

Baku Adaptation Roadmap

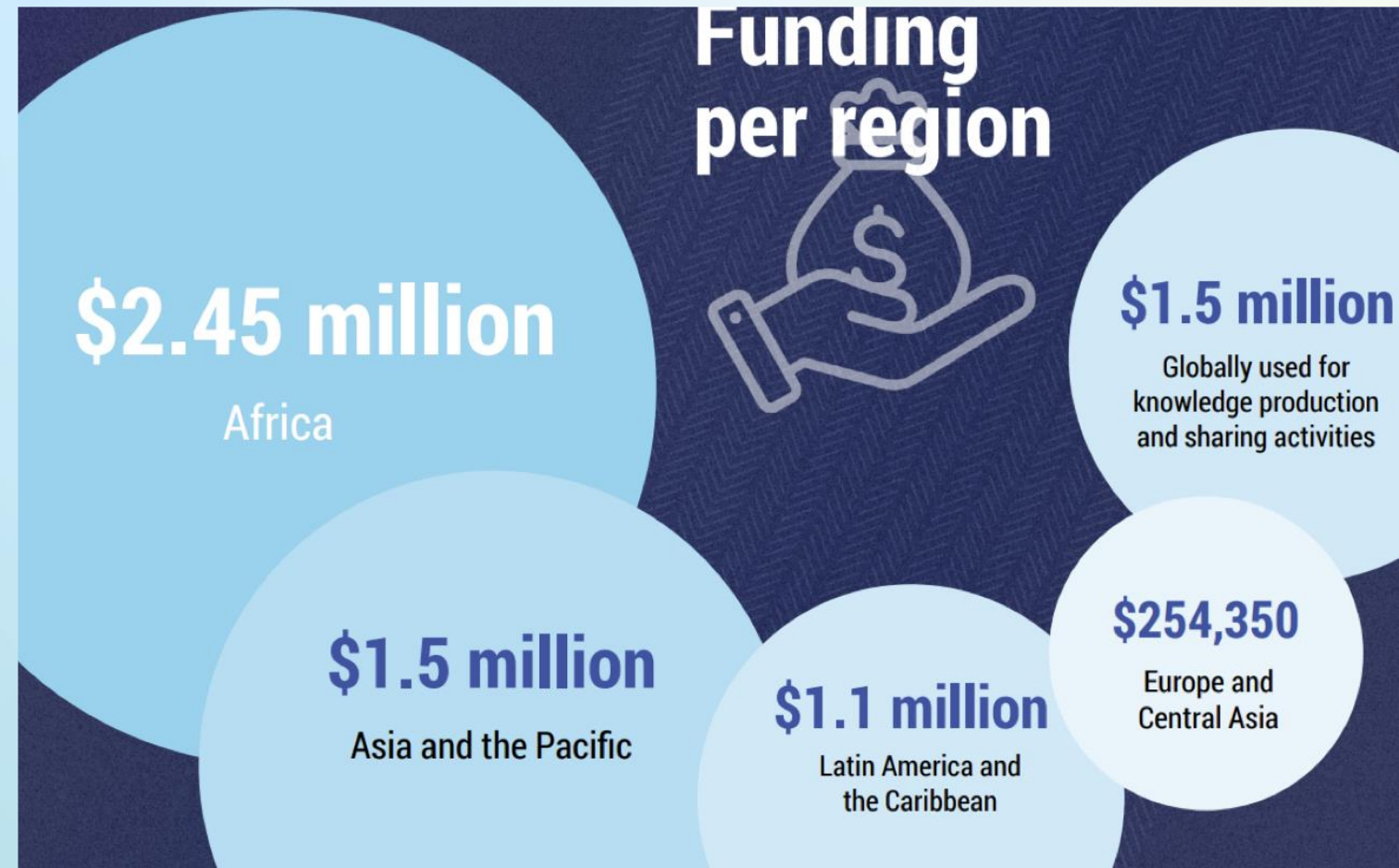
- Ariesta Ningrum
- CTCN Secretariat
- 8 September 2026



• 1

AFCIA I Lessons learned & successes

Closure of the programme – launch of the Impact Report



Portfolio by Sector – 25 pilot projects

Early Warning Sys. (9)

EWS for Flood

Mali

Sudan

EWS for Forest Fire

Georgia

Drought Modelling and
Forecasting Systems

Saint Kitts
and Nevis

Ecuador

Agrometeorological
Platform

Nepal

Nigeria

Multi-hazard Platform

Malaysia

Transboundary Water
Management

Vietnam

Water Management (6)

Aquifer mapping

Zambia

Flood mitigation barrier

Burundi

Flood sensor
technologies

Malawi

Rainwater harvesting
system

Pakistan

Water drainage system

Maldives

Roadmap for aquifer
recharge

Suriname

Food Security (10)

SPIS

Liberia

Mozambique

Drones for soil mapping

Sudan

Enabling environment
and SPIS

Ghana

Guatemala

Climate-smart farming

Mozambique

Blockchain for crop
insurance

Thailand

Climate-smart free
trade zones

Bahamas

Pastureland
management

Mongolia

Biodiversity hot spots

Honduras

More than 2 million beneficiaries



UNEP CTCN-AFCIA beneficiaries

UNEP CTCN-AFCIA impact report // 10

Over the 2 million people reached by UNEP CTCN-AFCIA

Gender breakdown

Age profile

Men

58%

42%

Women

Youth

20%

80%

Adults

212,264

Direct
beneficiaries

11,615 (37% women)

Number of staff targeted for capacity
building to respond to, and mitigate
impacts of, climate-related events

2,262,496

Direct and Indirect
beneficiaries



947

municipalities are benefitting from a new, an improved or a strengthened early warning system, agrometeorological or multi-hazard platforms.



11,615

staff across 2,243 organizations with improved professional skills and increased capacity for adaptation



56

local technical tools, guidelines and training modules produced to support technology use

- **To date, 10 of the 25 initiatives (40%) have secured additional support and financing for scale-up** : Burundi, Georgia, Malawi, Ghana, Pakistan, Sudan EWS, Zambia, Maldives, Mongolia, Saint Kitts and Nevis – either from governments, private sectors, or through new grants.
- **75% are already set to scale up for replication of scale up.**



Lessons learned on innovation:

- Pilots need to be embedded in **national innovation ecosystems**
- Innovation takes time and testing, it requires **behavior change**
- Importance of **on the ground pilots with tangible impacts** to showcase benefits of the technology



Lessons learned on equality

- **Engagement of women and youth** is essential for the success and sustainability of climate adaptation efforts
- Ensure women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and vulnerable groups **are part of design and scaling efforts**, not only beneficiaries

Lessons learned on replicability / scalability

- **Multi-stage funding** is essential for scaling innovation and fostering long-term impact
- **Blended finance** and diverse revenue streams are vital
- **Private sector** needs to be brought in very early on, at ideation stage

1. Fragmented and siloed financing / implementation landscape

- **Multiple funders and programmes** operate without sufficient coordination, creating duplication, inefficiency, and limited visibility
- Limited communication & information-sharing between innovation stakeholders (funders, implementers)

2. Limited scaling pathway

- Innovation projects are pilots, often implemented in **silos**. Few successfully transition to large-scale projects contributing to **systemic change**
- Not embedded in **national systems of innovation**, policies, and budgets, reducing sustainability
- Limited success in attracting **private sector finance** through market-based business models

3. Knowledge & learning gaps

- Lack of a joint **M&E framework** makes it hard to compare, aggregate, and showcase results
- Lack of structure for **post-implementation monitoring**; however key to assess long-term impact and success of innovation
- **Low data availability and quality** (especially in SIDS and LDCs) limits the capacity to measure baseline and demonstrate progress

•2

EWS in Eastern Europe: Closer Look

GEORGIA: AI-enabled Wildfire Early Warning System

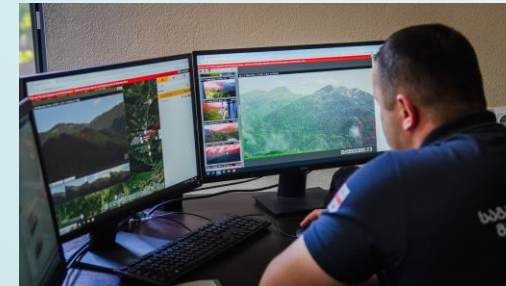
📍 **Location:** Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park, Georgia

🔥 **Problem:** Forest fires / wildfires

🚒 **EWS Solution:** A new 24/7 AI-enabled wildfire early warning system has been deployed to detect fires rapidly and enable faster emergency response.

From early warning → early action

The system shortens the time between **fire detection, alert and response** and helps prevent small fires from becoming large-scale disasters.



GEORGIA: AI-enabled Wildfire Early Warning System

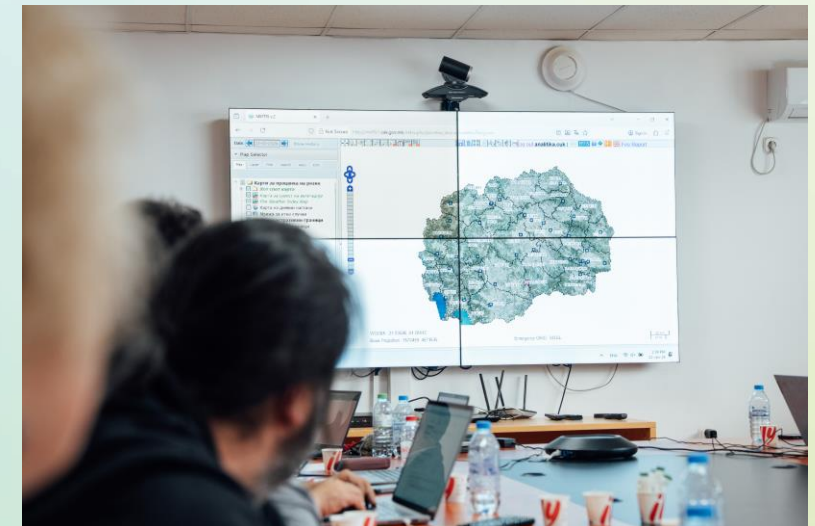
📍 **Location:** North Macedonia

🔥 **Problem:** Increasing forest and open-space fires, with the area of forest damaged by fire increasing **tenfold between 2014 and 2021**

🚒 **EWS Solution:** CTCN is supporting the enhancement of the **Macedonian Forest Fire Information System (MKFFIS)** with new modules for **fire-hazard mapping, damage assessment and wildfire forecasting**, helping authorities anticipate fire development and act earlier.

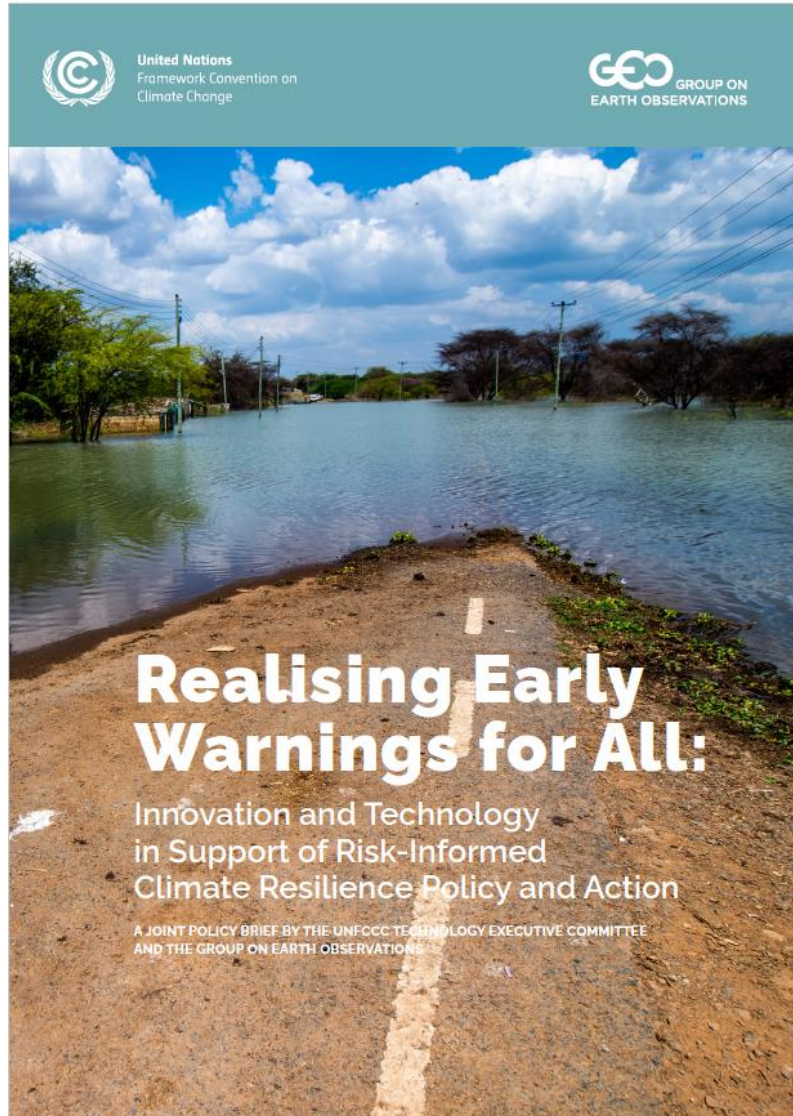
From early warning → early action

The enhanced system is intended to help authorities **anticipate fire behaviour, identify hazards earlier and make preparedness and response decisions sooner.**



•3

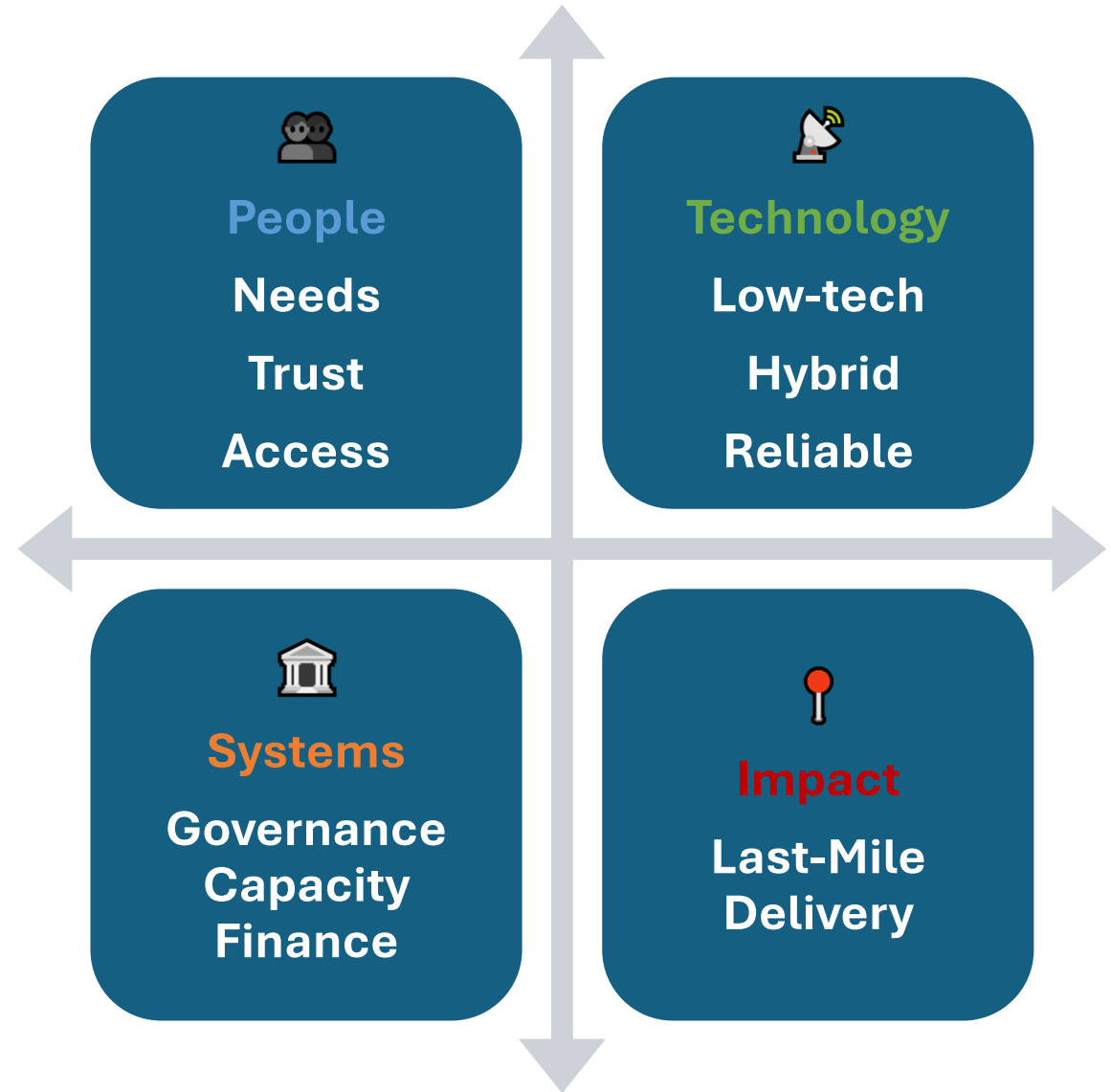
TEC's work on EWS



TEC's Work on Early Warning Systems



TEC – IOM collaboration on *Policy brief on advancing community-based early warning systems*





UNFCCC_CTCN



UNFCCC.CTCN



Climate Technology
Centre Network

CTCN Secretariat
UN City, Marmorvej 51
DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
www.ctc-n.org
ctcn@un.org

Supported by:



Funded by
the European Union



United States of America

