



19/7/2026, Saïda Province: ARC volunteers support wildfire response

Appeal: MDRDZ015	Hazard: Fire	Country: Algeria	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,541	
Glide Number: WF-2026-000138-DZA	People Affected: 10,000 people	People Targeted: 8,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 01-08-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2027	DREF Published: 03-08-2026

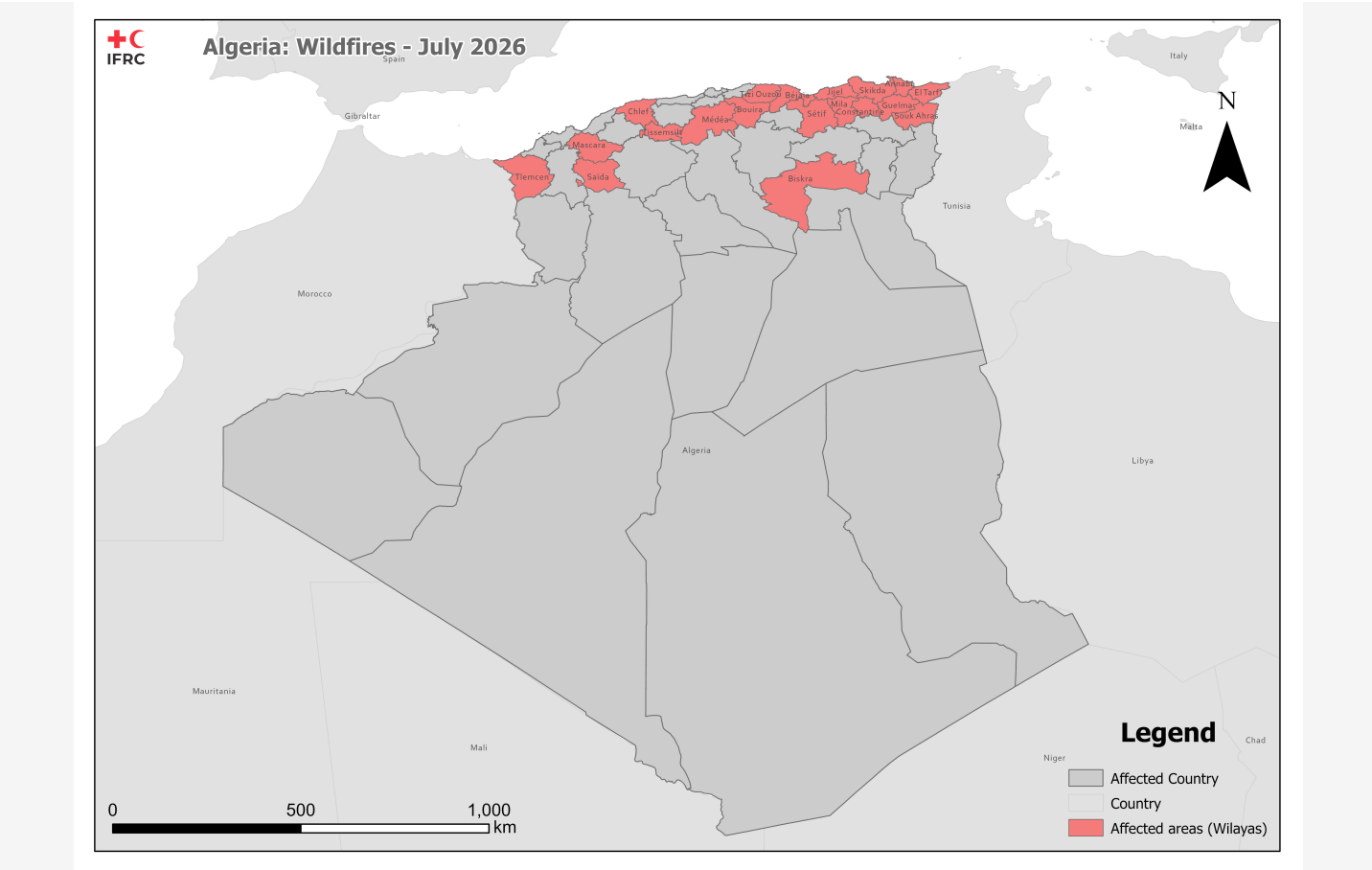
Targeted Regions:

Chlef, Bejaia, Biskra, Bouira, Tlemcen, Tizi Ouzou, Jijel, Sétif, Saïda, Skikda, Annaba, Guelma, Constantine, Médéa, Mascara, El-Tarf, Tissemsilt, Souk-Ahras, Mila

Description of the Event

Date of event

18-07-2026



What happened, where and when?

On 18 July 2026, the wildfire emergency in Algeria reached a significant operational peak, with 154 forest, vegetation and agricultural fires recorded within 24 hours across several wilayas. Of these, 138 fires were extinguished, while 16 remained active at the time of reporting. The incident formed part of a wider sequence of fires that had affected the country since early July; the General Directorate of Civil Protection reported that 913 fires had been extinguished nationally between 8 and 15 July.

The fires affected northern, north-eastern, central and western Algeria, including Annaba, Souk Ahras, Skikda, Guelma, Bouira, Médéa, Mila, Mascara, El Tarf, Jijel, Sétif, Béjaïa, Tlemcen, Saïda, Tissemsilt, Biskra and Chlef.

The Ministry of the Interior, Local Authorities and Transport subsequently confirmed six fatalities linked to the fires and instructed the affected wilayas to undertake a comprehensive inventory of losses.

In Seraïdi, Annaba, more than 100 patients were evacuated from a rehabilitation hospital, while approximately 150 homes were affected or threatened. Preventive evacuations were also carried out in several localities, including El Tarf, Béjaïa, Guelma and Bouira.

The Government of Algeria has led a strong and coordinated national response, ensuring the rapid mobilization of the competent authorities and emergency services. As fires continued later in July, additional national resources were mobilized, including military personnel, firefighting vehicles, ambulances, aircraft and helicopters in several affected wilayas.

Government efforts have focused on protecting lives, supporting affected communities, securing threatened areas and maintaining close operational coordination across the affected wilayas.

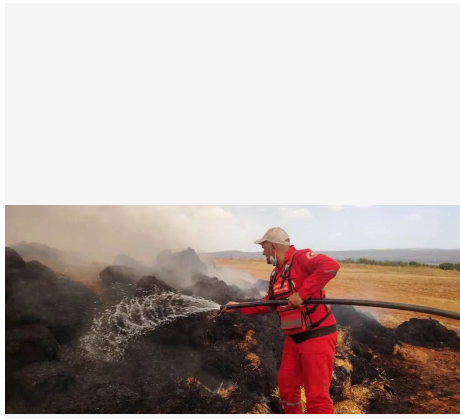
The Algerian Red Crescent mobilized its provinces committees, volunteers and logistical resources from the beginning of the emergency. Teams provided first aid, drinking water, food assistance, psychosocial support and essential humanitarian assistance to affected communities and emergency responders.

Response and monitoring activities continue, while high temperatures, dry vegetation, difficult terrain and the risk of fire re-ignition remain important operational considerations.





25/7/2026, Constantine Province: ARC Volunteers provide first aid



23/7/2026, Skikda Province: ARC volunteers provide first aid and water



20/7/2026, Guelma Province: ARC Volunteers assist affected families.



23/7/2026, Bouira Province: ARC volunteers supported field response teams.

Scope and Scale

The July 2026 wildfire emergency affected 19 wilayas across northern, north-eastern, central and western Algeria, with the intensity and humanitarian consequences varying significantly between locations. The simultaneous occurrence of forest, scrubland and agricultural fires over a wide geographical area placed sustained pressure on local response capacities and required repeated deployments and reinforcement between wilayas. By 15 July, an estimated 21,227 hectares had already burned in Algeria, more than twice the multiannual average for the same period, while 1,555 fires had been recorded nationally since 8 July as of the 22 July reporting cut-off.

The fires have had direct negative consequences for lives, physical safety and well-being. Six deaths were officially confirmed, while burns, smoke inhalation, heat-related conditions and other injuries were reported across several affected wilayas, although the consolidated national number of injured people remained under verification. Approximately 10,000 people were estimated to have been affected, with around 400 people temporarily displaced. Preventive evacuations were carried out where fires approached inhabited areas and public facilities, including the evacuation of more than 100 patients from a rehabilitation hospital in Seraïdi, Annaba.

The impact extends beyond the immediate fire perimeter. Houses and household belongings were damaged or threatened, while some

families temporarily lost access to their homes and essential possessions. Fires also affected forests, agricultural land, orchards, crops, livestock, beehives and other productive assets on which many rural households depend. Damage to electricity networks, local roads and other infrastructure, combined with difficult mountainous terrain, disrupted access to communities and essential services. The loss of crops, animals and productive assets is expected to reduce household income, weaken food security and prolong recovery needs beyond the emergency phase. Initial assessments in Béjaïa and Mila documented evacuations, injuries and damage to houses, agricultural production, livestock and local infrastructure.

The people most exposed are households living in rural, mountainous and peri-forest communities, particularly those located along the interface between forests, agricultural land and residential settlements. These communities are vulnerable because fires can spread rapidly towards houses and farms, while steep terrain, limited road access and long distances from services may delay evacuation and emergency assistance. Households dependent on agriculture, livestock, orchards and seasonal work are also particularly vulnerable because the same event can simultaneously affect their homes, income, food stocks and productive assets.

Children, older people, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, people with chronic illnesses and people requiring continuous medication are at heightened risk during evacuation and displacement. Mobility limitations may delay evacuation, while exposure to smoke and extreme heat may aggravate existing health conditions. Children may experience fear, distress and disruption to their daily routines, while families temporarily accommodated in schools, public facilities or with host communities may require essential household items, safe water, food and psychosocial support. Bereaved families, people living alone and households with limited financial resources are also likely to face greater difficulty recovering without external assistance.

Wildfires are a recurrent seasonal hazard in Algeria, with July and August historically representing the peak fire period in the wider MENA region. Algeria experienced major wildfire emergencies in 2021 and 2023, both of which required IFRC-supported operations. The increasing frequency of severe wildfire operations since 2020, together with persistent heatwaves, drought conditions and highly combustible vegetation, indicates a growing risk of repeated humanitarian impacts. The IFRC Risk Watch classifies Algeria’s wildfire risk for July–September 2026 as High, with elevated fire-weather conditions expected to persist and continued risks of new ignitions and re-ignition during the remainder of the season.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Algeria battles intense wildfires amid heatwave	https://www.africanews.com/2026/07/17/algeria-battles-intense-wildfires-amid-heatwave/
2. 6 killed as wildfires sweep Algeria amid heat wave	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202607/1366529.shtml
3. 82 حريقاً في 24 ولاية.. صور فضائية ترصد مشهد النيران في الجزائر	https://www.aljazeera.net/climate/2026/7/22/82-%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%82%D8%A7-%D9%81%D9%8A-24-%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D9%81%D8%B6%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%B5%D8%AF-%D9%85%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%AF

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRDZ009



If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

While wildfires are a recurrent seasonal hazard in Algeria, particularly in the northern and forested regions of the country, recent years have demonstrated a significant increase in their frequency, intensity, and humanitarian impact. Extreme temperatures, prolonged drought conditions, and strong winds have contributed to larger and more destructive fire seasons, resulting in loss of life, displacement, damage to homes, livelihoods, agricultural assets, and environmental degradation.

Previous DREF allocations have enabled the Algerian Red Crescent to provide timely humanitarian assistance during severe wildfire emergencies. However, each DREF operation has addressed a distinct event characterized by different geographic areas, affected populations, and operational needs. The recurrence of wildfires does not diminish the need for emergency funding, as each episode creates new humanitarian consequences that exceed the National Society's available resources.

The July 2026 episode exceeded routine seasonal response capacity because of the number of simultaneous fires across geographically dispersed wilayas, the confirmed loss of life, evacuation of communities and a health facility, reported damage to household and productive assets, and the large-scale deployment of ARC volunteers, vehicles and relief stocks. Although ARC maintains seasonal readiness arrangements, the scale and simultaneity of the fires generated humanitarian and operational requirements that could not be met through regular resources alone.

Lessons learned:

Previous operations experienced challenges related to delays in reporting and procurement processes, which affected the timeliness of response activities. To address these issues, the National Society has strengthened its preparedness and operational systems by establishing emergency procurement procedures and pre-identifying service providers to facilitate faster mobilization during emergencies.

In addition, standardized templates for needs assessments and field reports have been developed and rolled out at branch level, improving the quality, consistency, and timeliness of information collection and reporting. The National Society has also maintained continuous engagement and communication with branches, enhancing coordination, supporting timely data flow, and strengthening overall operational readiness and response capacity.

For this operation, these measures will be translated into a procurement plan with responsible persons, procurement method, tender and contracting milestones, quality-control requirements, delivery dates and a dedicated technical focal point from IFRC's side for procurement support. ARC will also assign named focal points for operations, procurement, finance and reporting and will maintain a weekly implementation and procurement tracker during the operational timeframe. The effectiveness of the measures will be reviewed during monitoring visits and the lessons-learned workshop.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Low

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

15-07-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	ARC volunteers supported evacuation operations organized by the competent authorities, including assistance to older people, persons with reduced mobility and other vulnerable individuals. Affected families were mainly accommodated in schools, public facilities or with relatives according to locally agreed arrangements. ARC reports that 3,200 mattresses and 3,200 blankets were released from emergency stocks for evacuated and affected households.
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	Joint assessments conducted by Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) branches, in coordination with local authorities, identified approximately 1,600 of the most vulnerable wildfire-affected households (around 8,000 people) requiring humanitarian assistance beyond the support already provided through government emergency response mechanisms. While authorities successfully led firefighting operations, evacuations, and immediate emergency assistance, many affected families continue to face significant shelter-related challenges that exceed their coping capacities.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	ARC headquarters reports that 95,000 cold meals and 2,000 food parcels were provided to affected communities and frontline responders, while provincial and local committees mobilized additional locally sourced assistance.
Health	ARC first-aid and medical teams supported people affected by burns, smoke inhalation, heat-related conditions, exhaustion and other injuries. Four ambulances and medical teams were deployed, and medical and psychosocial follow-up was provided to evacuated families, including children, older people, persons with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses. ARC teams also supported the evacuation of more than 100 patients from the Seraïdi rehabilitation hospital and provided medicines, medical supplies and adult diapers to help maintain continuity of care.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Twelve semi-trailers loaded with bottled water were dispatched to affected wilayas. Drinking water was distributed to affected communities, evacuated families, volunteers and emergency responders operating under extreme heat and prolonged field conditions.
Coordination	The Algerian Red Crescent participated in the national crisis coordination mechanism established by the public authorities and maintained operational coordination at wilaya level with local authorities, Civil Protection, health services, forestry services and other responders. Provincial committees also activated local coordination arrangements, while inter-wilaya support enabled neighbouring branches to deploy volunteers, ambulances and logistical resources to the most affected areas.
National Society Readiness	On 16 July 2026, ahead of the major escalation of the wildfire emergency, the President of the Algerian Red Crescent convened a national readiness meeting with provincial committee presidents. The meeting reviewed the evolving risk, raised operational awareness and assessed the availability of volunteers, first-aid teams, ambulances, relief stocks and logistical resources. Provincial committees were placed on alert and requested to reinforce their readiness for potential deployments.
Assessment	Provincial committees conducted rapid assessments and collected preliminary information on affected and evacuated households, injuries, damage to homes, agricultural losses, priority needs and operational constraints. Assessment findings were shared with the national headquarters to inform geographical prioritization and the allocation of relief assistance.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	Following the escalation of the fires, the Algerian Red Crescent activated its emergency response arrangements at national and provincial levels. Provincial committees mobilized their crisis teams, volunteers, first-aid personnel, ambulances and available relief stocks, while neighbouring branches were requested to reinforce the most affected wilayas.
National Society EOC	The Algerian Red Crescent activated its national Emergency Operations Centre to consolidate information from affected wilayas, coordinate deployments, monitor relief movements and maintain continuous communication with provincial committees and the competent public authorities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC, through the Country Cluster Delegation covering Algeria and the MENA Regional Office, maintains regular coordination with the Algerian Red Crescent and continues to jointly monitor the evolving wildfire situation.
Participating National Societies	No Partner National Societies are contributing to the response at this stage.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Government of Algeria activated a national monitoring and support cell to closely follow the evolution of the forest and agricultural fires affecting several wilayas across the country. The cell serves as a central coordination mechanism, bringing together relevant ministries, civil protection authorities, security services, and local administrations to monitor the situation in real time, assess emerging risks, and ensure a rapid and coherent response. Through this mechanism, authorities are coordinating firefighting operations, mobilizing resources and personnel, supporting affected communities, and facilitating the exchange of information between national and local levels. The activation of the cell reflects the government's efforts to strengthen preparedness, minimize the impact of the fires on populations, livelihoods, and ecosystems, and ensure an effective and timely response to evolving emergency needs.
UN or other actors	There has been no direct formal emergency response or appeal for international assistance issued by the United Nations regarding the July 2026 wildfires in Algeria.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At national level, a National Monitoring and Support Cell coordinates the response and follows the evolution of forest and agricultural fires. The Algerian Red Crescent is a member of this national coordination mechanism, alongside the competent public authorities and emergency services, and contributes to humanitarian coordination, information sharing and the identification of priority needs.

At wilaya level, crisis coordination mechanisms are led by the Walis and local authorities. The Algerian Red Crescent participates through its provincial committees, which coordinate with Civil Protection, health services, forestry services and other relevant actors. The Algerian Red Crescent also activated its own national and provincial coordination arrangements to organize volunteer deployment, relief mobilization, assessments and inter-wilaya support.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The wildfires caused varying degrees of damage to homes, outbuildings, and household assets across the affected wilayas. In addition to households whose homes sustained partial damage, many families lost essential household items due to direct fire damage, smoke contamination, or emergency evacuation.

Mattresses, blankets, bedding, clothing, basic furniture, and other household items were destroyed or rendered unusable, significantly affecting the ability of families to maintain safe and dignified living conditions. In several communities, households returned to damaged homes with limited resources to replace these basic items.

Vulnerable families, particularly low-income households, elderly persons living alone, female-headed households, and households with persons with disabilities, face additional challenges in restoring minimum living standards. Many affected families have already exhausted available savings to cover immediate recovery expenses, limiting their ability to replace essential household items independently.

The loss of household assets has increased financial pressure at a time when many families are also facing livelihood disruptions caused by the fires. Despite the immediate support provided during the emergency phase, a significant shelter and household-item gap remain.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The fires damaged or disrupted household food stocks, agricultural production, orchards, livestock and other sources of income, particularly in rural and peri-forest communities. Although emergency food assistance was provided during the initial response, vulnerable households require continued support while recovering from displacement and livelihood losses.

Families have lost basic domestic assets, including bedding, cooking utensils, clothing, and seasonal protection items, leaving them exposed to secondary environmental risks.

The complete destruction of productive assets, tools, and small-scale economic foundations has stripped families of their self-recovery capacity, cementing long-term dependence on external aid.



Health

Continued medical follow-up is required for affected and evacuated families, particularly individuals exposed to smoke inhalation, minor burns, heat-related conditions, respiratory complications, exhaustion, and the interruption of treatment for chronic illnesses. Movement restrictions, displacement, and the loss of personal belongings have increased the vulnerability of people living with chronic conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases, who may have limited access to medication and routine medical care.

The wildfires have also generated significant psychosocial and mental health needs among affected communities. The sudden and destructive nature of the fires, coupled with evacuation, loss of property, livelihood disruptions, and uncertainty regarding recovery, has resulted in heightened levels of stress, anxiety, fear, and emotional distress, particularly among children, older people, caregivers, and families who experienced evacuation or loss of assets. In several affected areas, access to community-based mental health and psychosocial support services remains limited, leaving many vulnerable individuals without adequate support mechanisms.

While emergency medical assistance and initial psychosocial support have been provided during the response phase, assessment findings indicate that unmet health and mental health needs persist among the most affected households. Additional support is required to ensure continued access to basic health services, referral pathways for individuals requiring specialized care, continuity of treatment for chronic conditions, and psychosocial support for people experiencing distress and trauma associated with the wildfire emergency.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Critical damage to local infrastructure and utility networks has disrupted access to safe drinking water in some affected communities, increasing public health risks and reducing the capacity of households to maintain adequate hygiene practices. Damage to water distribution systems, temporary electricity interruptions, and the diversion of local authorities' resources toward firefighting and emergency response activities have further affected the regular provision of water services. These disruptions increase the risk of water contamination, poor hygiene conditions, and the spread of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children, older people, and individuals with underlying health conditions.

Access to safe drinking water remains a priority due to a combination of extreme summer temperatures, prolonged wildfire response operations, temporary displacement, and intermittent water-supply interruptions in affected areas. Evacuated families, response volunteers, and communities living close to fire-affected zones face increased water needs for drinking, personal hygiene, and basic household use. Households that have returned to their homes may also face challenges in accessing sufficient quantities of safe water while local services are being restored.

In addition, wildfire smoke, ash deposits, and debris can compromise environmental hygiene conditions and increase the need for safe water and hygiene support to reduce health risks.

While authorities have taken measures to restore services, assessment findings indicate that a number of affected households continue to face difficulties in accessing reliable supplies of safe drinking water and maintaining adequate hygiene standards. Continued support is therefore required to help meet immediate water and hygiene needs, reduce public health risks, and protect the health and well-being of affected communities during the recovery period.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to support the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) in providing timely, targeted and coordinated humanitarian assistance to 1,600 Family (8,000) people affected by the July 2026 wildfires over a period of six months. The operation will address the most urgent unmet humanitarian needs resulting from the fires, including the loss of essential household items, disruption of access to safe drinking water, health and psychosocial impacts, and the deterioration of living conditions among the most vulnerable affected households.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation adopts a targeted, needs-based and multi-sectoral approach to address the priority humanitarian needs of 8,000 people affected by the July 2026 wildfires in Algeria. While the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) mobilized immediately following the onset of the fires to support evacuation efforts, provide emergency assistance and deploy volunteers to affected areas, assessments indicate that significant humanitarian needs persist among the most vulnerable households. The operation is designed to complement government-led response efforts by addressing identified gaps in basic needs, access to safe drinking water, health and psychosocial support, and essential household items, while replenishing response capacities depleted during the emergency phase.

Additional quantitative evidence from Algerian Red Crescent assessments and official sources includes an estimated 10,000 affected people, approximately 400 displaced people, and 1,600 vulnerable households, representing 8,000 people, identified as requiring humanitarian assistance. The revised analysis also provides further information on the reported impacts on housing, livelihoods, agricultural assets, essential infrastructure and access to basic services.

The wildfires affected multiple locations simultaneously, with some communities experiencing temporary disruptions to local supply chains, market access and basic services during the emergency phase. In addition, the immediate needs identified by affected households were largely related to access to specific essential items, including food, drinking water, mattresses, blankets and other household items that could be rapidly mobilized through ARC emergency stocks and established procurement mechanisms.

Shelter:

Although temporary accommodation and shelter arrangements have been provided through government-led mechanisms, many affected households continue to face challenges in restoring adequate living conditions due to the loss or damage of essential household items.



Mattresses, blankets, bedding and other household belongings were damaged, destroyed or rendered unusable by fire, smoke contamination or emergency evacuation.

The operation aims to ensure that affected households are able to restore safer and more dignified living conditions through access to essential household items. During the emergency phase, ARC utilized its emergency stocks to provide immediate support to affected families. The operation includes the replenishment of 3,200 mattresses and blankets distributed during the initial response, ensuring both continued support to affected communities and the restoration of ARC emergency response capacity.

Livelihoods and Basic needs:

The wildfires caused substantial losses of food stocks, household belongings and livelihood resources for many affected families, reducing their ability to meet essential needs during the recovery period. Households that experienced evacuation, asset loss and disruption to income sources remain particularly vulnerable and face increased financial pressure in replacing basic items and restoring normal living conditions. The expected outcome is that affected households are able to meet their immediate food and basic needs while reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

The NS responded with distributing 95,000 cold meals to affected communities and frontline responders and distributed 2,000 food parcels to vulnerable household from their contingency stocks. Through its response, the NS plans to cover the food needs for 1,600 families for two months (1 food parcel/15 days):

- 6,400 food parcels as direct household assistance
- 2,000 replenishment of ARC stocks.

This DREF funding will be contributing to the overall plan of the NS by replenishing 600 parcels from the distributed food parcels while procuring 6,400 parcels for further distribution during the response and also cover 500 ready meals to displaced families and first responders during the emergency response as operational needs develop.

Health:

Affected communities continue to face health risks associated with smoke inhalation, heat exposure, exhaustion, minor injuries and disruption to the management of chronic illnesses. In addition, the sudden and destructive nature of the wildfires has generated considerable psychosocial distress among affected populations, particularly among children, caregivers, older people and families who experienced evacuation, loss of property or disruption to their livelihoods. The operation ensures that wildfire-affected people have continued access to basic health services, psychosocial support and appropriate referral pathways when specialized care is required. The operation will contribute partially to the expenses of the mobile unit as the ARC have established agreements with the government to provide (doctors, nurses and other health practitioners) and completely cover their expenses.

WASH:

Access to safe drinking water continues to be a concern in some affected areas due to disruptions to local infrastructure, increased demand during periods of extreme heat, temporary displacement and the operational impact of ongoing wildfire response activities. These challenges increase the risk of dehydration, poor hygiene conditions and water-related health concerns, particularly among vulnerable population groups. The operation aims to maintain access to safe drinking water to affected families and reduce health risks associated with inadequate water supply and compromised hygiene conditions. Building on emergency water support already provided during the initial response, the operation will continue addressing identified water needs among vulnerable households while restoring water-related supplies and response resources used during the emergency phase.

Secretariat services:

The IFRC will provide continuous technical and operational support to the Algerian Red Crescent throughout the implementation of the operation. This will include regular technical support missions (at least 2), as well as dedicated support from a Programme Coordinator and a Procurement Delegate to strengthen operational oversight, procurement processes, implementation quality, and compliance with IFRC procedures and standards.

Regular coordination meetings and technical follow-up will be conducted between the IFRC and the National Society to monitor implementation progress, address operational challenges in a timely manner, ensure adherence to agreed plans and procedures, and support the timely submission of quality technical and financial reports.

NSD:

The operation will strengthen the Algerian Red Crescent's operational capacity to ensure the timely, accountable and effective implementation of the DREF operation. Dedicated National Society staff will support coordination, procurement, finance, monitoring and reporting throughout the implementation period, ensuring compliance with IFRC procedures, regular operational monitoring, and timely submission of technical and financial reports.

To sustain field operations, the operation will also support the repair and maintenance of vehicles that were deployed during the wildfire response and sustained operational damage as a result of intensive use in challenging terrain and emergency conditions. Restoring these vehicles to operational condition will ensure the continued mobility of response teams and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the operation.

Affected people will receive clear and accessible information regarding targeting criteria, assistance entitlements, distribution arrangements and available feedback channels. Feedback and complaints received through volunteers, provincial committees and other ARC structures will be documented, analyzed and addressed through appropriate referral and escalation pathways.



PGI considerations will inform beneficiary identification and activity implementation to promote safe and equitable access for women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and other groups facing heightened vulnerability.

PDM exercises will be conducted following relevant distributions to assess beneficiary satisfaction, the relevance and appropriateness of the assistance, accessibility, use of the items provided and any remaining unmet needs.

Regular field monitoring visits, coordination meetings, indicator tracking, distribution records, financial monitoring and reporting reviews will be used to ensure operational quality, accountability and timely corrective action throughout implementation.

In addition, the operation will provide mobile phones to the most affected ARC branches to strengthen operational communication and coordination. During the emergency response, many staff and volunteers relied on personal mobile phones and related expenses to maintain communication with headquarters and other response teams, which limited the reliability and continuity of operational communications. Providing dedicated communication equipment will improve real-time information sharing, coordination, reporting and emergency communication between headquarters and branch teams, while strengthening branch operational readiness for ongoing wildfire response and future emergencies.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target 8,000 people (approximately 1,600 households) affected by the July 2026 wildfires across the targeted wilayas. Beneficiaries will be selected through joint assessments conducted by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) branches in coordination with local authorities, with assistance prioritized for households whose humanitarian needs remain insufficiently covered following the government-led emergency response.

While approximately 10,000 people are estimated to have been affected by the wildfires, the DREF operation will target the 8,000 people identified through ARC assessments and official information as having the highest levels of vulnerability and unmet humanitarian needs. The remaining affected population is expected to continue benefiting from government-led assistance, including emergency relief, temporary accommodation where required, recovery assistance and local social support mechanisms. Complementary assistance is also being mobilized through ARC's own resources, provincial committees, local partners and community solidarity initiatives. The DREF operation therefore complements the broader government-led response by prioritizing households whose needs remain unmet or exceed their existing coping capacities.

The operation will prioritize households that have experienced significant wildfire-related impacts, including the loss of essential household items, temporary displacement, damage to homes, disruption of access to safe drinking water, loss of food stocks, or interruption of livelihoods. Selection will be based on verified humanitarian needs rather than the location of the fires alone, ensuring that assistance reaches those with the greatest need and the lowest capacity to recover without external support.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will focus on the 8,000 most vulnerable people whose priority needs remain unmet or insufficiently covered by the government-led response. Beneficiary selection will be based on the findings of ARC assessments, clearly defined vulnerability criteria, the level of unmet needs and the resources available under the DREF operation.

Priority will be given to households that have experienced one or more of the following impacts:

- Loss or damage of essential household items due to fire, smoke or emergency evacuation;
- Temporary displacement or damage to their homes;
- Loss of food stocks or reduced access to food as a result of the fires;
- Loss of livelihoods or income sources, particularly among households dependent on agriculture, livestock or seasonal labour;
- Temporary disruption in access to safe drinking water or essential health services.

Recognizing that the impact of disasters is not uniform, the operation will prioritize households with the lowest coping capacity. This includes older persons living alone, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses requiring regular treatment, pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households, households with high dependency ratios, low-income families, and households caring for children or other dependents. Where present in the affected areas, migrants, refugees and other displaced or socially marginalized



populations will be considered using the same needs- and vulnerability-based criteria to ensure equitable access to assistance.

Beneficiary selection will be undertaken through transparent community-based verification in close coordination with local authorities to avoid duplication with assistance provided by government or other humanitarian actors.

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,860	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	1,220	Urban	30%
Men	2,740	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	1,180		
Total targeted population	8,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Delayed Procurement and Supply Chain Bottlenecks	-ARC will develop a detailed procurement plan with clear milestones and timelines for tendering, supplier selection, contracting, laboratory testing, delivery, and distribution. -A procurement tracking matrix will be maintained and reviewed weekly by ARC and the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD). -The IFRC MENA Supply Chain Management Unit will provide technical oversight throughout the process. -International procurement support may be activated if local procurement cannot meet required timelines.

	-A detailed procurement and implementation plan will be developed, specifying the required actions, timelines, milestones, procurement lead times and responsible focal points. Progress will be monitored through a weekly implementation, procurement and expenditure tracker. -Dedicated focal points for operations, logistics and procurement, finance and reporting will be designated for the operation. Regular ARC-IFRC review meetings will monitor implementation progress, procurement status, expenditure levels, operational risks, supporting documentation and reporting requirements. -Field monitoring visits and management reviews will assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and allow timely corrective action where delays, bottlenecks or reporting gaps are identified.
Health and Safety Risks Affecting Volunteers and Responders	-All staff and volunteers will receive safety briefings before deployment and will follow ARC security and occupational health procedures. -Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided and used during field activities. Field missions will be planned according to weather conditions and operational risk levels, with adequate rest periods, hydration measures, and supervision. -Any incidents will be reported, monitored, and addressed through established ARC safety procedures.
Delayed reporting	Close coordination and support from the IFRC CCD and RO with regular follow up on the ITT tracking tool The NS also requested assignment of a dedicated reporting officer for this operation to ensure regular and timely reporting
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: Security, Access and Operational Disruptions -ARC will maintain close coordination with Civil Protection, local authorities, and relevant coordination mechanisms to monitor the evolving situation and facilitate safe access to affected communities. -Operational planning will remain flexible, allowing activities to be rescheduled or relocated when required. -Security briefings will be provided prior to field deployments, and movements will be authorized based on current risk assessments. -Remote monitoring and coordination mechanisms will be used when physical access is temporarily restricted. -Emergency communication channels will remain active to ensure rapid information sharing and operational decision-making.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 72,642

Targeted Persons: 3,200

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of mattresses distributed	3,200
Number of blankets distributed	3,200
Number of individuals reached with Shelter assistance	3,200

Priority Actions

-Replenish 3,200 mattresses and 3,200 blankets released from ARC emergency stocks during the initial wildfire response.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 206,281

Targeted Persons: 8,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families receiving food assistance	1,600
Number of food parcels distributed	6,400
Number of food parcels replenished	600
Number of cold meals distributed	5,670
Number of individuals reached with food assistance	8,000

Priority Actions

- Provide food assistance to 1,600 vulnerable households (approximately 8,000 people) for a period of two months, at a rate of one food parcel per household every 15 days (6,400 parcel), helping wildfire-affected families meet their immediate food needs and reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Conduct four distribution cycles, representing a total of 6,400 food parcels distributed to targeted households.

- Provide up to 5,670 cold meals to affected people, evacuated families, ARC volunteers and frontline responders according to verified operational and humanitarian needs, particularly in situations where ready-to-eat food is required.

- Replenish 600 food parcels released from ARC emergency stocks and distributed during the initial wildfire response.



Health

Budget: CHF 1,621

Targeted Persons: -



Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving medical consultations	-
Number of people receiving psychosocial support	-
Number of health caravans deployed	1

Priority Actions

Deploy one mobile medical caravan composed of 10 doctors and two psychologists to the most affected areas. The caravan would support in the following:

- Provide medical consultations, basic health screening, clinical follow-up and referrals for people requiring specialized care.
- Address health conditions associated with the wildfires, including smoke inhalation, burns, heat-related illnesses, exhaustion, minor injuries and interruption of treatment for chronic diseases.
- Conduct medical and psychosocial follow-up for evacuated and affected households.
- Provide psychological first aid and psychosocial support, particularly to children, older people, persons with disabilities, bereaved families and people affected by displacement or loss.
- Provide first-aid and health-monitoring support to ARC volunteers and frontline responders involved in wildfire response operations.

This DREF operation is contributing to the running cost of this caravan but will not cover the full expenses. The doctors will be provided based on an agreement between the ARC and the authorities (fully covered). and the remaining expenses will be covered by a different funding source.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 106,155

Targeted Persons: 8,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families receiving drinking water	1,600
Number of water packs distributed	38,400
Number of transportable water tanks procured and installed	15
Number of hygiene kits distributed	1,600

Priority Actions

- Contribute to the overall ARC response through the distribution of a total of 38,400 water packs to households affected by displacement, service interruptions, or wildfire-related disruptions.
- Procure and install 15 transportable water tanks at strategic locations in priority areas to improve water availability and operational flexibility. The ARC is coordinating with the authorities on the provision of water trucking covered by different funding sources.
- Distribute hygiene kits to 1,600 families displaced due to the wildfires.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 27,287

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of field monitoring visits conducted	2
Number of lessons learned workshops conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Conduct two field monitoring visits to affected wilayas to review implementation progress, beneficiary targeting, distribution quality, accountability mechanisms, and compliance with operational plans and IFRC procedures.
- Provide ongoing technical support to ARC on operational monitoring, financial management, procurement follow-up, data collection, indicator tracking, and narrative and financial reporting throughout the operation.
- Organize one lessons learned workshop involving ARC National Headquarters, selected provincial committees, operational staff, volunteers, and relevant technical focal points involved in the wildfire response.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 85,554

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of provincial committees supported	20
Number of response teams equipped	40
Number of volunteers equipped	200
Number of intervention vehicles repaired	2

Priority Actions

- The operation will provide 200 complete personal protective equipment sets for 200 volunteers organized into 40 response teams across 20 provincial committees. These committees are actively responding in affected wilayas or supporting neighboring areas facing simultaneous or prolonged wildfire incidents. The equipment will include protective coveralls, helmets, gloves, safety boots, protective eyewear, respiratory protection, hydration equipment and first-aid bags. It will enable volunteers to safely continue assessments, first aid, evacuation support, relief distributions, health outreach, monitoring and other humanitarian activities in wildfire-affected areas.
- The operation will also finance the essential repair of two Algerian Red Crescent intervention vehicles that broke down while deployed in the ongoing wildfire response. Once restored, the vehicles will continue supporting volunteer deployment, transportation of relief items, field assessments, monitoring visits, medical outreach and distributions in affected wilayas.



- The operation will ensure adequate HR capacities required to manage, monitor and properly report on this operation including (project manager, project coordinator, reporting officer, finance officer)

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation will be implemented through a combination of National Headquarters staff, provincial committee personnel, medical teams, and volunteers mobilized from affected and supporting wilayas.

During the initial response, more than 700 ARC volunteers were mobilized to support evacuations, first aid, relief distributions, water assistance, community outreach, and coordination with local authorities. For the implementation of this DREF operation, ARC will continue to mobilize volunteers and staff from the affected provincial committees, supported by National Headquarters staff responsible for operational coordination, logistics, finance, procurement, monitoring, reporting, and technical oversight.

Response teams will support beneficiary identification and registration, relief distributions, water assistance, health and psychosocial support activities, community engagement and accountability, field monitoring, and post-distribution follow-up. Additional support will be provided through a mobile medical caravan composed of 10 doctors and two psychologists, delivering health consultations, referrals, and psychosocial support services in the most affected areas.

The operation will also rely on 40 ARC response teams across 20 provincial committees, comprising approximately 200 trained volunteers, which have been actively engaged in wildfire response activities. The operation includes the replacement of protective equipment and operational items used, damaged, or depleted during the emergency response to ensure that these teams can continue operating safely and effectively throughout the implementation period.

Overall coordination and oversight will be ensured by ARC National Headquarters in close collaboration with provincial committees and the IFRC delegation, including regular monitoring, technical support, financial oversight, procurement follow-up, and reporting to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the operation.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The Algerian Red Crescent volunteer network reflects the diversity of the communities it serves, with volunteers drawn from the affected wilayas and encompassing different age groups, educational backgrounds, and communities. Both male and female volunteers are actively involved in the response, enabling ARC to provide assistance that is culturally appropriate, accessible, and sensitive to the needs of different population groups.

Particular attention is given to maintaining gender-balanced teams and ensuring the participation of volunteers with experience in community engagement, health, psychosocial support, first aid, and relief distribution. This helps facilitate communication with affected households and supports the identification and assistance of vulnerable individuals.

The operation targets a diverse population, including children, older people, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses, pregnant and lactating women, and households with limited social or financial support.

To ensure inclusive assistance, ARC teams apply Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles during beneficiary identification, registration, distributions, health services, and community engagement activities.

While volunteer composition may vary between provincial committees, ARC will continue to mobilize volunteers from neighboring branches when additional capacities or specific skills are required. This approach helps address any gaps in gender, age, technical expertise, or community outreach capacity and ensures that assistance remains accessible, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of all affected groups.



If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement for this operation is carried out by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), primarily through local suppliers, in line with IFRC procurement procedures. Relief items, including food parcels, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, and other essential items, are sourced from the local market, subject to appropriate quality assurance and certification processes.

Where required, technical approvals and guidance are provided by the IFRC, through the support of the IFRC MENA Supply Chain Management Unit (GHS&SCM MENA). Additional logistics or technical support may be mobilized by the IFRC as needed.

This procurement supports both distribution to affected populations and replenishment of ARC emergency stocks.

How will this operation be monitored?

A comprehensive monitoring plan will be implemented throughout the operation by IFRC CCD Cluster in close coordination with the PMER and Quality Assurance team at the IFRC MENA Regional Office. The PMER, Information Management (IM), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) functions within the IFRC will work directly with the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) to support planning, monitoring, data collection, analysis, and reporting throughout the implementation period.

Monitoring activities will include regular field visits, distribution monitoring, post-distribution monitoring where applicable, and periodic reviews of operational progress against planned targets and indicators. Biweekly and Monthly coordination and review meetings will be held between ARC National Headquarters, provincial committees, and IFRC technical teams to assess implementation progress, identify challenges, and take corrective actions when required.

An implementation monitoring call has been included as an early operational milestone and will be followed by regular coordination meetings throughout the implementation period. The meetings will involve ARC headquarters, the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and the relevant technical support functions, including operations, PMER, logistics, procurement and finance. The monitoring calls will review:

- Progress against the implementation plan and agreed indicators;
- Procurement status and anticipated delivery timelines;
- Budget utilization and expenditure rates;
- Operational challenges and risk-mitigation measures;
- Monitoring, accountability and reporting requirements; and
- Key decisions, responsibilities and deadlines will be documented and followed up through the operation's implementation tracker to facilitate timely decision-making and smooth implementation.

A strengthened financial and operational monitoring approach will be applied throughout the operation, including regular budget reviews, procurement tracking, and implementation follow-up to ensure compliance with IFRC procedures and timely delivery of activities. Beneficiary feedback and community engagement mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to capture concerns, suggestions, and satisfaction levels, helping to improve accountability and the quality of assistance provided.

Lessons learned and good practices identified during implementation will be documented and discussed through monitoring visits and a lessons learned workshop conducted at the end of the operation. Findings will be used to inform future wildfire response operations and strengthen ARC response capacities.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) will lead all communications related to the operation through its National Headquarters and provincial committees. Information will be shared internally through regular coordination meetings, situation updates, operational reports, and communication channels linking headquarters, provincial committees, volunteers, and response teams.

Externally, ARC will provide updates through social media platforms, press releases, media engagement, and coordination with local authorities and partners. Volunteers and branch teams will support the collection of field information, beneficiary stories, photos, and operational updates to ensure timely and accurate communication on response activities.

Communication with affected communities will be integrated throughout the operation through direct community engagement, beneficiary information sharing, feedback mechanisms, and regular interaction between volunteers and communities during distributions, health activities, and monitoring visits. This will help ensure transparency, accountability, and that assistance remains



responsive to community needs and concerns.

ARC will manage all media relations and public communication related to the operation. IFRC may provide remote technical support on visibility, communications products, and information management, as required. This approach will ensure consistent messaging, public awareness of humanitarian needs, and effective communication with stakeholders throughout the operation.

A formal operational launch event has been included in the implementation plan. The event will bring together ARC leadership, IFRC representatives, relevant government counterparts, local authorities, provincial committees, volunteers and other relevant stakeholders. The launch will present the operation's objectives, targeted population, planned activities, coordination arrangements, accountability commitments and expected results.

Communication and visibility products will be developed and disseminated through ARC's official social media platforms, national media outlets and other appropriate communication channels. These actions will increase public awareness of the humanitarian situation and the ARC response, promote transparency regarding the operation and strengthen community engagement.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRDZ015 - Algerian Red Crescent Society
Algeria- Wildfires 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	386,700
Shelter and Basic Household Items	72,642
Livelihoods	206,281
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	1,621
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	106,155
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	112,841
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	27,287
National Society Strengthening	85,554
TOTAL BUDGET	499,541

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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IFRC Project Manager: Baylar Talibov, Project Coordinator, baylar.talibov@ifrc.org

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[Click here for the reference](#)

