Convergence

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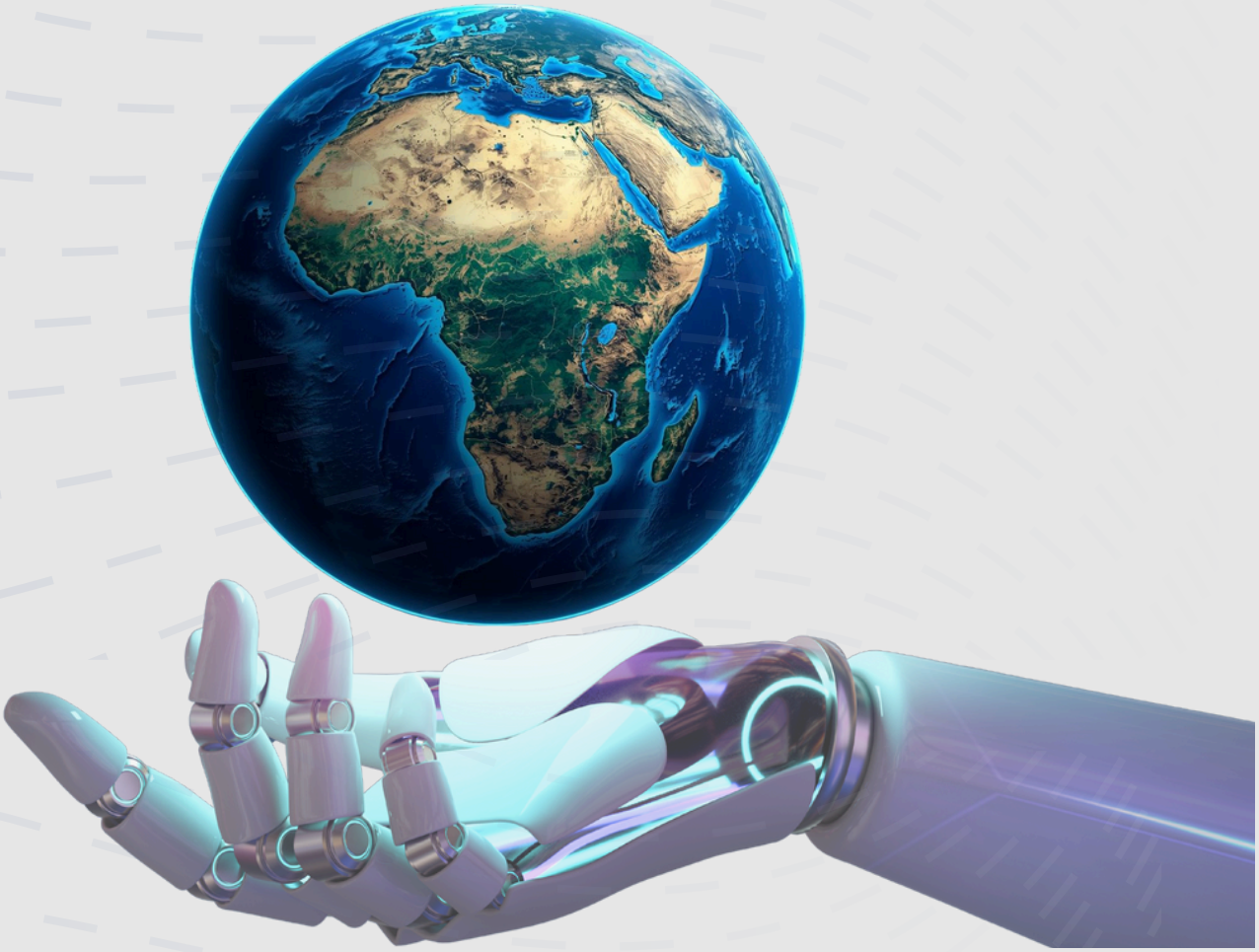

Summary Report

AI Around Africa Q4 2025

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ABOUT US

At ConvergenceAI, we are dedicated to fostering the adoption of AI in Africa, mainly for economic growth and transformation through innovation, research and development, advising policies, and collaboration with key stakeholders. We aim to utilize AI as a catalyst for holistic growth and economic transformation on the continent.

This report was gathered through desk research of various African initiatives from October to December 2025, the year's fourth quarter (Q4).

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List of Abbreviations

AIIM - African Infrastructure Investment Managers.

CENDLOS - Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling.

CNDP - Control of Personal Data Protection.

CRAN - Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia.

DRC - Democratic Republic of Congo.

EC - European Union.

FSC - Financial Services Commission.

GES - Ghana Education Service.

GIA - General Information Authority.

GPU - Graphical Processing Unit.

HEC - Higher Education Council.

IFC - International Finance Corporation.

IFRAD - Foundation for Recovery and Development.

JKUAT - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

KAISA - Kenya AI Skilling Alliance.

KDF - Kenya Defence Forces.

KEPSA - Kenya Private Sector Alliance.

MCK - Media Council of Kenya.

MOOC - Massive Open Online Course.

NaCCA - National Council for Curriculum and Assessment.

NaSIA - National Schools Inspectorate Authority.

NIS - National Information System.

NTC - National Teaching Council.

PPPs - Public Private Partnerships.

Q4 - Quarter 4.

RAM - Readiness Assessment Methodology.

SDG 6 - Sustainable Development Goal 6.

SHSs - Senior High Schools.

SIC - Samsung Innovation Campus.

SOFF - Systematic Observations Financing Facility.

T-TEL - Transforming Teaching, Education & Learning .

TVET - Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

UM6P - Mohammed VI Polytechnic University.

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

WIGOS - WMO Integrated Global Observing System.

WMO - World Meteorological Organization.

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Education and Capacity Building

Executive Summary

Artificial Intelligence has been a defining theme in Africa throughout 2025. While the year began high and continued with an upward trend of activity in the first three quarters, data shows a slight reduction in the number of new initiatives during the final quarter (Q4) (see **Fig. 1.0** below). Despite this drop in total numbers, Q4 remained a critical turning point for the continent. The focus shifted from launching numerous new announcements to tangible operationalization, signalling that governments and businesses have progressed from high-level planning to building the systems and finalizing the strategies needed to make AI work.

In the policy and regulatory arena, the focus remains on establishing governance frameworks and preparing for their implementation. In Q4, initiatives included the approval of Zimbabwe's National AI Strategy and the launch of the Democratic Republic of Congo's first National AI Strategy, both of which aim to position their respective nations as digital hubs. Simultaneously, South Africa's National AI Policy neared Cabinet approval. Crucially, nations like Sierra Leone and Ghana launched AI Readiness Assessments (RAMs) with UNESCO, systematically identifying gaps in laws and infrastructure before scaling deployment.

Education and capacity-building initiatives in Q4 moved into scaling and integration into formal systems. Moving beyond pilot projects, nations launched massive, country-wide educational programs. Morocco led this charge with a platform to train one million youth by 2036, while Senegal began a nationwide initiative to upskill 100,000 teachers, directly embedding digital competence into the public education workforce. This trend was reinforced by significant investments in civil service training in Nigeria and Kenya, ensuring that public sector officials are equipped to lead this transformation.

On the innovation front, Q4 2025 highlighted a growing drive for technological sovereignty and the development of solutions tailored to the African context. A key theme was the reduction of dependency on Western-centric models, demonstrated by the launch of Uganda's first multilingual large language model. This push for localization extended to critical sectors, with Rwanda launching AI-powered health apps and Cairo International Airport introducing AI travel assistants. Infrastructure to support these innovations also saw growth, with Ethiopia outlining plans to massively scale its compute capacity and Cassava Technologies launching a platform to ease access to global AI models for African mobile operators.

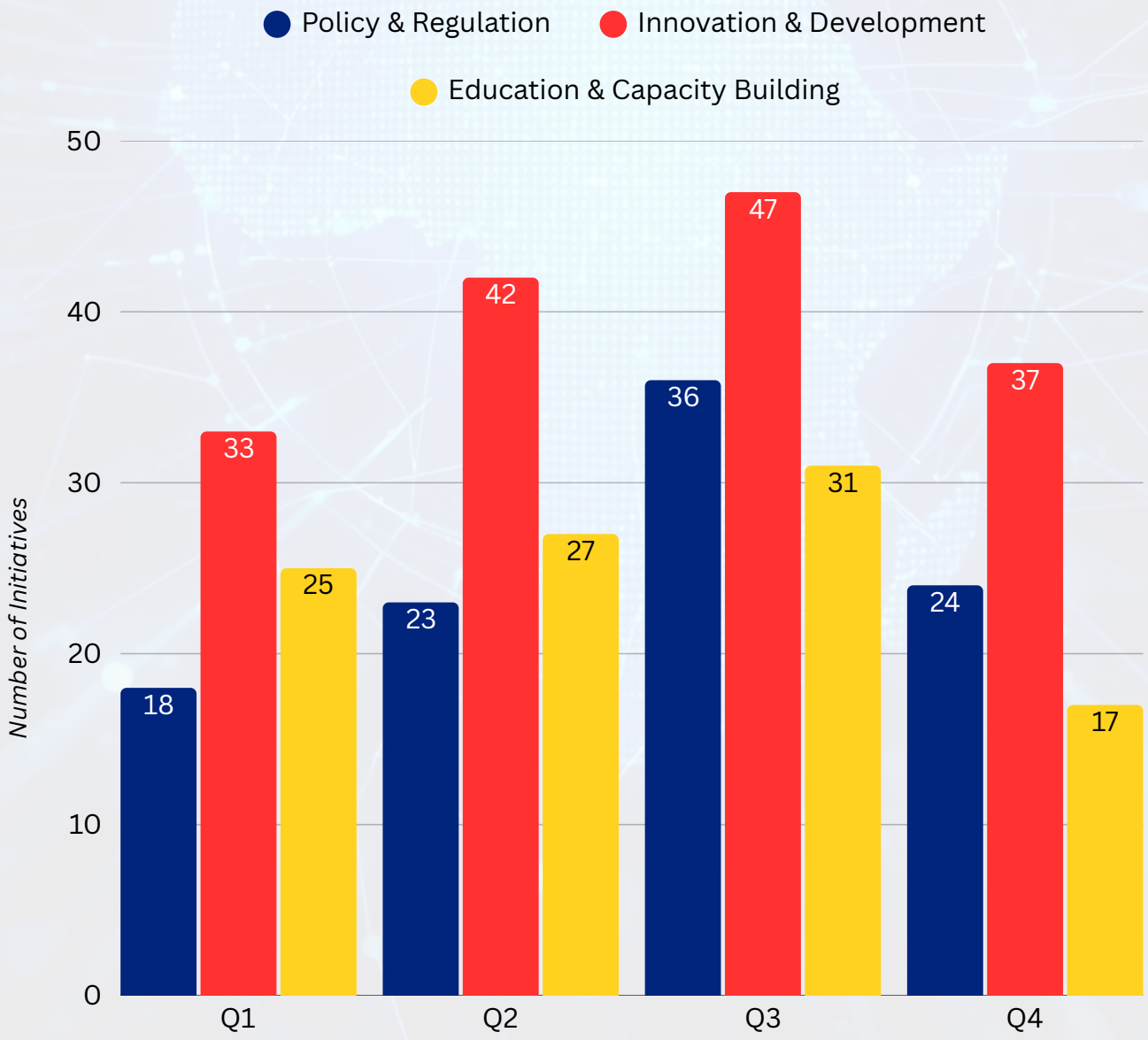


Fig 1.0: AI Developments across Africa in 2025 per Quarter

2025 Year in Review

The following insights, trends, and visualizations are drawn directly from our proprietary dataset of weekly collation spanning Q1 to Q4 2025, capturing spotlighted on-the-ground reality of AI adoption across the continent.

Policy performance and Momentum

For nearly a decade, African AI governance has been characterized by high-level discourse and prolonged drafting and planning phases. This trajectory shifted fundamentally in 2025. As illustrated in Fig. 2 below, the continent witnessed an increase in finalization, with more nations officially launching their National AI Strategies in the year. This upward trend signals, although still relatively low, that African governments are successfully moving beyond the planning stage and are now establishing the formal frameworks necessary to operationalize and regulate AI at scale.

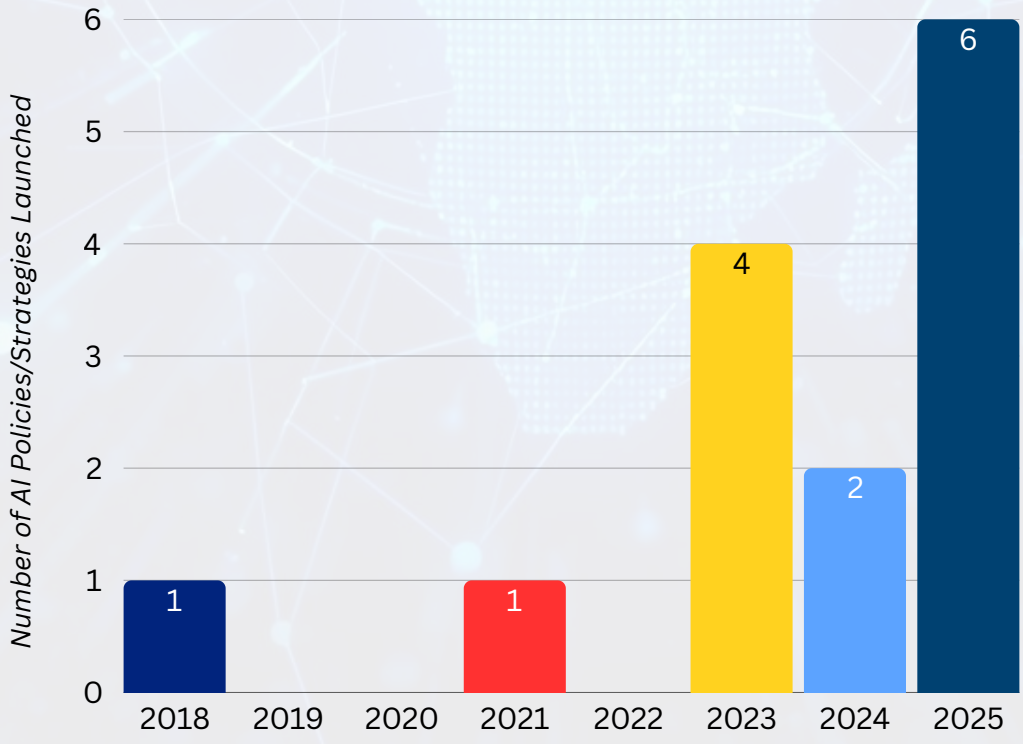


Fig 2.0: AI Policy Growth in Africa since 2018

Ecosystem Growth

In 2025, the African AI ecosystem experienced an exponential shift in its physical infrastructure. At least 132 dedicated AI hubs and research centers were launched across the continent. 2025 saw the establishment of specialized high-performance facilities, such as sovereign data centers, GPU-equipped research labs, and AI factories, designed to support complex model training and deployment.

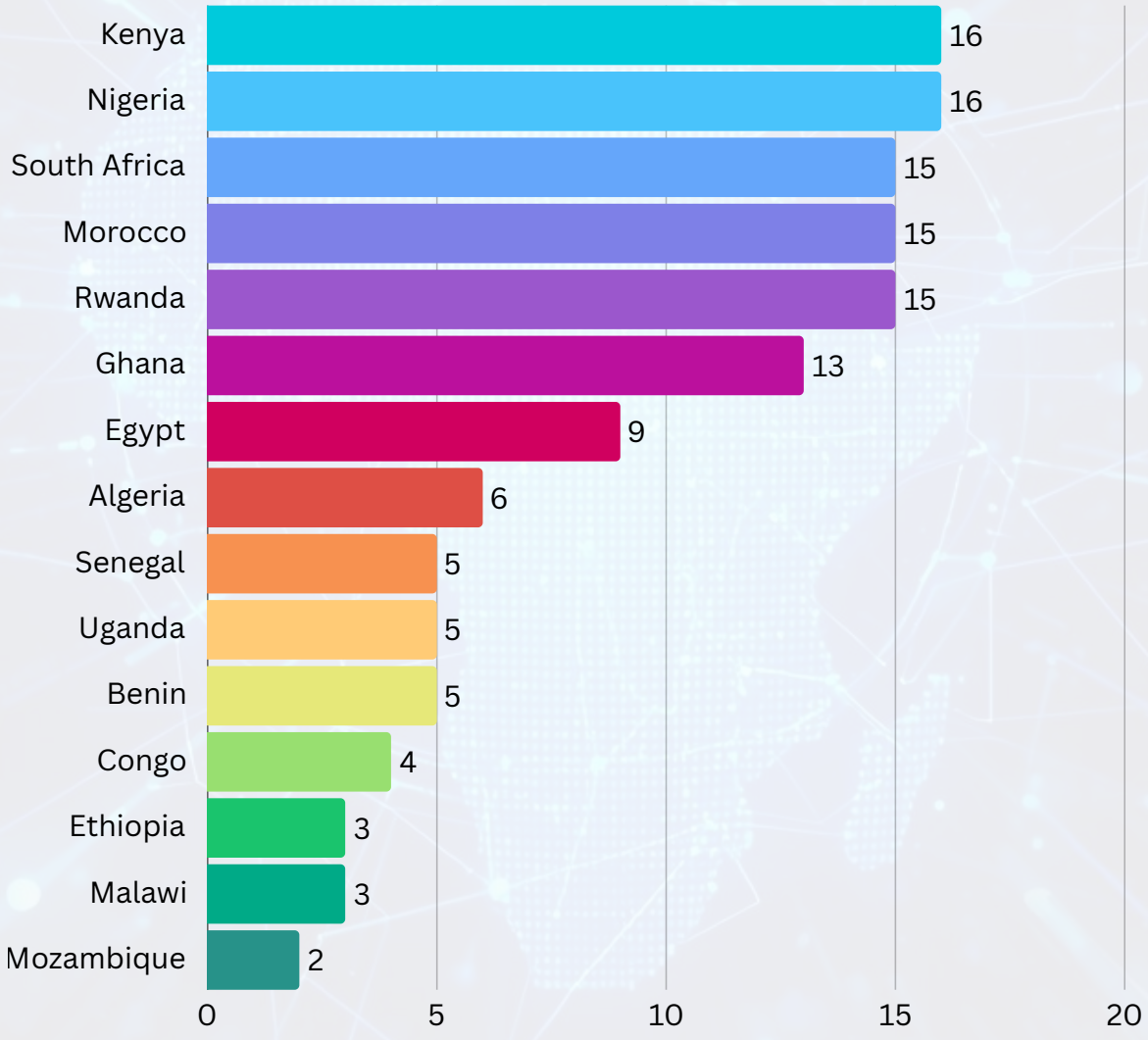


Fig 3.0: AI Infrastructure(AI Hubs, Research Centres, Factories) Initiatives in 2025

AI Growth across various sectors in 2025.

In 2025, the trajectory of African AI innovation shifted decisively from theoretical exploration to practical application in the real economy. While financial technology (FinTech) has historically been the primary driver of the continent's digital ecosystem, 2025 saw a diversification of activity. The year was defined by a surge in AI solutions targeting Agriculture & Climate, Education, Healthcare reflecting a critical pivot toward tools that address fundamental livelihood and development challenges.

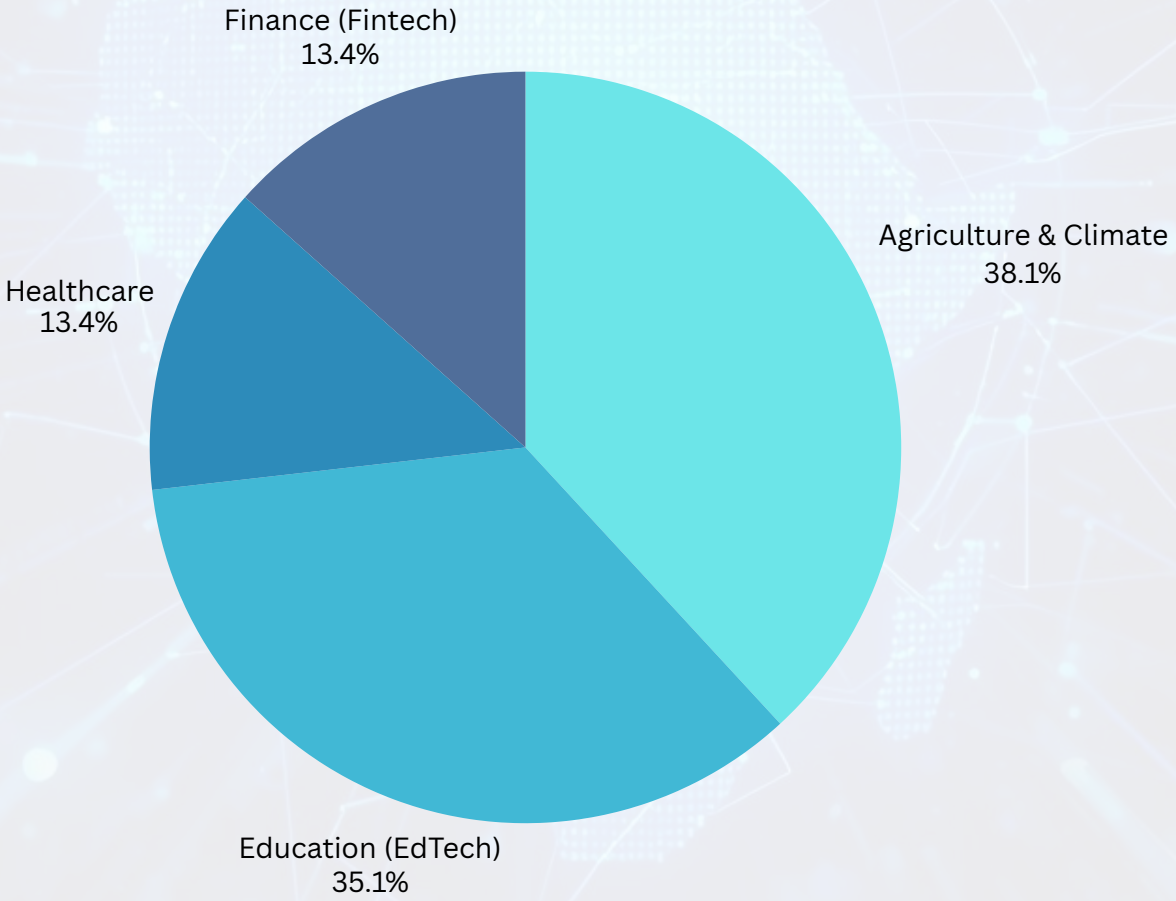


Fig 4.0: AI Growth Across Sectors(e.g. Finance, Healthcare)

Country Performance across all pillars

In 2025, Nigeria emerged as the country with the most AI-related initiatives (including innovation, governance, and capacity building), closely followed by Morocco, which came close, driven by a strong focus on university research and government digitization. Meanwhile, Kenya focused on policy frameworks and green AI, and South Africa focused on private sector innovation. Ethiopia focused on data sovereignty and startups, Senegal on health tech and AI hubs, and Uganda on climate AI and agriculture.

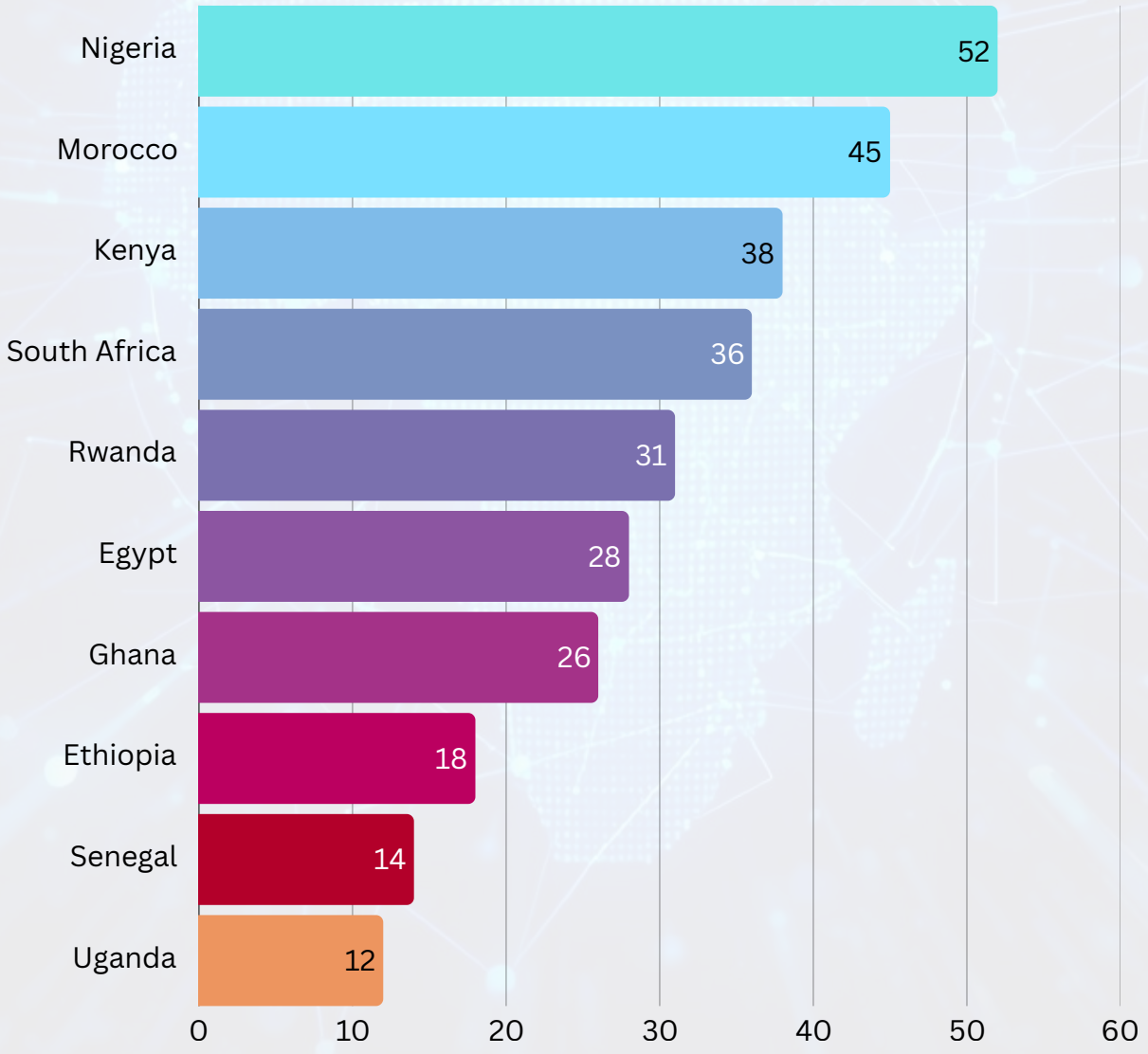


Fig 5.0: Top 10 African Countries with most AI Initiatives in 2025

Policy and Regulation

Adoption, Finalization of National AI Strategies.

In a significant move to centralize digital planning, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) launched its first National Artificial Intelligence Strategy alongside its National Digital Plan 2026–2030 in October 2025. Both initiatives are designed to position the country as a regional digital hub, with a clear focus on using AI to attract investment and solve key development challenges. The five-year plan is built around four key pillars: Infrastructure and Connectivity, which aims at expanding broadband access and digital infrastructure nationwide. Digital Public Services, which focuses on scaling up e-government platforms to improve transparency and service delivery. Human Capital and Inclusion for training a digitally literate workforce and promoting equitable access, and cybersecurity and Digital Trust, which aims at strengthening resilience and protecting citizens' data and privacy. The strategy emphasizes harnessing the digital economy to catalyze growth, moving beyond basic connectivity to build a comprehensive ecosystem for innovation.

Zimbabwe also took a decisive step forward with the Cabinet's approval of its National AI Strategy for 2026–2030 in early October 2025. This strategy is now a core part of the country's broader ICT architecture and aims to balance economic potential with social safeguards. It focuses on responsible adoption across various sectors to improve service delivery and productivity, ensuring that the disruptive effects of AI on the workforce and society are carefully managed while maximizing the benefits of digital transformation.

Towards the end of October 2025, Libya's General Information Authority (GIA) publicly released its National Strategy for AI (2025–2030), positioning it as the highest reference document for the state's digital transformation. The roadmap focuses on training young Libyans in data science, developing ethical frameworks, and implementing AI in strategic sectors such as health and energy. As shown by other African nations, the GIA also released the strategy for open public review, inviting researchers and citizens to provide input to ensure the plan reflects national aspirations.

In South Africa, the National AI Policy has reached a critical milestone, with the Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies confirming in October 27 2025 that it is ready for Cabinet approval. Having completed its public consultation phase, this policy will serve as the foundation for future legislation, potentially leading to a more robust and dedicated National AI Act. The framework is expected to provide the legal certainty needed to drive investment and safe adoption across the country's mature digital landscape.

Ethiopia also unveiled its Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy in November and formally launched on the 20th of Dec 2025, a five-year blueprint that replaces its previous roadmap. This ambitious plan aims to massively scale the country's AI compute capacity from 10,000 to 1 million GPU-hours per year. Alongside this infrastructure boost, the strategy targets a significant expansion of the national digital ID system, aiming to cover 70 million citizens by 2027, thereby creating the data foundation necessary for widespread AI deployment.

Development of AI Implementation Roadmaps & Random Assessment Methodologies.

While the launch of national strategies grabbed headlines, an equally important momentum also surfaced as nations focused on the practical steps needed for implementation. Moving beyond broad policy goals, governments began conducting rigorous readiness assessments to understand their actual capabilities on the ground. By evaluating critical gaps in infrastructure, skills, and laws before full-scale rollout, these countries are ensuring that their AI roadmaps are not just ambitious documents but actionable plans rooted in reality.

In October 2025, Sierra Leone launched its National AI Readiness Assessment report in collaboration with the World Bank. This initiative evaluates the country's preparedness across three pillars: infrastructure (Compute), skills (Capacity), and policy (Context). The findings from this assessment are intended to directly inform the drafting of the country's forthcoming National AI Strategy, ensuring that future policies are grounded in a realistic understanding of the country's current gaps and opportunities.

Ghana partnered with UNESCO to launch the Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) for Ethical AI in November 2025. This assessment is designed to evaluate the robustness of existing laws, skills, and institutions to identify governance gaps before full-scale deployment. To support this process, the Ministry announced the creation of a National AI RAM Steering Committee, which will provide strategic oversight and ensure that the assessment leads to actionable policy recommendations.

Botswana also released its AI Readiness Assessment Report in collaboration with UNESCO in December 2025. The report utilized the RAM framework to analyze the country's legal, social, and economic dimensions in relation to ethical AI.

It highlights specific challenges, such as connectivity gaps and limited R&D investment, while also acknowledging progress toward a national policy. The report calls for inclusive, multi-stakeholder governance to address these issues and build a rights-based AI ecosystem.

At the same time, several other nations are taking the initial steps to formalize their approach to emerging technologies, focusing on the creation of guiding principles rather than immediate regulation. By prioritizing the development of white papers and broad innovation strategies, other countries are laying the ethical and structural foundations necessary to support long-term digital growth. Namibia is in the early stages of this journey, with the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) announcing plans to develop national guidelines for responsible AI in October 2026. In parallel, the government is collaborating with the UNDP to work on an AI white paper and legislation. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to build world-class digital public infrastructure and ensure that emerging technologies are implemented ethically and effectively.

In November 2025, Mozambique also launched a strategic framework for its National Innovation System (NIS), which includes a roadmap for integrating science and technology into economic development. While broader than just AI, this roadmap establishes the guiding framework for technological adoption, reaffirming the government’s commitment to an economy based on knowledge and creativity. This initiative aims to consolidate innovation as a central pillar of the country’s growth strategy.

Sector-Specific AI Governance

As national strategies set the high-level vision, nations are putting effort into specific sectors where AI is already being used. Governments and regulators are also moving to create concrete rules for high-stakes industries like finance, health, and education. By developing targeted guidelines, African nations are ensuring that innovation in these critical areas happens safely, protecting citizens while allowing sector-specific technologies to flourish.

Education

Governments are integrating AI into their education systems with formal guidelines. In October 2025, the Rwanda Higher Education Council (HEC) convened university leaders to review new guidelines on virtual learning and AI use. These guidelines are designed to strengthen digital teaching and assessment while promoting blended learning across all higher learning institutions. Meanwhile, Ghana is taking an African-led approach to ethical AI in schools. In November 2025, The Ghanian Ministry of Education, through the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA), announced that it is spearheading an initiative to ensure that AI tools used in schools are contextually grounded and aligned with the country's educational rules.

As part of its efforts to prepare education systems for the digital transformation, UNESCO, in partnership with the KIX Africa 21 Hub reported that it is supporting countries in francophone Africa to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) and digital technologies into their classrooms, starting with four pilot countries: Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal. This announcement, which was made in October 2025 focuses on two pillars; developing national AI competency frameworks for teachers and students, an translating digital learning resources into national languages to foster foundational literacy and inclusion.

Finance

Mauritius took a step towards regulating the financial sector by releasing Guidance on the Responsible Use of AI in Financial Services in October 2025. Issued by the Financial Services Commission (FSC), this framework covers insurance, wealth management, and non-banking institutions. It outlines principles to ensure that AI deployments, such as those used for credit evaluation, fraud detection, and high-frequency trading, support positive customer outcomes and strictly uphold existing governance and risk management standards.

Healthcare

In a groundbreaking move for healthcare logistics, Uganda unveiled Africa's first offline-capable AI Framework for Health Supply Chain Optimisation in November 2025. Developed by the Ministry of Health and the International Foundation for Recovery and Development (IFRAD), this innovation is specifically designed for crisis-affected and remote regions. It ensures that essential medicines reach unconnected areas, demonstrating how AI governance can directly address critical infrastructure gaps.

Healthcare

In Morocco, the government is redefining public sector management with the introduction of Digital X.0, announced in November 2025. This landmark framework law serves as the legal backbone for the Maroc Digital 2030 strategy, managing data and AI services across both public and private sectors. At its core, Digital X.0 focuses on three key priorities; Data governance: Ensuring secure, ethical, and transparent use of data in line with Law 09-08 on personal data protection.

Digital identity: Introducing a sector-specific identity system that grants citizens control over their data and limits access to what is necessary for each service or institution, and Interoperability: Implementing a traceable consent framework that ensures all exchanges of information between government agencies or private actors are explicitly authorized by users. Additionally, the National Commission for the Control of Personal Data Protection (CNDP) is strengthening its capacity to track unauthorized personal data on the dark web using AI tools. Similarly, the Media Council of Kenya (MCK) is urging for ethical, locally grounded AI development to protect the media ecosystem. The Council is prioritizing digital literacy and ethical safeguards to protect audiences from harmful content and maintain media integrity.

Innovation and Development

AI in the Public Sector & Private Sector

In the final quarter of 2025, governments and businesses explored real AI tools to solve daily problems, showing they are ready to trust this new technology. From hospitals in Rwanda to schools in Ghana, AI is now being used to improve services for citizens. At the same time, local companies and big international partners are working together to build solutions that fit Africa's unique needs. This section explores how these innovations are changing lives and how partnerships are making them possible.

Deployment of AI in Government Services

The deployment of AI in government services during Q4 signaled a growing institutional confidence in digital solutions. Moving beyond experimental pilots, governments began integrating AI into core administrative functions. In December 2025, the Addis Ababa City Administration announced the launch of a new digital service system enriched with Artificial Intelligence (AI). The system is expected to significantly modernize civil registration and resident services, enabling fast and efficient delivery for the public. The new integrated digital system replaces the manual processes Addis Ababa has used for the past 14 years. It is designed to allow residents to access civil registration and other services remotely, without needing to be physically present at government offices. Additionally, the new integrated digital system is set to create interoperability between various sectors, including Health, Immigration, Courts, the National ID Program, and other institutions, thereby modernizing the overall service ecosystem. Officials described the system as a modern step forward that advances Addis Ababa's journey toward becoming a Smart City.

Similarly, in December 2025, Egypt deployed a sophisticated water management system using drones and AI to monitor 55,000 km of canals, predicting Nile water levels and tracking aquatic weeds. These tools operate within a digital system that includes electronic groundwater licensing, national water databases, and integrated monitoring and maintenance platforms covering more than 55,000 km of canals and drains. Speaking at a high-level session titled Accelerating Action on SDG 6 (Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation) in a Changing World, on the 2nd of December 2025, Egypt's Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation highlighted Egypt's broader efforts to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, amid growing water pressures that require efficient and innovative management.

AI Use cases in Q4 2025

Transport

In October 2025, Cairo International Airport set a new standard for passenger experience with the introduction of "Ask Mariam," the world's first AI-powered travel assistant of its kind. Developed in cooperation with Orange Egypt, this system uses modern smart interactive devices (SIDs) installed across the terminals, and travellers can obtain information about flights, travel procedures, airport facilities, and available services such as transportation, taxis, and nearby attractions. The AI-powered system communicates fluently in both Arabic and English, providing a seamless and user-friendly digital experience for passengers.

Education

In October 2025, the Ghanaian Ministry of Education announced plans to introduce subject-specific Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications in Senior High Schools (SHSs) to support the effective delivery of the new SHS curriculum. The initiative is aimed at improving teaching and learning outcomes while safeguarding Ghana's ethical and cultural values signalling advancements towards localized and high tech learning solutions.

According to the Ministry in a statement issued on October 1, the apps have been co-created by the Ghana Education Service (GES), the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA), the National Teaching Council (NTC), the National Schools Inspectorate Authority (NaSIA), and the Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling (CENDLOS), in partnership with Playlab AI. The initiative also received support from Transforming Teaching, Education & Learning (T-TEL) and the Mastercard Foundation.

Meanwhile, in November, Mali introduced AI tools to support education in local languages, a significant step in using technology to promote literacy and cultural preservation. The initiative, led by AI company RobotsMali, involves producing educational content in Bambara, one of the country's most widely spoken languages, to enhance learning among school children. According to the company, over 100 stories have been generated in Bambara and other local languages. These texts are now integrated into the curriculum of participating schools, providing students with access to culturally relevant reading materials. The initiative aims to improve comprehension and engagement by teaching children in a language they understand, while also preserving linguistic heritage.

Healthcare

Rwanda led by example with the launch of e-Banguka and e-Buzima, two AI-powered mobile applications. Unveiled by The Ministry of Health on October 13, 2025, the two AI-powered digital applications are designed to strengthen Rwanda's connected health ecosystem and improve healthcare service delivery across the country. e-Buzima is a digital health platform developed by the Ministry of Health to digitize medical records and improve access to healthcare services. Its primary goal is to eliminate paper-based medical records across all public health facilities. The platform synchronizes patient data across health facilities, allowing doctors and patients to access medical information in real time, reducing waiting times, and improving treatment accuracy. e-Banguka, on the other hand, is designed to enhance the emergency medical response system. The platform allows real-time ambulance tracking and identifies the nearest available ambulance.

Climate

Mozambique's President, speaking in Geneva on September 17, 2025, highlighted how the country is using AI to interconnect regional data platforms, modernizing its early warning systems to predict disasters with greater accuracy. Mozambique's initiative includes the use of AI-driven data processing tools to detect early climate anomalies and predict the path and intensity of extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones and floods. The aim of the system is to improve decision-making, giving communities more time to respond and reduce loss of life and property. The country already benefits from support through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), which is helping modernize Mozambique's hydrometeorological network and integrate AI models into its forecasting infrastructure.

Similarly, in October 2025, Nigeria signed a strategic partnership with Morocco to develop AI-driven weather forecasting systems. This collaboration includes the establishment of a WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) Centre in Abuja, which will enhance data management and help both nations better prepare for climate-related shocks.

Implications of AI for Public Service Delivery

These initiatives are reshaping the citizen experience by making public services faster, more transparent, and more accessible. A critical component of this transformation is the focus on upskilling the workforce to manage these new tools effectively. For instance, in October 2025, Sierra Leone partnered with the Kenyan firm Qhala to formally introduce AI into its civil service. This partnership will help demystify AI for the civil service and support public officials to use AI tools in their daily work. Through targeted training, the initiative will enhance efficiency, strengthen decision-making, and improve service delivery across government.

Beyond human capacity, the automation of routine tasks is successfully reducing long-standing bureaucratic bottlenecks. Governments are leveraging AI to streamline operations that were previously manual and time-consuming, such as civil registration in Ethiopia. By offloading these administrative burdens to intelligent systems, governments are not only accelerating service delivery but also freeing up valuable human resources to focus on more complex, high-priority development challenges.

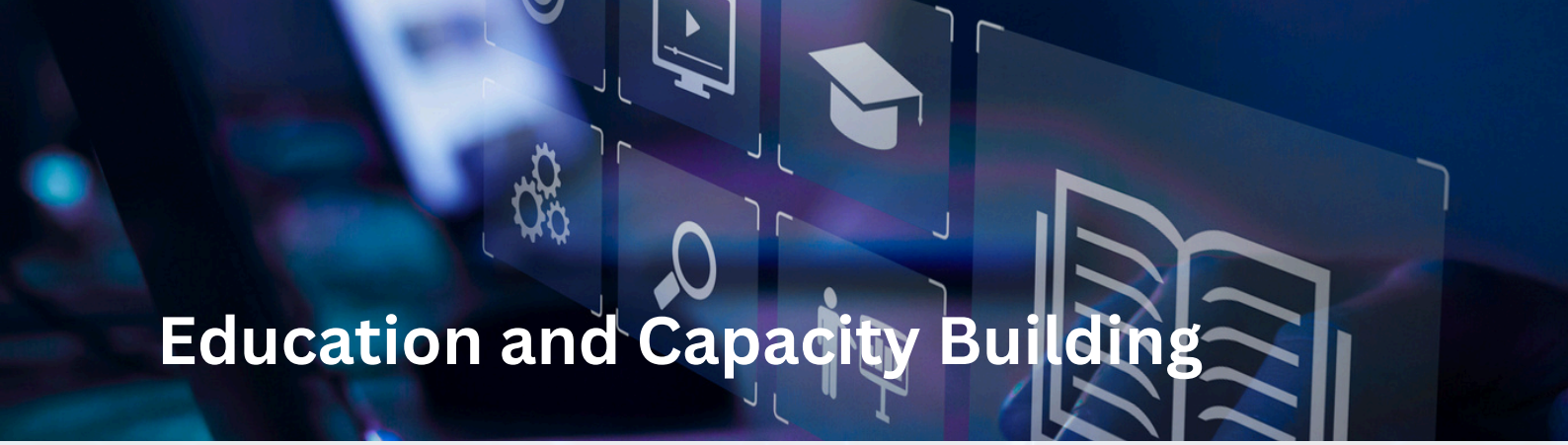
Public–Private Partnerships'(PPPs) impact on innovation.

Aligned with the new compact envisioned at the AU Summit on Industrialization in November 2025, the private sector continues to be a co-architect of Africa's digital development. This structural integration was evident in Zambia, where Yango Group hosted a high-level Tech Day with the Ministry of Technology and Science in December 2025, not to sell products, but to jointly design solutions for revenue management and transport. Similarly, the launch of the Kenya AI Skilling Alliance (KAISA) by the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) and Microsoft in October formalized this approach, uniting policy, training, and innovation into a coherent national framework. These initiatives signal that governments continue to recognize the private sector as one of the primary engine for operationalizing their high-level digital strategies.

In the critical domain of infrastructure, PPPs are pathways being explored to bridge the capital gap to build assets required for a sovereign AI ecosystem. With mobile data usage rising at 40% annually, as reported by African Infrastructure Investment Managers(AIIM), the public sector alone may not meet the demand for compute and storage. Q4 saw private interventions to address this issue, most notably the Raxio Group's construction of data centers in Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and Uganda, supported by a $100 million IFC investment in early 2025. In parallel, the strategic alliance between Vodacom and Google Cloud, announced in November 2025, aimed to modernize data ecosystems across the continent by migrating massive datasets to secure cloud environments. These partnerships are laying the physical foundation for a sovereign cloud, allowing African nations to process sensitive data locally and securely, a prerequisite for deploying large-scale government AI services.

Beyond infrastructure, these partnerships are the primary vehicle for democratizing access to AI, taking advanced tools from elite tech hubs and placing them into the hands of the informal sector and MSMEs. MTN's partnership with Microsoft to integrate AI-powered productivity tools for millions of users in November 2025 is a prime example of this scaling effect. Simultaneously, Microsoft's Project Gecko in Kenya is tackling the language barrier by developing small language models for Swahili, Kikuyu, and Dholuo. By tailoring AI to perform well in low-connectivity environments, these initiatives aim to ensure that the AI revolution unlocks productivity in the informal sectors where most Africans work.

Finally, the sustainability of this ecosystem is being secured through the co-creation of human capital. Recognizing that traditional academic curricula often lag behind industry needs, governments are partnering with agile private entities to design job-ready training programs. This was exemplified by Astria Learning and Makerere University signing an MoU to launch an AI eCampus in November 2025, expanding postgraduate access and digitizing research collaboration. In October, the European Union (EU) expressed its readiness to deepen cooperation with Nigeria in artificial intelligence (AI) research and innovation, reiterating a new phase of strategic partnership aimed at bridging the gap between scientific discovery and real-world technological solutions. The EU and Nigeria are working towards a Science, Technology, and Innovation Agreement that will formalize joint research and innovation initiatives, enabling Nigerian enterprises and universities to co-develop solutions for local challenges. These initiatives bridge the gap between academic theory and industry reality, ensuring that the next generation of graduates is not just educated, but job-ready to drive an AI-first economy.



Education and Capacity Building

While investments in data centers and connectivity remain vital, policymakers and industry leaders understand that future-proof workforce readiness is just as significant. In tandem, the narrative continues to evolve from promoting basic digital literacy to cultivating deep AI fluency as a critical national asset.

National AI Skills and Training Programs

The Kenyan State Department of ICT launched a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) in November 2025, developed in collaboration with UNESCO, the University of Oxford, and the Kenya School of Government. This initiative equipped public servants with the ethical frameworks needed to guide nationwide digital transformation. In parallel, the country's security architecture was modernized through the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), which launched a specialized Data Science and AI course at the Humanitarian Peace Support School. Facilitated by the Netherlands, this course highlighted that AI was viewed as an imperative for national security and military strategy. Similarly, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) partnered with Microsoft to launch the Kenya AI Skilling Alliance (KAISA). This 24-month roadmap addresses the fragmentation of the local ecosystem by creating a coherent framework that links national skilling programs with sector-based working groups, emphasizing inclusivity for women, youth, and marginalized communities.

Furthermore, Nigeria launched the AI Government Campus in partnership with Google and Apolitical, offering structured online courses and assessments to track the progress of civil servants in applying AI to government operations in October 2025.

AI in Formal Education Systems

In December 2025, Egypt took a important legislative step by mandating the inclusion of programming and AI courses in technical school curricula starting in the 2026/27 academic year, a decision affecting over 236,000 students. This move, which complemented the introduction of coding for general secondary students, was designed to align the national education system with shifting labor-market needs.

Meanwhile, in October 2025, the Senegalese government launched a massive operational phase of its 2025-2029 Digital Strategy, aimed at training over 100,000 teachers in digital skills and AI. By combining this training with the distribution of computers to science students, Senegal ensured that its teachers could effectively use digital tools to enrich learning and strengthen cybersecurity awareness in schools.

In the technical and vocational (TVET) sector, the focus was on training the trainers to ensure that vocational output matched industry requirements. This was demonstrated in Kenya, where the government partnered with Huawei to upskill TVET lecturers in December 2025. The second phase of this national program saw lecturers from across the country complete intensive training in advanced AI, cloud technologies, and data communication at the Kenya School of TVET, creating a multiplier effect for the next generation of technicians.

Talent Development and Professional Upskilling for Young People

Beyond formal schooling, governments launched aggressive mass-skilling initiatives targeting youth to drive innovation and reduce unemployment. Morocco emerged as a leader in this space with the launch of Pathacks.com in October 2025, a national platform with the ambitious goal of training one million young people in coding, data science, and AI by 2036. Complementing this was the National Program for Children, a partnership with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P) and its AI Movement center, which sought to democratize access to digital skills across all regions, closing the divide between urban and rural youth.

Similarly, in October, Algeria's state-owned operator, Algérie Télécom, signed a framework agreement to open the Sétif Skills Center to the region's 2.1 million residents. By providing free access to AI laboratories and expert-led workshops, the center offers a physical hub for youth to materialize innovative ideas.

In Libya, the Ministry of Youth launched the country's first AI Youth Club in December 2025, a strategic move to provide structured training in robotics, data analysis, and digital ethics. Meanwhile, in Kenya, JKUAT and Samsung Electronics inaugurated the Samsung Innovation Campus(SIC), introducing a globally recognized training model to the local market and equipping cohorts of students with hands-on skills in coding and AI. By placing powerful tools directly in the hands of students and young professionals, these programs are preparing a workforce where AI proficiency is a baseline requirement for economic participation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Q4 2025 marked a good standpoint for AI adoption across Africa, confirming the year as a foundational phase rather than one defined by experimentation alone. While the volume of new announcements slowed compared to earlier quarters, the quality and depth of activity significantly increased. Governments, institutions, and private sector actors shifted their focus toward execution, embedding AI into policies, public services, education systems, and infrastructure.

The progress observed throughout 2025 demonstrates that African countries are increasingly asserting agency over their digital futures. The rapid finalization of national AI strategies, the widespread use of readiness assessments, and the emergence of sector-specific governance frameworks indicate that the continent is laying down credible guardrails for responsible and context-aware AI adoption. At the same time, the deliberate push toward data sovereignty, local language models, and sovereign compute infrastructure signals a strategic effort to reduce dependency on external systems and ensure that AI development aligns with local realities, values, and development priorities.

Equally important is the continent-wide recognition that human capital is the cornerstone of sustainable AI ecosystems. The scale and ambition of education and capacity-building initiatives launched in Q4 illustrate a clear understanding that infrastructure without skills will not deliver impact. By integrating AI into formal education, upskilling civil servants, and creating mass-skilling pathways for youth, African governments are investing in a workforce capable of both using and shaping AI technologies. These efforts, combined with deepening public–private partnerships, are helping translate policy intent into deployable solutions that reach citizens, informal workers, and small enterprises alike.

As Africa moves into 2026, the foundations laid in 2025 create a strong platform for measurable impact. The year is likely to be defined by enforcement, large-scale infrastructure build-out, and the normalization of AI across critical sectors such as education, agriculture, healthcare, and climate resilience. If momentum is sustained, Africa is well-positioned not merely to adopt AI but to shape a distinct, sovereign, and inclusive model of AI development, one that reflects its linguistic diversity, socio-economic realities, and long-term development ambitions.

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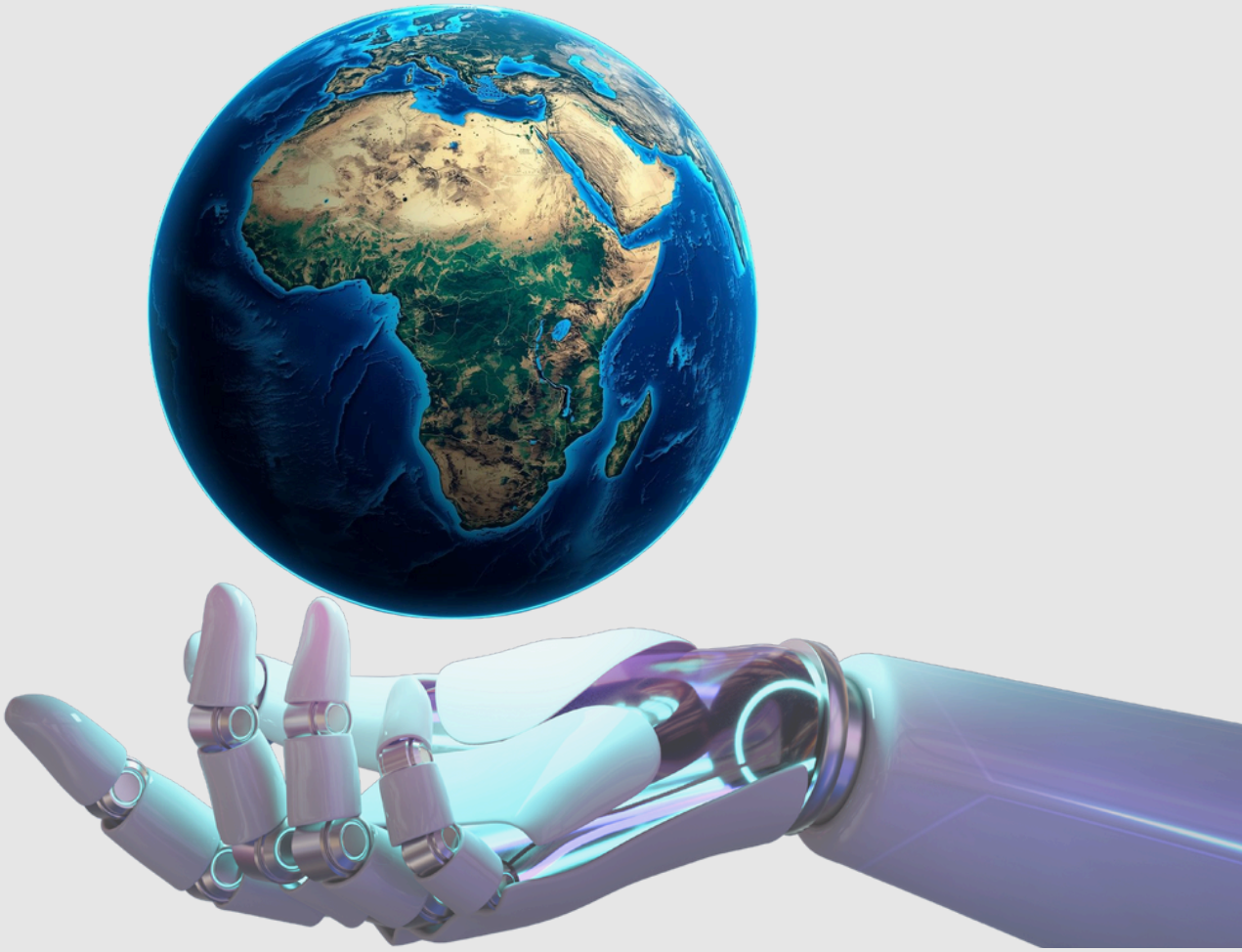

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