



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia University, Jijel
Faculty of Law and Political Sciences
Department of Political Sciences

African Dynamics-DYNAP organize

Geopolitics of Water in Africa:

Conflicts, security & hydrodiplomacy

22 April 2026



Conference Authorities

Honorary President of the Conference:

Prof. Ben Ali Cherif Nourredine, Rector of Jijel University

Director of the Conference:

Prof. Bouiblia Nabil, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences

President of the conference:

Dr. Samia Chabouni



President: Dr Hayette Rouibah
Members from University of Jijel



Pr. Fares Kessassra	Pr. Nasreddine Samar
Pr. Abderezak Krika	Dr. Samia Chabouni
Dr. Hayette Rouibah	Dr. Mouloud Souilah
Dr. Faouzia Zeraoulia	Dr. Nora Boulkhadra
Dr. Ishak Abdi	Dr. Rima Mohdab
Dr. Amar Boutaf	Dr. Tarik Boukaabach

Members from National Universities

Pr. Doria Yassmina Bentbibel, University of Algiers '3'
Pr. Iratni Belkacem, University of Algiers '3'
Pr. Mourad Ouchichi, University of Bejaia
pr. Rida Damdoun, University of Constantine 3
Dr. Nabil Kherbache, University of Bejaia
Dr. Latifa Boulahia, University of Constantine '3'

Organization Committee:

President: Dr. Faouzia Zeraoulia

- Dr. Latifa Bouchenak.
- Dr. Aziza Dembri.
- Dr. Farida Boutadjine.
- Adel Magheriche

1. Preamble:

Water constitutes one of the most essential natural resources for human survival and social economic development. Often referred to as 'blue gold' it represents a strategic asset for considerable importance in international relations.

In the contemporary era, water- related issues have emerged as among pressing and influential concerns on both national and international agendas, occupying a central position in the policies of states and international organizations alike.

The geopolitics of Water has become increasingly salient due to its scarcity and unequal spatial distribution and access. Fresh water resources are unevenly and irregularly distributed, and some regions of the world are in an extremely water-short situation.

The situation is more critical under recent climatic change conditions, as the consequences of water scarcity and poor maintenance mean that millions of people do not have access to a safe drinking water, sometimes leading to death. As we approach the twenty-first century, water and water-supply are increasingly likely to be both objectives of military action and instruments of war as human populations grow, as improving standards of living increase the demand for fresh water, and as global climatic changes make water supply and demand more problematic and uncertain.

This 1st seminar outlines the links between water, conflict, and diplomacy in Africa and presents some of the issues and information that make it possible to assess when and where water-related conflicts are most likely to occur.

This conference focuses on the issue of water, particularly in Africa, to demonstrate that water is not only a natural resource but can also become a source of conflict and war, Water is now a political and geopolitical issue.

It seeks to achieve a number of specific objectives, such as:

1. Open a multidisciplinary and scientific debate, also a space for the exchange of experiences on the reality of water problems in Africa and in Algeria.
2. Make a diagnosis and identify the continent's natural and structural constraints with regard to water.
3. Understanding the relationship between politics, foreign policy, conflicts and water, especially in Africa.

2. Problematic:

Water is an indispensable resource for Africa's social, economic, and environmental well-being. However, many of the continent's major rivers and lakes cross national borders, creating complex interdependencies and potential flashpoints between countries. As populations grow and climate change alters rainfall patterns, pressure on these transboundary water systems intensifies, making competition over access and control more acute. This situation often leads to political tensions and even violent conflicts, threatening regional stability. Yet, alongside these challenges, there is a growing recognition of the potential for hydro-diplomacy—negotiation and collaboration over shared water resources—to act as a tool for peacebuilding and sustainable development. This Conference will address the following question:

How do competing national interests over shared water resources in Africa contribute to conflicts and insecurity, and can hydro-diplomacy provide an effective framework for resolving these tensions and promoting cooperation?

Various questions will be highlighted under this main problematic, including:

- a. How do demographic trends, climate change, and the unequal distribution of transboundary resources condition the hydric vulnerability of the African continent and exacerbate local conflicts over water use?
- b. To what extent are the unequal management and exploitation of transboundary water resources in Africa both sources of inter-state tensions and regional cooperation vital to the continent's development?
- c. What are the geopolitical implications of unilateral hydraulic projects and the involvement of external actors, and to what extent can these dynamics become factors of regional destabilization or interstate conflict?
- d. By what strategies of hydro-diplomacy, integrated governance, and technological innovation can African states and their partners strengthen cooperation around shared river basins to ensure sustainable and equitable water access for all?

• Axes of the Conference:

- 1-Water in Africa: water resources, water pollution, climate change, and access constraints
- 2- International law and management of transboundary waters in Africa
- 3- Water and geopolitical tensions: water conflicts in Africa
- 4- Cooperation, security and hydro-diplomacy: prospects and solutions for sustainable management



3. Modalities Participation:

- The contribution must be original and respects the scientific norms, i.e. it must not have been previously published or presented in previous scientific works.
- Contributions are accepted in Arabic, French, and English.
- The number of pages should not exceed 12 pages.



- Attach summary to the paper.
- No intervention will be programmed until it has been sent in full.
- Please send your abstracts, complete submissions, and inquiries to the following email address:

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Fauzia.zeraoulia@univ-jijel.dz



4. Important Dates

- 30/2/2026: Abstract Submission Deadline
- 6/3/2026: Notification of acceptance of abstracts
- 15/4/2026: Deadline for submitting complete contributions
- 22.04. 2026: Conference Date