



**LARLANCO**

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FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES



# **1st International Colloquium on Security Governance, Innovation and Development in Africa (GSIDA - 2025)**

**From 03 to 05 November 2025**

**Under the theme:**

**“Role of the Private Sector, Local Communes and Civil Society in Security Governance and Sustainable Development”**

## **Introduction**

The African continent today faces increasingly complex security challenges, marked by constantly evolving social, political and economic tensions. These challenges, exacerbated by fragmented local and regional contexts, call for a renewed approach to security governance. Security can no longer be viewed solely from the angle of traditional state structures; it must integrate a plurality of players, including the private sector, local authorities and communities, in order to respond effectively to the realities on the ground. This multi-actor approach is based on work that emphasizes the importance of interactions between different levels of society (Giddens, 1990; Fukuyama, 2013).

Within this framework, the International Conference on Security Governance, Innovation and Development in Africa (GSIDA), scheduled for November 03 to 05, 2025 at Ibn Zohr University in Agadir, is positioned as an essential platform for rethinking security strategies through an inclusive approach tailored to local realities. By emphasizing the role of non-state actors in crisis management and the promotion of sustainable development, this conference is fully in line with theories that recognize the importance of the contributions of private companies, local communities and civil associations (Ostrom, 1990; Putnam, 2000).

One of the main themes of this reflection is local leadership and crisis management. Local and private players play a crucial role in crisis communication and security risk management. Their involvement makes it possible to better understand local dynamics and adopt concrete solutions tailored to the specific needs of the territories concerned. At the same time, inclusive security governance represents another important dimension, where the private sector, local communities and civil society collaborate with public authorities to ensure effective collective security.

Local crime prevention committees also illustrate the importance of civil associations and community initiatives in security governance. These structures play an active role in conflict prevention and social mediation, strengthening local cohesion and the resilience of societies in the face of crises. At the same time, technological innovations are opening up new opportunities to improve security through emerging tools such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, surveillance and critical infrastructure protection. These technologies, used by private and local players, enable security systems to be modernized while meeting new challenges linked to data management and citizen protection (Beck, 1992; Castells, 1996).



The socio-economic impact of major sporting events is also at the heart of discussions. These events, such as the African Cup of Nations 2025 and the World Cup 2030, have a major impact on local and national economies. However, they also demand rigorous security management, involving close collaboration between public and private players. The emergence of private companies specializing in security for major sporting events bears witness to the growing importance of the private sector in this field.

Furthermore, the reforms and legal frameworks governing the local security governance sector are crucial to guaranteeing the sustainability of the actions undertaken. The evolution of laws and public policies must go hand in hand with social and technological transformations to meet the expectations of the population. Digital communication is another pillar of security governance, as digital tools directly influence the way in which information circulates and crises are managed.

The sociology of security and research into local security governance provide a better understanding of the social and cultural dynamics that shape security practices. These analyses contribute to the development of policies adapted to local realities and the needs of local populations. Finally, digital governance and cybersecurity represent major challenges for Africa, particularly in terms of regulation, social inclusion and the fight against radicalization. Cooperation between African countries is essential to meet these challenges and promote global security governance.

This conference is also part of a holistic vision in which security and sustainable development are inseparable. Effective security governance is not limited to protecting populations, but also aims to foster their economic and social development. This perspective is in line with work that emphasizes development as freedom, where security is seen as a fundamental pillar in enabling individuals and communities to realize their potential (Sen, 1999).

The GSIDA 2025 International Colloquium aims to be an open, interdisciplinary platform for reflection, bringing together experts from a wide range of academic and professional backgrounds. By mobilizing skills from the social, legal, economic, political, technological, environmental, cultural and sporting sciences, it promotes an integrative approach to analyzing the challenges of security governance, innovation and development. This disciplinary diversity guarantees a rich and plural debate, conducive to the development of solutions adapted to contemporary issues.

### **GSIDA Colloquium objectives**

- Analyze the role of private, local and community actors in security governance, focusing on their contribution to crisis management and citizen security.
- Promote models of multi-actor collaboration between the private sector, local authorities and communities for inclusive security governance.
- Identify and evaluate best security practices in non-state contexts, particularly in urban and rural areas.
- Explore the integration of innovative technologies (AI, cybersecurity, surveillance) in local security management.
- Prepare security governance adapted to major sporting events (CAN 2025 and World Cup 2030), by strengthening coordination between public, private and community players.
- Offer specialized training to strengthen the skills of local players in crisis management, communication and digital technologies.
- Establish quality standards in local security governance, based on participatory strategies adapted to local realities.



- Study the impact of digital communication on security governance, promoting transparent and effective communication between local players and communities.

### Axes of the GSIDA Symposium

- **Local leadership and crisis management:** The role of local and private actors in crisis communication and security risk management.
- **Inclusive security governance:** Contribution of the private sector, local communities and civil society to security, Collaboration between local authorities and private partners.
- **Local crime prevention committees:** Role of civil associations and local committees in security governance.
- **Technological innovations for the Security sector:** Use of emerging technologies (AI, cybersecurity, surveillance, infrastructure protection) by private and local actors.
- **Socio-economic impact of major sporting events:** Analysis of the economic and social benefits of sporting events as well as on local security.
- **Security and management of major sporting events:** The role of local and private actors in securing large-scale events, the emergence of private companies specializing in the management of major football matches.
- **Reforms and legal framework in the field of local security governance:** Evolution of legal and political frameworks for sustainable security governance.
- **Digital communication and security governance:** Impact of digital tools on local security management.
- **Sociology of Security, Training and Research in Security Sciences:** Analysis of social and cultural dynamics in local security governance.
- **Digital Governance and Cybersecurity:** Challenges, Regulations, Social Inclusion, Fight against Radicalization, Cooperation in Africa.

**Note:** This list of axes is not exhaustive and remains open to proposals from researchers and practitioners.

### Proposals for papers and articles

The symposium will take place over three days ( 03 - 04 and 05 November, 2025 ) and will include plenary conferences, presentation panels for papers and round tables bringing together academic participants, professionals and decision-makers for sharing and feedback on experiences. Papers and articles must be accompanied by the authors' names, affiliations and e-mail addresses on a separate page.

Proposals for papers and articles will be sent to the following address: [CIGSIDA@uiz.ac.ma](mailto:CIGSIDA@uiz.ac.ma) .

The evaluation will be carried out double-blind by the members of the scientific committee.

For more details on the international symposium, please visit the event website: [www.cigsida.com](http://www.cigsida.com)



## Dates to be respected

- **May 30, 2025:** Deadline for receipt of proposals (3000 characters including spaces and a 500-word bibliography).
- **June 30, 2025:** Deadline for sending evaluations to authors.
- **September 1, 2025:** Deadline for receipt of full papers (36,000 characters including spaces), with the author's name, position, affiliation, email address, and abstracts in French and English.
- Participants wishing to submit a paper are invited to send their proposals by the same date
- Selected papers will be published in an indexed journal prior to the conference.

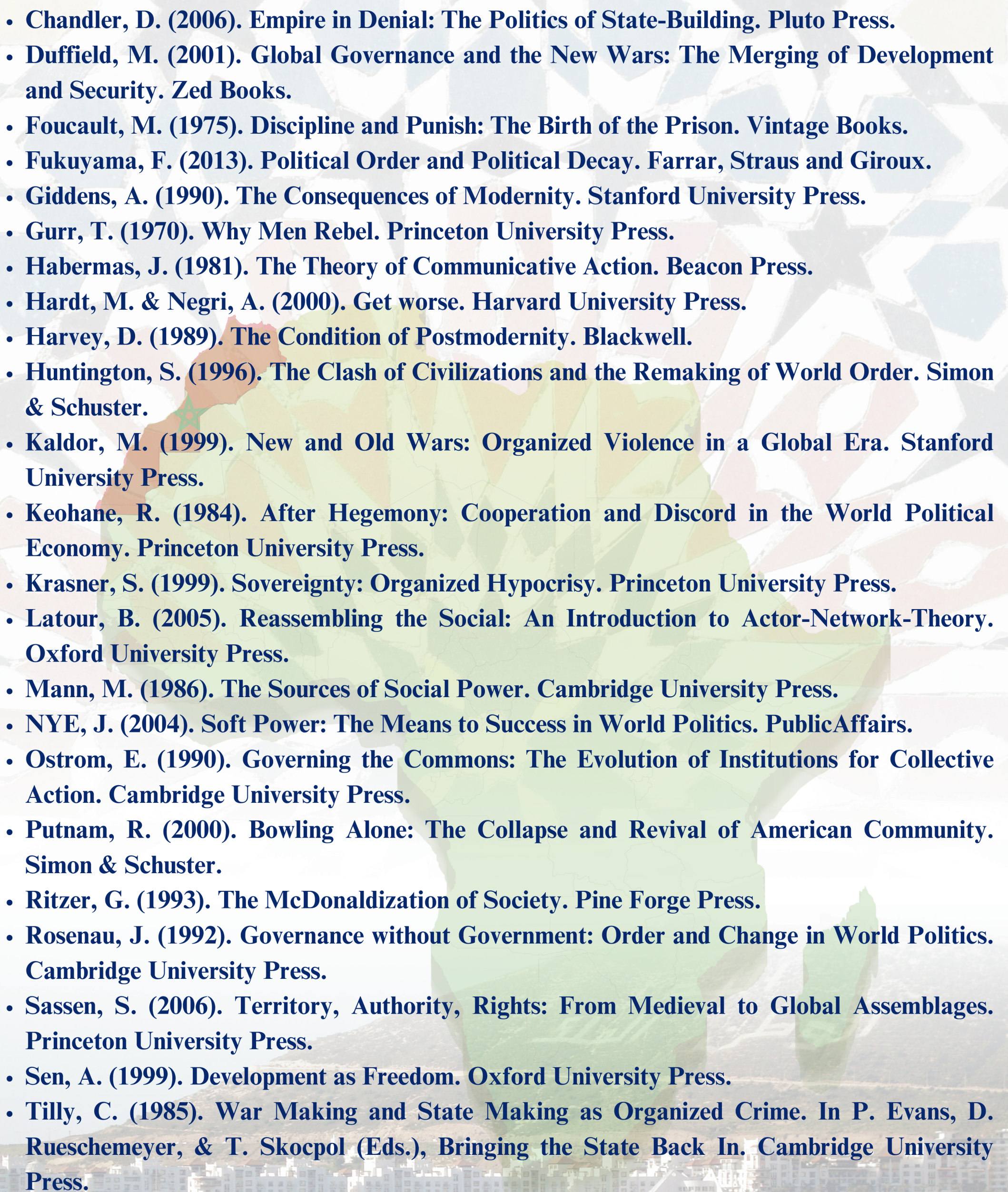
## Instructions to the authors

- **First page:** Title of the proposal, first name, last name, home institution and e-mail.
- **Second page:** Text of the proposal with references.
- **Text format :**
- **Body text:** Times New Roman 12, single line spacing.
- **Footnotes:** Times New Roman 10, single spaced.
- **Titles:** Arial (14, 13, 12, bold), without numbers.
- **Book:** Name of the author, initial of the first name, year of edition, title of the work, place of edition, publishing house, pages or exact page of the quotation.
- **Chapter of a collective work:** Name of the author, initial of the first name, year of edition, title of the chapter, in name of the coordinator of the initial work (ed.), title of the work (in italics), place of edition, publishing house, exact pages of the citation.
- **Journal article:** Name of the author, initial of the first name, year of publication, title of the article, name of the journal (in italics), journal number, month or quarterly number, exact pages of the citation.

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**We invite you to submit your communication proposals and participate in this unique event that will shape the future of security governance and sustainable development in Africa.**