

Bejaia Forest-Fire Resilience Pilot — Algeria's AI-Camera and Drone Early-Warning System Under a New Disaster-Risk Law

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Algeria

Quality score: 27/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Algeria paired 2023-2024 forestry and disaster-risk laws with an AI-camera-and-drone fire early-warning pilot in Bejaia province, where 5,300 fires burned 144,000 ha since 1985. The World Bank-backed pilot lacks independent before/after reduction figures so far.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	0/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	1/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-08-26

Direction Générale des Forêts; National Delegation for Major Risks; World Bank PROGREEN — accessed 2026-08-26

World Bank — From Fire to Resilience: Rethinking How Algeria Manages Its Forests (2026) — accessed 2026-08-26

Christian Science Monitor — Without water, how do you fight wildfires? Algeria leans on AI, drones, and trucks — accessed 2026-08-26

World Bank — Strengthening the Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Algeria's Forests (2023) — accessed 2026-08-26

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