



# Regional and Continental Intelligence and Information Sharing

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# Agenda

1

## Introduction

The overview of Regional and National Fusion Centres unique role

2

## AUCTC Standard Analytical Practices

A Continental CT standard analytical practices and information sharing protocol

3

## Critical Gaps and Key Priorities

Despite the importance roles of National and Regional Fusion Centres, critical gaps hampers operations but key priorities when addressed could help

4

## What the AU/ AUCTC Response have been

AU/AUCTC Existing legal and regulatory frameworks guiding institutional and member states actions

5

## Best Practices Across SOPs

What has worked, and how and lessons for effective intelligence sharing and PPP participation

6

## What More Could Be done?

Key Recommendations

# 01

**Introduction**



# Continental Support to National Fusion Centre

- **National Fusion Centers** serve as hubs for collecting, integrating, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from multiple agencies.
- **Continental Counter-Terrorism Bodies** enhance these functions by providing capabilities that individual states may lack.
- This is where the AUCTC as the **Continental Centre of Excellence (CoE)** in Counter Terrorism remains strategically important.

# The Three Tier Continental CT Institutional Framework

Three institutions work hand in hand to provide Whole-of-Continental Approach CT Early Warning, Analysis and Coordination.

## African Union Counter-Terrorism Centre (AUCTC)

3

Central hub for continental CT intelligence analysis and information sharing, build capacity to combat terrorism, CT Strategy development, PoA and Implementation.

## African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL)

1

Enhances law enforcement cooperations among member states to investigate terrorism and associated financial crimes including digital-enabled organized crime and cyber-crime

## Committee for Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA)

2

Mandated to facilitate actionable intelligence sharing on terrorism, coordinating strategies to disrupt TOC networks supporting terrorism as well as provide early warning terrorism and violent extremism

02

**Standard Analytical  
Practice and  
Information Sharing  
Protocols**



# AUCTC CT INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT WORKFLOW

**Situation Room Assistants -**  
Use Africa Media Monitor (AMM) - Scans over 1400 websites 24/7 for Daily News Brief

## DATA MINING

**CT Analysts -** Collects Data from the Daily News and other sources including Field Deployments.

## DATA COLLECTION AND COLLATION

## RELIABILITY, CREDIBILITY AND VALIDATION

**CT Analysts-** Use Internally developed checklists, SOP and internationally accepted procedures to verify and validate incidents including consulting AUCTC Focal Points.

## DATA PROCESSING AND EXPLOITATION

**Data Processing Operators -** Clean Data including removing duplicates, Enter Data into the Database in a usable format for data analysis using structured indicators.

## DATA STORAGE AND PROTECTION

**Systems Analysts -** Validate Data Entry, Manage and Maintain the AUCTC Africa Terrorism Database, providing Data Protection, information security and data privacy for secure information exchange.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

**Systems Analysts -** Conduct Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Data including geographical mapping of terrorism incidents.

## INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND DISSEMINATION

**Situation Room Assistants -** Use secure communications channels to disseminate and deliver the intelligence reports and CT Analytical products to the intended consumers at different levels using the distribution and contact list and based on classification levels.

## INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION

**CT Analysts-** Provide analysis of the data trends and patterns including overview of the threat situation. Forecast threats, produce strategic threat assessment and early warning reports

# Continental Structured CT Analytic Products Exist



THE QUARTERLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN (QATB)

FIRST QUARTER | JANUARY-MARCH 2026 | EDITION 011

1

AUCTC African Union Counter Terrorism Centre

20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSAR  
20 YEARS OF COUNTER-TERRORISM LEADERSHIP ADVANCING A SAFE AND SECURE AFRICA 2005-2025

MID-YEAR AFRICA TERRORISM TREND ANALYSIS

JANUARY-JUNE 2025

AUCTC African Union Counter-Terrorism Centre

African Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (AU TE-SAT)

Annual Terrorism Threat and Trend Publication of the African Union Counter Terrorism Centre

AUCTC African Union Counter-Terrorism Centre

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# Continental CT Data Format and Information Protocols Exist

- AUCTC National and Regional Focal Points (**55 AUMS, 8 RECs, 4 RMs**)
- African Terrorism Database of Incidents, Terrorist Groups, Entities and Individuals with **Secure Information Exchange Capabilities**
- **AFRIPOL AFSECOM Database-** A Secure Continental Police Communication Platform for realtime exchange of information TOC, terrorism, cybercrimes
- AUCTC Counter Terrorism Continental Early Warning System (CT CEWS) Platform and **AI-based CT Mobile App for CT Alerts.**
- **Inter-Regional Knowledge Exchange on Early Warning and Conflict Prevention (I-RECKE).**
- **AUCTC Data Collection format, SOP and CT Data Protection and Privacy Policy documents serve as a standardized guide**

# 03

## **Critical Gaps and Key Priorities**

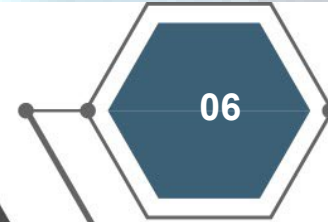


# From the AUCTC Perspectives, The Gaps We See

**Defining What Constitute a Terrorist Act.** Despite continental definition, wide gaps exists affecting uniform data sharing capabilities.



**Bureaucratic and Institutional Rivalries.** Competition amongst national agencies leading to ineffective fusion centres at national level



## Gaps

**Trust deficits** among states affecting regional fusion centers- Enmity among states



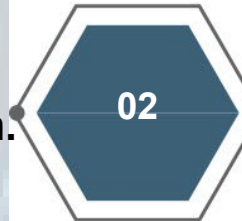
**Limited Harmonized and Standardized SOPs-** What to share, when to share, whom to share with, and How to Share- Intelligence becomes needless when it does not lead to disruption.



**Limited Structured CT Analytical Capabilities-** Tools and Techniques to leverage OSINT



**Overlapping Regionalism of Multidimensional Security Cooperation.** Multiple cooperation arrangement hampers effective participation and coordination.



# What Priorities Are for Actionable Intelligence Production

The institutional frameworks exist. Despite the gaps, National and Regional fusion centres could do much better if critical priorities are taken care of.

## 3 Enhancing Capacity: Tools and Techniques

We must move from talking to showing actions. Both Regional and National Fusion centres requires skills, tools and techniques to gather data, analyse and share

## 1 How to Move from Reactive Intelligence Sharing to Proactive Threat Anticipation

The intelligence is one thing, and acting on the intelligence is another, especially at the regional level. Concerns have raised as to who the intelligence results in early actions

## 2 Capacity Building and Professionalization

Regional and National fusion centres want technical analytical skills, tradecraft, and technological capabilities developed. Especially on leveraging OSINT low cost tools for data gathering and analysis

## 4 Data Governance, Security and Trust

Across the continent, both national and regional intelligence officers have been keen on secure communication. Frameworks for data protection and governance and establishing secure channels of communication could be a great start.



# The African Union and the AUCTC is addressing some of the Gaps

1

The Assembly of Heads of States and the PSC have issued several directives on CT



The Peace and Security Council Sub-Committee on Counter Terrorism has been finally activated and operationalized

PSC



Counter Terrorism (CT) Analysis technical trainings for regional and national CTCs

Capacity



The Annual Heads of Regional and National CTC Focal Points Meeting

Coordination



Revitalization of Djibouti and Nouakchott Intelligence Processes.

Revitalization



The African Union Continental Comprehensive Counter Terrorism Plan of Action (2026-2030) intends to establish continental working groups and technical operational coordination teams to work on key thematic issues



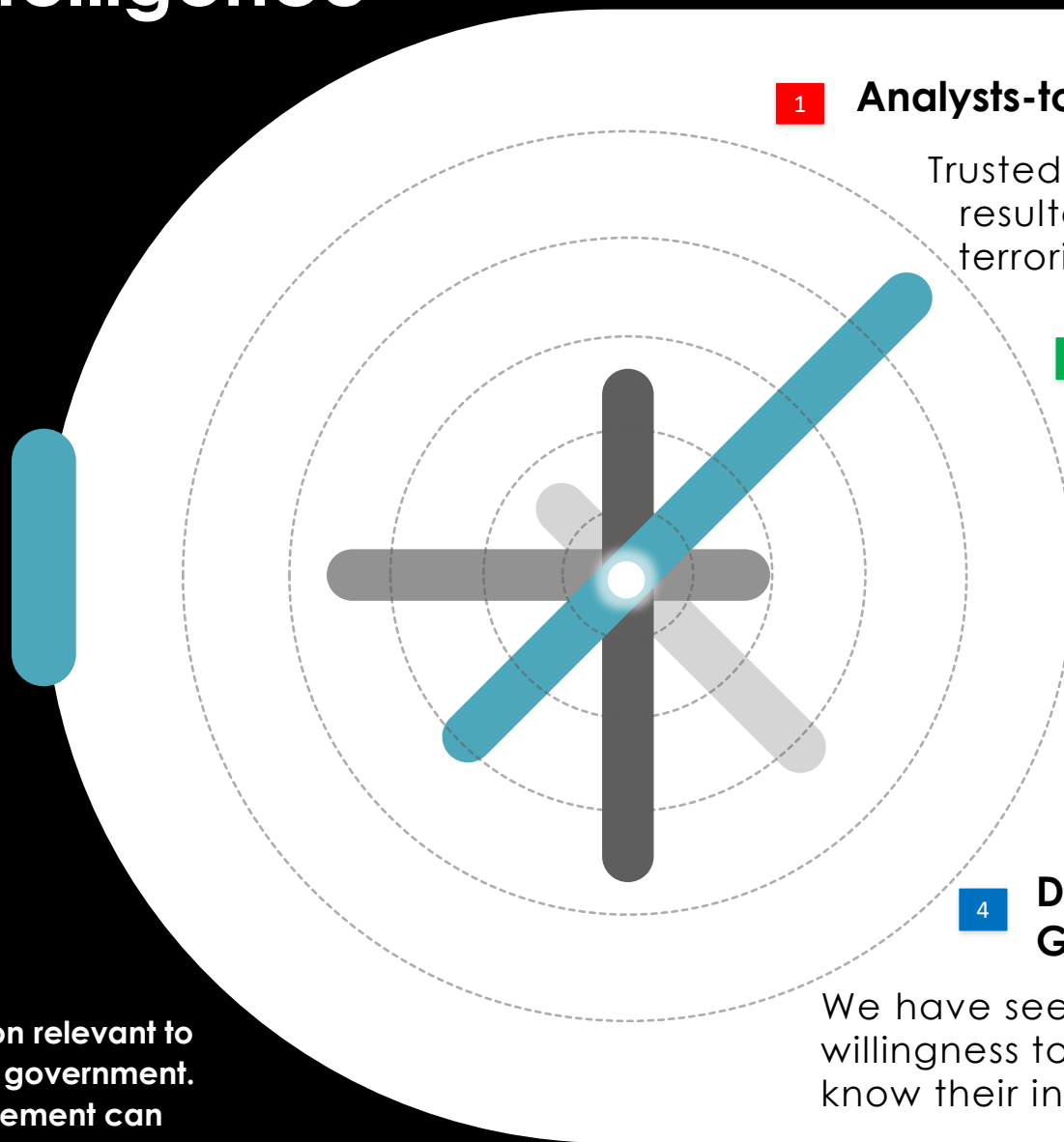
# Timely Intelligence Sharing

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What we have seen work well

6

PPP Opportunities- Critical Information relevant to counter terrorism resides outside the government. Effective collaboration and engagement can greatly enhance response capabilities. A trusted information sharing ecosystems could be the start.



## 1 Analysts-to-Analyst Networks

Trusted professional relationships have resulted in the disruption of several terrorist cells, networks and attacks

## 2 National Bilateral Sharing Agreements

At the bilateral level we have seen things work pretty much well among trusted states

## 3 Multi-Agency Intelligence Fusion Centres

Joint analytical products outperforms systems that also rely in bilateral exchanges

## 4 Data Sharing Protocols and Governance Framework

We have seen trust increasing and willingness to share when member states know their information will be protected.

**THANK YOU**

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