



Seeing Further, Deciding Faster: **A CEO'S GUIDE TO USING AI TO IMPROVE DECISION-MAKING**

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A Personal Note to CEOs in Africa

There's a quiet kind of pressure that comes with being at the top. You're expected to see further, decide faster, and lead with clarity—often with less certainty than ever before.

Lately, we've found ourselves asking a difficult question in boardrooms and off-the-record conversations:

What if the greatest risk isn't AI—but failing to understand the value it brings to improved leadership?

AI isn't a tool you bolt on. It's a shift in how decisions get made, who makes them, and how fast.

AI can sharpen the edges of our judgement. It can reduce the noise, spotlight the signal, and give us the edge in moments when we cannot afford to get it wrong.

This guide isn't written for AI experts.

It's written for decision-makers who need to lead African organisations through the biggest shift in strategic planning since the spreadsheet.

If that's you, let's begin.



You Can Delegate Tasks, But Not Accountability



AI can be a wonderful counterpart in your leadership journey. But amid all this acceleration, one truth remains unchanged:

You can automate tasks. You cannot automate responsibility.

No matter how sophisticated the model, the burden of ownership still sits squarely with people. CEOs still have to prioritise. Teams still have to deliver. Follow-through cannot be outsourced.

Yes, AI can draft the report. Flag the risk. Even suggest the next strategic move.

But it won't stand in front of the board and explain the outcome. It won't rebuild trust when things go wrong. And it won't know when not to act.

That remains a human judgement.

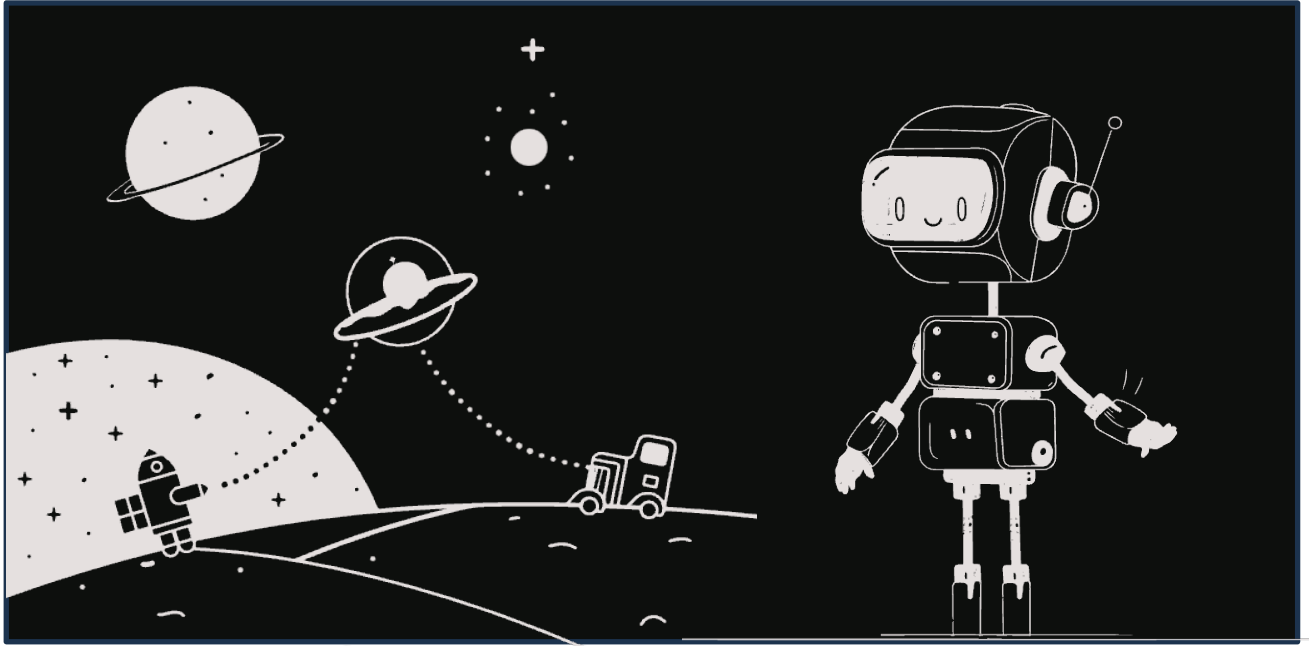
In other words, AI can support leadership — but it cannot replace it. The organisations that thrive won't just be the ones who deploy the smartest tools. They'll be the ones where people still show up, make hard calls, and own the consequences.

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AI can support leadership — but it cannot replace it.

”

What's happening in the African AI Landscape?



AI is not arriving in Africa — it is already here. But the pace and pattern of its uptake across the continent tells a more nuanced story: one of high ambition, patchy readiness, and a deep hunger to lead rather than follow.

At a global level, the AI boom is reshaping industries with an estimated \$16 trillion injection into the world economy by 2030.

Africa's current share of that upside? Less than 10%, by most forecasts. But if the right systems, skills, and structures are put in place, Africa could generate an additional \$1.5 trillion in GDP (about 50% of current GDP), or even as high as \$2.9 trillion, according to more optimistic projections. That would equate to lifting annual GDP growth by nearly 3 percentage points continent-wide.

Continental Signals: Momentum with Intent

The African Union Continental AI Strategy was adopted in 2024. Rooted in Agenda 2063, it places AI within the broader narrative of Africa's industrial and social transformation. Critically, the strategy balances ambition with ethics, proposing responsible innovation.

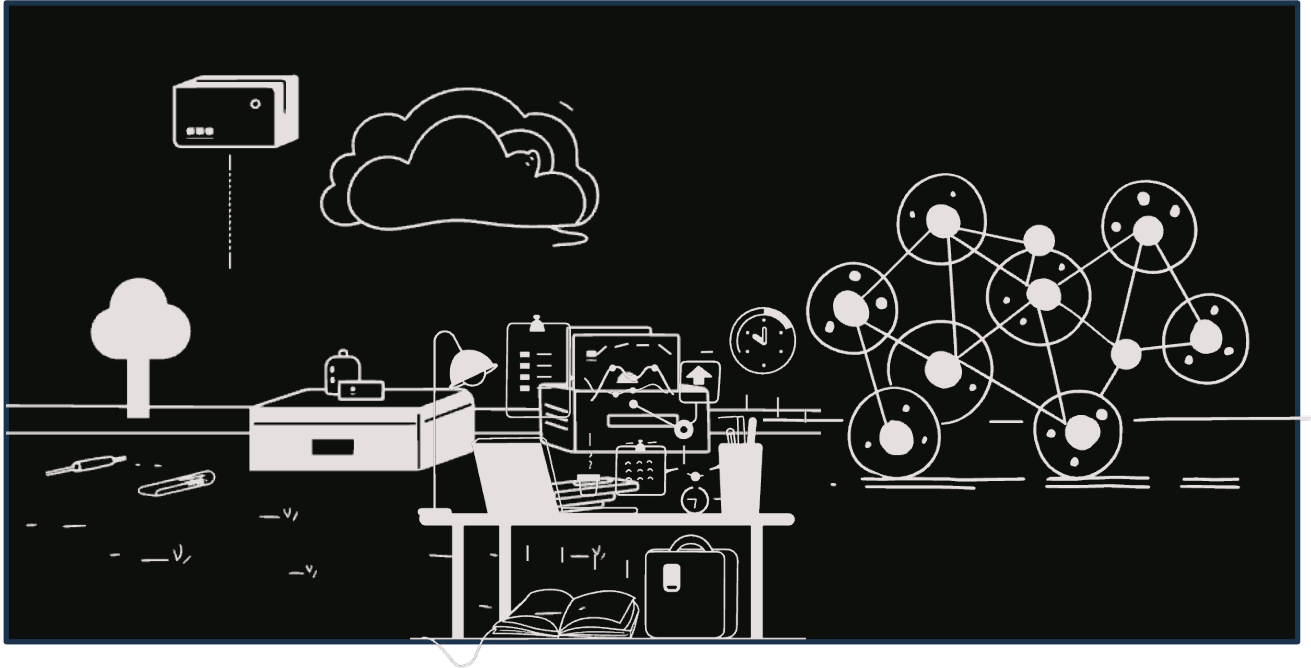
In another development, in October 2023, over 2,000 leaders met in Kigali for Africa's first Global AI Summit. The result was more than a symbolic gesture. The Africa Declaration on AI was a signal of intent: the continent does not want to be a recipient of AI; it wants to be a contributor.

This matters because Africa's role in previous industrial revolutions was largely peripheral. In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is seeking to own the narrative — ethically, strategically, and economically.

But declarations, however promising, are not delivery. The years between 2025 and 2030 will be the test. Will leaders convert policy frameworks into sector-wide adoption? Will they close the infrastructure and talent gaps fast enough to catch the wave?

Pillar	Development	Detail	Impact for CEOs
Continental Strategy	AU Continental AI Strategy (2025-2030)	Endorsed July 2024; sets 15 priorities incl. ethics, data governance, skills, investment	Road-map for converging regulation and pooled funding; start aligning compliance and advocacy.
	Kigali Dialogue on AI	2024 summit urged national policies & cross-border collaboration	Expect shared standards; pursue multi-country AI pilots.
National Frameworks	South Africa National AI Policy Framework	Draft released Oct 2024; calls for sector sandboxes, skills tax incentives	First-mover incentives and forthcoming compliance duties—plan early.
	Kenya National AI Strategy 2025-2030	Focuses on inclusion, ethical AI, and startup support	Policy clarity plus public funding windows for pilots.
	Nigeria Draft National AI Strategy	Blueprint published Jan 2025; targets healthcare, agri, fintech, security	Anticipate data-governance rules and local-talent quotas; align products to priority sectors.
	Rwanda National AI Policy	Approved 2023; opts for flexible guidelines over hard regulation	Regulatory “sandbox” environment—good test-bed for innovations.
Startup Ecosystem	AI funding concentration in “Big 4” hubs	83 % of 2025 Q1 AI capital went to Kenya, Nigeria, SA, Egypt	Hubs offer deeper partner pools; firms in other markets may need cross-border deals.
	Google for Startups Accelerator – AI Africa	15 AI startups backed in 2025 (agri, health, B2B)	Quick route to vetted solutions; explore co-development or M&A.
	Microsoft AI Co-Innovation Labs (SA)	Provides cloud credits & R&D space for corporates and developers	Low-cost prototyping and talent matchmaking.
Capacity Building	Microsoft pledge: train 1m South Africans by 2026	Large-scale AI & cybersecurity upskilling programme	Expanding domestic talent pool; integrate these pipelines into recruitment.
	Deep Learning Indaba	Pan-African AI research forum attracting 30+ countries annually	Source cutting-edge ideas and early-stage hires.
	UbuntuNet AI Skills Framework	SADC-aligned university curriculum on AI competences	Standardises graduate skills; influence modules via industry partnerships.
	Cassava-NVIDIA “AI Factory” (SA)	First African supercomputing hub dedicated to AI workloads (2025 launch)	Access to GPU power without offshore latency; negotiate capacity blocks early.
Infrastructure & Regional Projects	Orange + Meta + OpenAI African-language LLMs	Building Wolof, Yoruba, Luganda models; bias-mitigation research	Enables hyper-local CX and multilingual chatbots; integrate to capture underserved segments.
	Smart Africa AI Working Group	37 member states drafting shared data-exchange & skills protocols	Cross-border compliance simplification; facilitates regional AI products.

How AI Accelerates CEO Decision-Making



How does AI help leaders make better decisions?

Less time guessing. More time leading.

One of the CEO's most finite resources is mental bandwidth. The sheer volume of decisions — strategic, operational, political — can lead to decision fatigue, diluted focus, and reactive leadership.

This is where AI, particularly generative AI, offers leverage.

Not by replacing the CEO's judgement — but by expanding the quality, speed, and precision of the information that feeds it.

At its best, AI doesn't just automate tasks. It reshapes how decisions get made, by changing the rhythm, reducing uncertainty, and improving the fidelity of insight.

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AI doesn't make decisions for CEOs—it eliminates the fog around them.

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1. From Reactive to Predictive

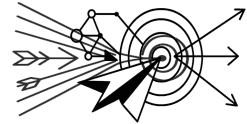


Traditional decision-making often relies on lagging indicators — financial statements, postmortems, quarterly data. AI shifts this timeline. With access to real-time data streams, pattern recognition, and simulation tools, leaders can move:

Example:

- From reacting to problems → to predicting them before they surface
- From monthly reviews → to continuous situational awareness
- From gut instinct alone → to augmented judgement based on signals
- A retail CEO using GenAI-powered analytics can receive weekly prompts highlighting product lines at risk of margin erosion — before it hits the P&L. Decisions shift from firefighting to fine-tuning.

2. Sharper Strategic Focus



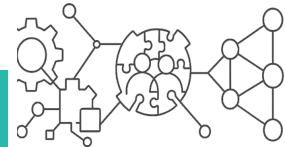
AI helps CEOs focus on what only they can do. By automating routine inputs — market scans, competitor tracking, board pack summaries — GenAI frees up time for sense-making and strategic synthesis. GenAI doesn't just provide *more data*. It improves the *feedback loops* that CEOs rely on to steer the organisation.

Example:

Imagine the difference between:

- Reading 30 pages of risk reports
- Or receiving a daily, GenAI-curated digest of exceptions, trends, and weak signals — with the option to drill down on demand

3. Faster Cross-Functional Coordination



One of the slowest parts of decision-making is alignment — across functions, regions, or business units. GenAI accelerates this by.

Example:

- Generating scenario-based impact summaries for leadership meetings → Aligns teams faster with shared insight
- Drafting first-pass strategic documents, proposals, or board updates → Reduces bottlenecks in communication
- Translating complex data into plain language across departments → Improves shared understanding and trust

4. Contextual Judgement at Scale



The real power of GenAI isn't just speed — it's contextualisation. This creates decision templates that evolve, not static dashboards that expire.

Example:

- Tools like GPT-4 or Claude can adapt outputs to match the CEO's tone, priorities, or region
- They can summarise inferences from unstructured data (emails, PDFs, news)
- They can simulate scenarios — “What if we delay the Kenya rollout by 3 months?” — with supporting pros and cons

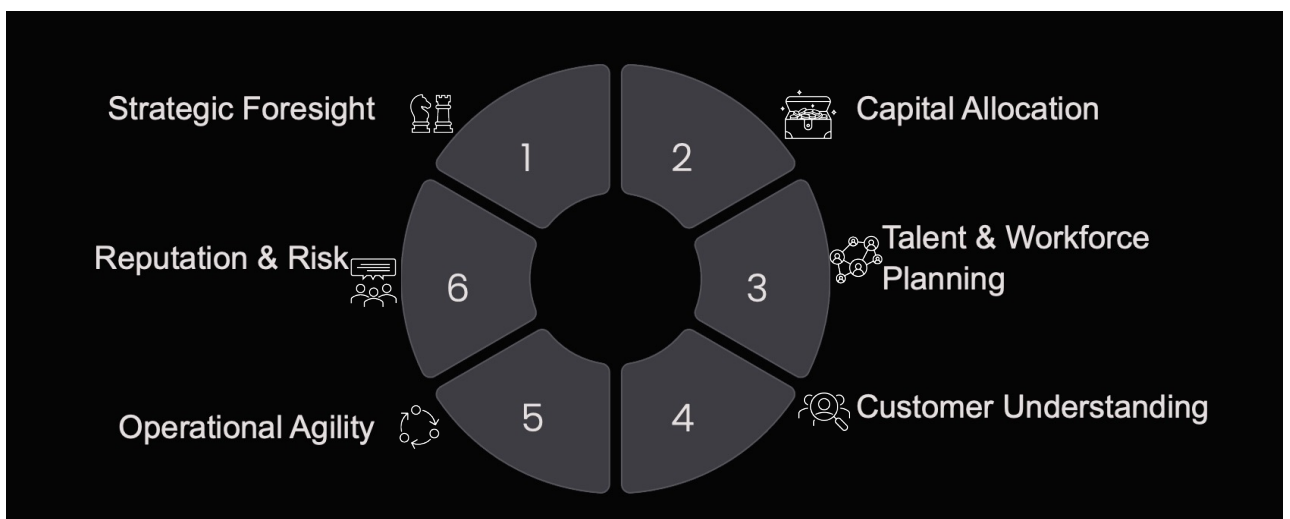
The Decisions That Matter Most: Where AI Offers Leverage



At the highest levels of leadership, decision-making is less about volume and more about consequence.

The CEO's role shifts from being the smartest person in the room to being the clearest — because they're seeing further, faster, and with fewer blind spots.

Categories of CEO decisions where AI can offer immediate and long-term leverage.



1. Strategic Foresight



What's changing, and what does it mean for our future?

- AI can scan vast and dynamic datasets to:
- Detect emerging trends earlier (e.g. shifts in customer behaviour or competitor signals)
 - Simulate what-if scenarios based on changing inputs
 - Provide predictive models for demand, market evolution, or geopolitical risk

CEO gain: Faster anticipation of change. More confidence in long-term bets.

2. Capital Allocation



Where should we invest, cut, or double down?

- AI can surface:
- Portfolio-level insights from scattered spreadsheets and P&Ls
 - Predictive ROI across potential projects
 - Risk-adjusted comparisons of growth options

CEO gain: Better-informed investment decisions with clearer trade-off visibility.

3. Talent & Workforce Planning



Do we have the people we need — today and tomorrow?

- AI-powered HR analytics can:
- Forecast attrition hotspots
 - Identify internal skill gaps or high-potential clusters
 - Model workforce needs under different strategy scenarios

CEO gain: More proactive talent decisions, aligned to business trajectory.

4. Customer Understanding



Are we still relevant — and to whom?

- AI can analyse customer data at scale:
- Detect churn signals or satisfaction drops in real time
 - Segment audiences in smarter, behaviour-based ways
 - Suggest tailored interventions or new value propositions

CEO gain: Sharper product-market fit and more resilient revenue engines.

5. Operational Agility



Where is friction costing us?

- GenAI and ML can optimise:
- Supply chain planning
 - Pricing strategy
 - Real-time anomaly detection in financial or ops data

CEO gain: Ability to move faster with fewer blind spots, especially in crisis or change.

6. Reputation & Risk

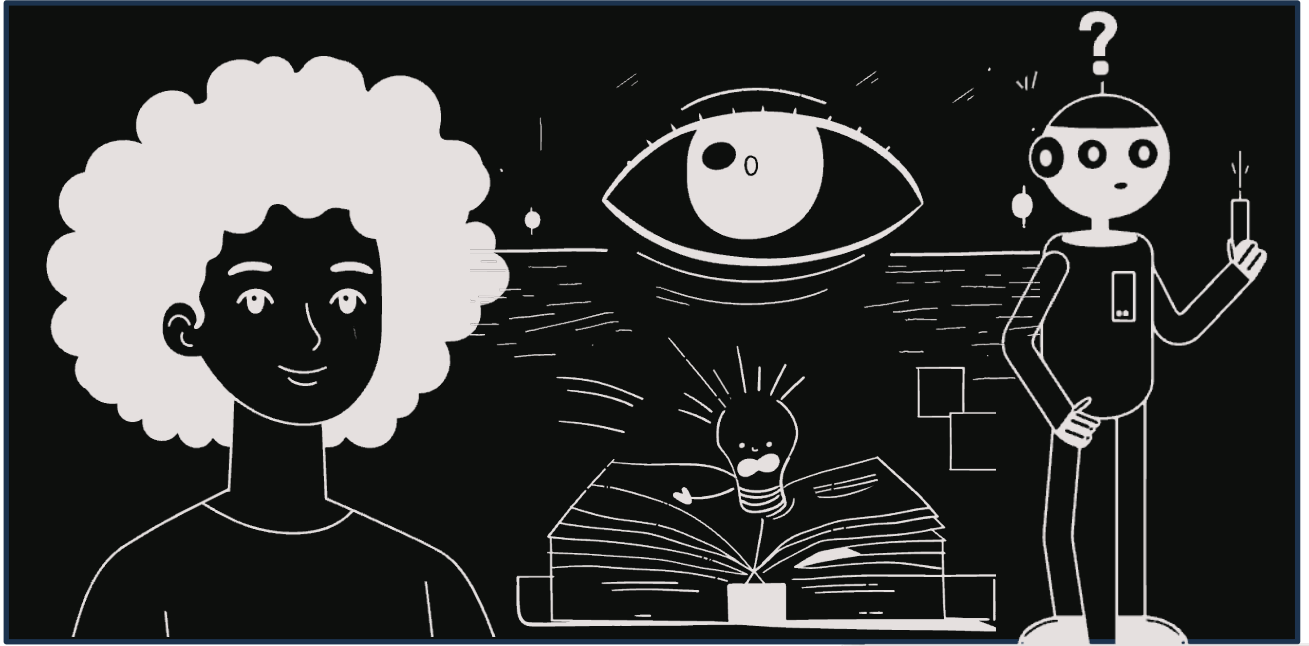


What's the temperature outside the boardroom?

- AI-powered tools can monitor:
- Social sentiment and brand signals
 - Media coverage and stakeholder discourse
 - ESG performance across supply chains

CEO gain: Earlier warnings. More prepared public response. Stronger stakeholder trust.

The Questions a CEO Must Be Asking



In times of transition, leadership is often less about having the answers — and more about asking the right questions. AI is no exception.

For African CEOs navigating a fast-moving, resource-constrained environment, the quality of the questions being asked in the boardroom will define the organisation's AI trajectory.

On the next page is a curated set of questions that should be guiding strategic conversation at the highest level.

1. Strategic Relevance

- Where in my business is decision-making slow, inconsistent, or biased — and can AI help?
- What types of decisions (strategic, operational, financial) can realistically be augmented by AI today?
- Are my competitors already using AI to make better decisions — and if so, how?
- Will AI give me a cost advantage, a speed advantage, or a strategic one?
- What's the cost of *not* adopting AI in our industry?
- What does success look like in 6, 12, and 24 months?
- What is the ROI — financial or otherwise — of our current AI efforts?

I need to know if this is a real lever for competitive advantage, or just a shiny distraction.

2. Application Clarity

- What are 3–5 practical use cases for AI-enhanced decision-making in my industry?
- Can GenAI summarise reports, flag early warning signals, or simulate market scenarios for us?
- How do I balance machine insight with human intuition — and where do I draw the line?
- Can AI help me forecast better, not just faster?

I want to see tangible, sector-specific examples of where AI changes the quality of my decisions, not just the speed.

3. Capability Readiness

- Do I have the right data — and enough of it — to even make AI-driven decision support possible?
- Who on my team needs to understand AI, and to what depth?
- What minimum infrastructure (tools, platforms) do I need to get started without overcommitting?
- Do I need to hire certain skills — or can I use pre-built tools to start learning and experimenting?
- Who owns AI in our organisation — and is that the right place?
- Are our teams ready to trust and use AI outputs in real decisions?

I need to understand how ready — or far behind — my organisation actually is.

4. Governance and Risk

- If I use AI to guide or automate decisions, who is liable when things go wrong?
- How do I prevent over-reliance or blind trust in AI outputs?
- What internal governance (approvals, human-in-the-loop checks) must be in place to manage risk?
- How do I ensure the AI systems we use are fair, explainable, and secure?
- Are we treating AI governance as a compliance task or a strategic enabler?

I want confidence that we're not setting ourselves up for a reputational or legal failure down the line.

5. Ecosystem Positioning

- Are we engaging with the broader African AI ecosystem — or building in isolation?
- Who could we partner with (startups, universities, peers) to accelerate our learning curve?
- Are we influencing the policy landscape or reacting to it?
- What role should CEOs play in shaping Africa's AI trajectory?
- How can CEOs and leaders influence policy, standards, or talent pipelines?

I need to understand who are my peers on this journey, who can help shape my company's trajectory.

6. Future Positioning

- How will AI reshape my role as CEO? What should I focus more on — and what can I let go of?
- What kind of AI literacy should I build across my executive team?
- How do I stay ahead of evolving regulations and global standards?
- Can AI help me make decisions not just about today — but about where my industry is headed?

I want to future-proof my thinking — not just optimise current operations.

The CEO's AI Decision-Making Playbook



The real opportunity for African CEOs isn't to become AI evangelists — it's to become better at seeing around corners, responding faster, and allocating capital with conviction. Examples of powerful prompts a CEO can use to improve decisions are:

Prompt Example 1

"Imagine you are a business historian in 2035, writing about this exact decision I'm facing today. From that future vantage point, with full knowledge of how technology, society, and markets evolved over the next decade, what would you say were the three most critical factors I should have considered but likely overlooked? What would you warn me about regarding the second and third-order consequences of this decision that aren't visible from my current 2025 perspective?"

Prompt Example 2

"Map out every stakeholder affected by this decision - not just the obvious ones (shareholders, employees, customers), but the invisible ones (future employees not yet hired, communities we don't operate in yet, competitors' employees, suppliers' suppliers, customers' customers). Now, for each stakeholder group, ask: 'If they had veto power over this decision, what would they demand I consider first?' What decision emerges when I weight not just the loudest voices, but the most consequential long-term relationships?"

What follows on the next page is a distilled playbook for African business leaders. at the highest level.

Step 1: Anchor AI in Strategic Decision Points

Too often, AI is buried in IT. CEOs must reposition it as a tool for solving high-leverage business problems — especially those that stall strategic progress or blur decision-making clarity.

Action

- Define 2–3 business decisions where speed or accuracy is critical
- Set executive KPIs linked to AI-informed decision cycles
- Communicate AI's decision-support role to staff

Step 2: Start Small, Win Fast

The best AI pilots begin not with the most advanced tools, but with the clearest decisions. Use this filter:

Criteria

- A clear decision bottleneck exists
- ROI is measurable (time, accuracy, cost, outcome)
- Quality data is accessible
- The business owner buys into AI

Step 3: Build Capabilities That Scale Decision Agility

Once the first pilot delivers value, shift the focus from tech to capability. Think like a systems leader: *What helps my teams make better decisions at scale?* Don't chase cutting-edge AI. Build decision readiness, not novelty.

Capability Area

- **People:** Train for AI literacy, prompt design, and model critique
- **Data:** Integrate critical datasets across business units
- **Infrastructure:** Adopt scalable tools — don't build from scratch unless necessary

Step 4: Create a Cross-Functional Decision Intelligence Unit

AI doesn't belong to IT alone. Decisions span across legal, finance, ops, marketing, and HR.

Set up a taskforce that:

- Reports directly to the executive
- Identifies patterns across teams
- Spots systemic blind spots
- Curates insights for strategic choices

Step 5: Codify Decision Governance

If decisions are being guided by algorithms, CEOs must be able to answer: *"How did we get here?"*. Reference global standards (OECD, UNESCO), but localise them for African business and legal contexts.

Governance Practice

- Define what AI is allowed to decide vs. recommend
- Set human-in-the-loop rules for high-stakes outcomes
- Monitor for drift or embedded bias

Step 6: Institutionalise Feedback Loops

Every AI-powered decision should feed back into the organisation's learning cycle.

Embed this into:

- Quarterly strategy reviews
- Real-time dashboards
- Sales and ops planning
- Customer feedback loops

A Note of Caution



AI is powerful. But so is the complexity it introduces.

The conversation in this guide tilts towards the upside — productivity gains, faster insights, better decisions.

But below the surface lie structural risks that could stall momentum or, worse, erode public trust. Understanding them early is key. For CEOs in Africa, the cost of moving fast without alignment is higher than the cost of delay.



1. Talent Shortage and Skills Gaps

Africa's AI ambitions run into a persistent constraint: not enough people with the right skills.

- In South Africa, 78% of organisations cite AI skills as a top barrier.
- Most women and youth lack even basic AI exposure, deepening inequality in the future workforce.
- Many firms resort to hiring externally or buying pre-built tools, which limits learning-by-doing.

Without the human capability to design, interpret, and govern AI systems, even the best tools stall.



2. Infrastructure Friction

AI doesn't just need talent. It needs hardware.

- In Kenya, the cost of a single high-end GPU is 75% of GDP per capita.
- Access to high-performance computing remains concentrated in a few hubs (e.g. South Africa), leaving others reliant on cloud services — often with latency and legal issues.

While initiatives like Cassava-NVIDIA's "AI Factory" offer hope, the current state forces many firms to make do with suboptimal infrastructure, adding time, cost, and frustration.



3. Regulatory Grey Zones

The legal scaffolding around AI in Africa is still forming. Few countries have definitive policies on:

- Data privacy in AI contexts
- IP rights for AI-generated content
- Algorithmic accountability and explainability

As a result, firms operate in legal ambiguity — unsure whether a chatbot is compliant, or if a decision made by an AI tool is defensible in court.

Boards are right to ask: what happens when an AI tool gets it wrong? And who is accountable?



4. Weak Data Foundations

AI is only as good as the data it's fed. And too often, that data is:

- Siloed across departments
- Poorly documented
- Outdated or biased
- Underrepresentative of African realities

A GenAI tool trained on Western customer behaviour won't work in Soweto or Kumasi. Yet most firms lack the structured, clean, contextualised data needed to fine-tune models locally.

Many African firms must first invest in data cleaning, digitisation, and governance before AI reaches maximum usefulness.



5. Ethical and Operational Risk

AI systems can generate hallucinations, automate bias, or displace jobs — with real consequences:

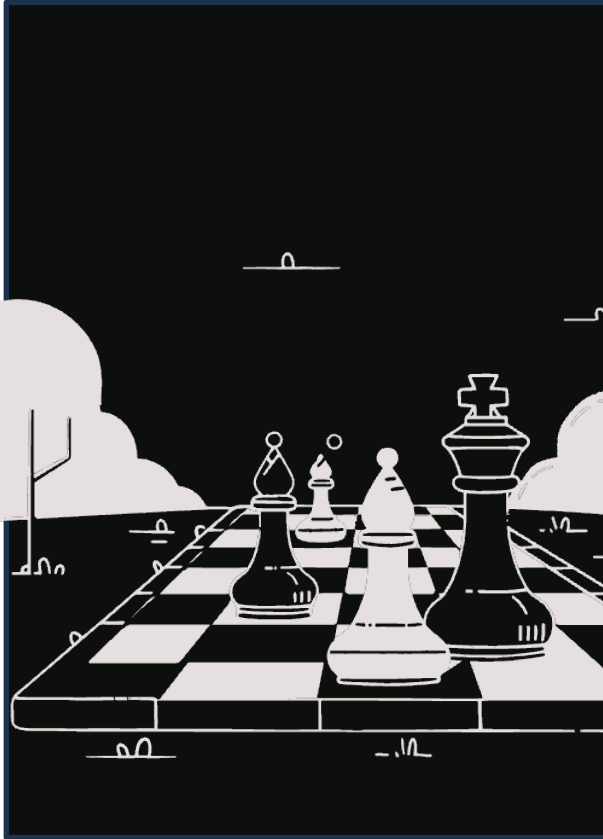
- An unfair credit score
- A chatbot giving wrong legal advice
- A job lost to automation without reskilling support

The reputational backlash from such incidents can be significant. Many African firms mitigate this by keeping a “human in the loop”, but without robust governance, ethical lapses remain a systemic threat.

CEOs need to accept that AI doesn't de-risk organisations — it redistributes where complexity lives.

To lead AI adoption well, African CEOs must treat these risks not as blockers, but as design conditions — to be anticipated, mapped, and managed.

Closing Thoughts: The AI Revolution Is Strategic



Much of the discourse around AI is still caught between extremes: utopian hype and dystopian fear. But in the real world — in African boardrooms, family-owned enterprises, scaling tech startups, and state-owned entities — the truth is more grounded.

AI is not a revolution of tools. It is a quiet, systemic reshaping of how organisations think, decide, and act.

Across Africa, the early adopters are not necessarily the most technologically advanced. They are the most intentional. They are the leaders who ask better questions, invest in small wins, and treat governance not as an afterthought but as a foundation. They understand something fundamental: **You don't need to have all the answers to lead in AI. But you do need to reframe the questions.**

A Shift in CEO Mandate

The AI era doesn't demand CEOs who code. It demands CEOs who can:

- Spot leverage points in complex systems
- Create space for experimentation without chaos
- Make decisions faster, with imperfect information, and still build trust
- Champion learning — not as a culture cliché, but as a strategic capacity

The CEO's role is no longer just to steer the ship — it's to design the navigation system.

The question is not whether AI will change your organisation. It already is — through your competitors, your customers, your regulators, and your own staff.

The question is whether you will lead that change.

Because ultimately, the organisations that win in the AI era won't be the ones with the fanciest tools. They'll be the ones that use AI to think better, decide faster, and lead with more conviction — especially when the path ahead is still uncertain.

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