ProblemStatement of the Conference

Humanitarianwork, withits noble goals and the integrity of itsprinciples, often faces numerousmaterial and political challenges. Theseincludescarcity of resources, misappropriation or redirection of aidfunds, and biased distribution of assistance. A recentexample of thiswasseen in the Gaza conflict, wherehumanitarianaidwasblocked, putting millions of livesatimmediaterisk. In light of these challenges, thisconferenceraises an important question: Whatlegalboundaries are in place to ensure the properexecution and adherence to humanitarian action and the delivery of aidduringarmedconflicts?

Objectives of Conference

This national conferenceaims to describe and analyze the mostsignificant challenges and obstacles facinghumanitarianworktoday, particularlythoserelated to humanitarianprinciples. It alsoseeks to explore ways to enhance the capacity of humanitarianorganizations in addressing the current challenges confrontinghumanitarian action.

Themes of the Conference

_ Legal Framework of HumanitarianWork, The legal structures and legislationthatdefine the humanitariansector's scope and areas of operation, as well as the official bodies responsible for interpreting and implementing international and national agreements and treatiesrelated to humanitarianorganizations. This includes a detailedanalysis of keylegal provisions and their impact on relevant parties, with a particular focus on International Humanitarian Law, International HumanRights Law, and International Refugee Law.

Introduction

Humanitarianworkis a responsedriven by compassion to the sufferingcaused by violence and armedconflict. Atanygiven moment, somewhere in the world, a personissufferingbecause of an armedconflict, and thoseoffering help mayincludehumanitarianworkers, such as volunteerswith the Red Cross or Red Crescent, employees of the United Nations, or staff members of non-governmentalhumanitarianorganizations.

In international humanitarianlaw, humanitarian assistance refers to activitiesprovidingmedical and food relief to bothmilitary and civilianvictims of events and theirimmediateconsequences. The right to humanitarianaidis an extension of the right to life, as stated in Article 3 of the UniversalDeclaration of HumanRights. Thesehumanitarian efforts serve as a lifeline for manyvictimstrapped by international or internalconflicts, makingit crucial to ensure the right to essential resourceslikefood, clean water, shelter, and bedding. This fundamental right isenshrined in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and theirtwoAdditionalProtocols of 1977.

Humanitarian action has a long history and is not a recentphenomenon. In ancient times, manycivilizationsrelied on places of worship and temples to provide essential services to those in need. It has evolvedsignificantly, from the Battle of Solferino and the establishment of humanitarian institutions in the 19th century, to the rapiddevelopmentsafter World War II, driven by the growingnumber of conflictvictims. The mostsignificant phase came in the late 19th century, whenhumanitarianlawbegan to takeitsformalshape. Sincethen, humanitarianwork has continued to grow, reachingitspeakwith the World HumanitarianSummit in Istanbul.

Humanitarianworkisbuilt on keyprinciplesthat serve as the foundation for both the ideas and values behind the humanitarianphilosophy.

Theseprinciplesprovideoperational guidelines for humanitarianworkers and help to navigate the challenges betweenhumanitariantheory and practice. The most important of theseprinciplesinclude the sovereignty of states, non-harm, humandignity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. To ensurethesepriniples are effectivelyapplied, clear guidance and frameworks are essential.

People'sDemocraticRepublic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia University – Jijel
Faculty of Law and Political Science
In collaboration with the tworesearch teams:

- *Contemporary Challenges of International Humanitarian Law*
- *Security and Development in Algeria's Border SaharanRegions*

Organizing National Conference on:

War, Humanitarian Action, and Law

Monday, September, 29th, 2025

Honorary Director of the Conference:
- Prof. Nouredine Ben Ali Cherif, Rector of Jijel University

President of the Conference:
- Prof. Bouibia Nabil, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science

President of the Scientific Committee:
- Dr. Kermi Rima

President of the Organizing Committee:
- Dr. Azzouzi Abdelmalek

Conditions of participation

The researchshouldbe in one of the axes of the forum,

1- Commitment to the rules of scientificresearch in editing and documentation.

2- The researchisrequired to beauthenticthat has not been published or delivered on previousscientific occasions.

3- That the interventions be in Arabic, English, French.

4- The intervention in Arabiciswritten in the SimplifiedArabicArabic line and in foreignlanguages Time New Roman 12.

5- The interventions are attached to the Arabiclanguagewith a summary in the English language, and the interventions are attached to the foreignlanguagewith a summary in the Arabiclanguage.

6- The margins are includedat the end of the researchautomatically, font size 12.

7- Search pages range from 12 to 20 pages in A4 format.

8- The entire interventions are sent within the specified deadlines

9- All interventions are subject to the scientific arbitration of the scientificcommittee of the forum, and acceptance or rejection of theirownersisattained by email.

10- The joint interventions, except for the doctoral student, do not acceptcompulsorywith the supervising professor, and thereis no more than one intervention.

11- The interventions are published in the book of the work of the forum.

Important Dates

_ The deadline for receiving the full intervention: **September 20th, 2025**

_Responding to acceptable interventions: **September 24 th , 2025**

_ The interventions are sent via the following e-mail:warhumanitarianactionandlaw@gmail.com

Participation Fourm

Name and Prenom:
Scientific Rank:
Institution:
phone: email:
Title of the intervention:
Abstract :

Forum Bodies

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Prof. Grimes Abdelhak University of Jijel Professor	
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Dr. Yahia abdelhai University of Jijel Lecturer (A)	A. Nasri Nabil University of Jijel
A .Berzig Khaled University of Jijel	Phd Mezri Nadia University of Jijel

Themes of the Conference

_ Principles and Ethics of HumanitarianWork, Examining how to balance the needs of armedconflictvictimswith the conditions imposed by conflicting parties in the provision of humanitarianaid.

_ Institutional Framework of HumanitarianWork, A review of international and regionalorganizationsengaged in relief and humanitarian assistance, including the United Nations and its main bodies, the roles of itsspecializedagencies and influentialhumanitarianentitiessuch as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children'sFund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of HumanitarianAffairs (OCHA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

_ Funding Sources for Relief and HumanitarianOrganizations, Legal obstacles arisingfromcounterterrorismlegislation, coordination challenges amongdonors, and the negative impact of media promotion and financial influx on the integrity of humanitarianfunding.

_ Challenges and Obstacles to HumanitarianWorkDuring International and Non-International ArmedConflicts, Case studies, such as the 2023 war on Gaza.

_ International Responsibility of States and Individuals for ObstructingHumanitarianAidDelivery, The legal classification of the crime of obstructinghumanitarian assistance, the misuse of humanitarianwork for militarypurposes, attacks on relief convoys and workers, violations by occupying forces or conflicting parties of UN resolutionsmandating the entry of humanitarianaidor the establishment of humanitarian corridors. Additionally, the responsibility of humanitarianorganizations for politicizing or violatinghumanitarianprinciples, with a specific focus on the accountability of the ICRC and UNRWA during the recent Gaza war.

_ Impact of Crises on HumanitarianWork, The effect of conflicts on humanitarianoperations and development in impoverished countries, their impact on neighboring states, the role of humanitariandiplomacy in conflict mitigation to support humanitarian efforts, and the exploitation of humanitarianwork to fuel conflicts in ethnicallydivided and fragile states.