 villages, complemented by Climate Vulnerability Rapid Assessments.
e. Climate and vulnerability data are stored within the relevant Ministry/State Administration systems of Timor-Leste, supporting national planning and decision-making.
f. The *Direção Nacional de Meteorologia e Geofísica* (DNMG) portal provides an important platform for supporting the management and accessibility of climate-related information and data.
g. Timor-Leste highlighted its contribution to global climate initiatives, including IVA, adaptation interventions, and Nature-based Solutions (NbS).
h. Progress towards implementation of the NPOA includes village-level solar panel distribution, tree planting for carbon sequestration, IVA implementation, water security and clean water supply initiatives, Green School 3R programmes, mangrove ecosystem reforestation, community assistance, and public awareness activities.
i. Inter-ministerial consultations have been undertaken to strengthen the integration of climate change adaptation across sectors and reinforce the national management and coordination network.

6. Acknowledged and appreciated the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat's reporting and update on the status of the SOM-20 decisions and the implementation progress of the CTI-CFF Climate Change Adaptation TWG work plan and budget 2026.

7. Acknowledged and appreciated the request from the Climate Change Adaptation TWG Chair, supported by Indonesia and Timor-Leste, to officially circulate the revisions made by Indonesia to the CCA Joint Communiqué in September 2026, giving CT6 Member Countries two weeks to provide a response to the Regional Secretariat

8. Acknowledged and appreciated the response from Malaysia that any further substantial revision to the CCA Joint Communiqué will require additional time for its respective

approval processes, which may in turn affect the proposed signing of the Communiqué at the Ministerial Meeting on 4 December 2026.

9. Acknowledged and appreciated Indonesia's recommendation to the Regional Secretariat to explore ASEAN's work on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for potential collaboration.

10. Acknowledged and appreciated the update by the Regional Secretariat in response to Indonesia's comment on the Climate Change Adaptation TWG SOM-20 decision #10 on the advanced communications with the ASEAN to proceed with collaborative actions.

11. Acknowledged and appreciated the request from Indonesia for the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to share the current Climate Change Adaptation TWG Terms of Reference (ToR) for review, with a view to updating the mechanisms for nominating and handing over the respective chair and co-chair positions.

12. Acknowledged and appreciated the input from member countries on the proposed 2027 workplan:

    a. Indonesia to share experience on climate projection and how it informs the climate adaptation plan, and suggest some of 2027's activities to be conducted online considering the limited financial support;

    b. Malaysia suggested to include Region-wide Early Action Planning (REAP) and Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) experience sharing in the learning exchange;

    c. Timor-Leste suggested to keep any technical discussions in-person considering the connectivity constrains.

13. Acknowledged and appreciated the recommendation from Indonesia for CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to participate in the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue in the UNFCCC COP in Turkiye, to make a statement and position on behalf of the CTI-CFF member countries on Climate Change Adaptation in the Coral Triangle region.

14. Acknowledged and appreciated the recognition by the CTI-CFF member countries on the need to finalize the Climate Change Adaptation Regional Framework as the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

15. Acknowledged and appreciated the excellent chairmanship of the Climate Change Adaptation TWG chair representative, Mr. Timotio Alves from Timor-Leste, and the Climate Change Adaptation TWG co-chair, represented by Mr. Clifford Polahi from the Solomon Islands.