

Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

Tracking Disbursements from IEA Summit on
Clean Cooking for Africa Pledges

International
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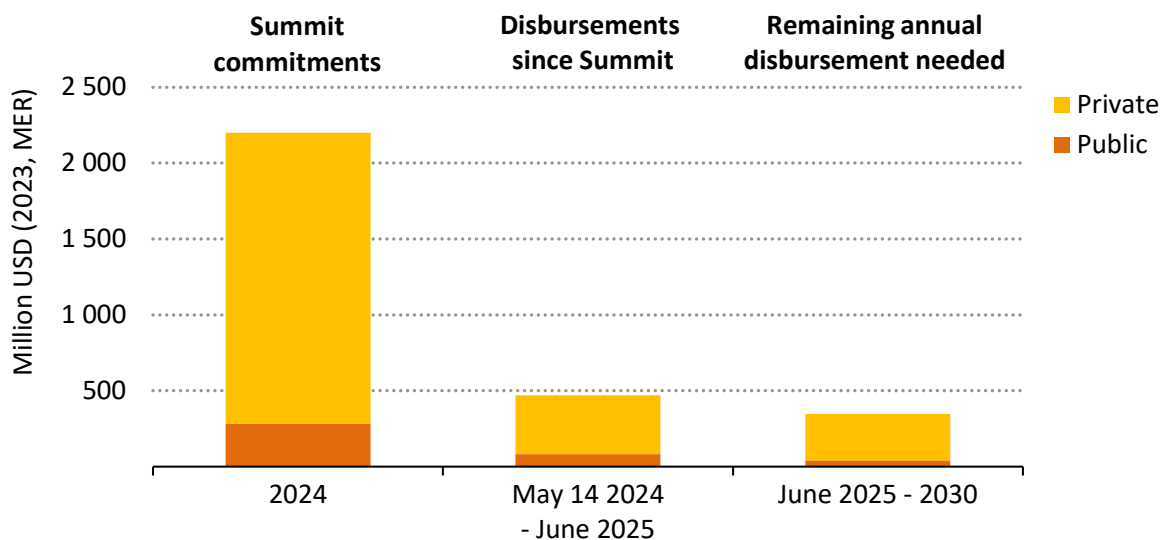


In May 2024, the inaugural *IEA Summit for Clean Cooking in Africa* delivered USD 2.2 billion in public and private sector commitments for clean cooking access. The IEA committed to tracking progress on these commitments, producing the first update in July 2025 as part of the IEA’s [Universal Access to Clean Cooking in Africa: Progress update and roadmap to implementation](#). This briefing note provides additional information on how investments from the Summit have helped support the clean cooking sector in Africa.

Progress on Disbursement of Summit Commitments¹

- As of June 2025, the IEA has tracked USD 470 million in disbursements against the pledges, with 18% coming from governments and 82% by private sector actors.
- As a result, public sector entities mobilised 29% of their targeted total commitments and the private sector disbursed 20% in the first 12 months following the summit.
- If progress continues at this rate, the annual averages for both public and private sectors are on track to meet the overall amount pledged by 2030.

Progress tracking of IEA's 2024 Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa commitments²



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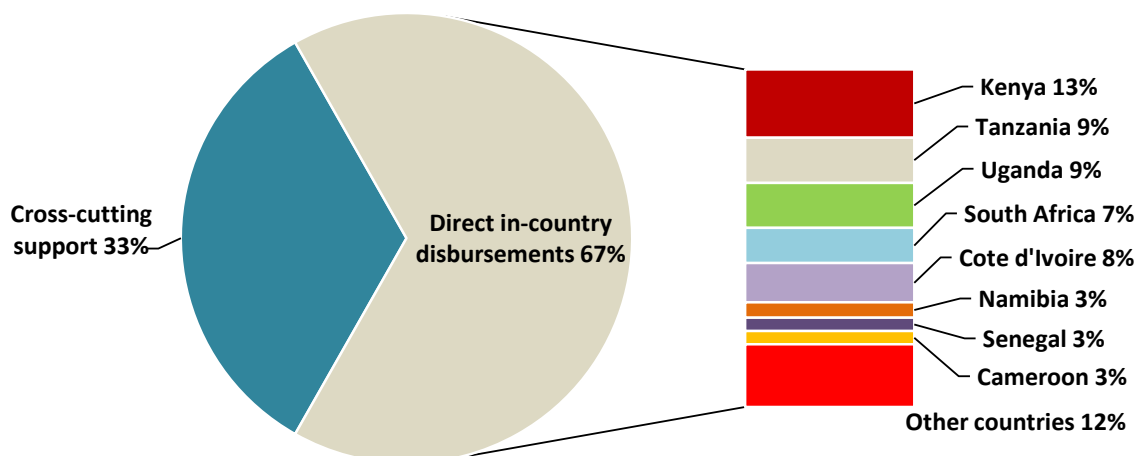
Average annual investments by 2030 are on track to meet financial commitments made at the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

¹Annex A of the [Universal Access to Clean Cooking in Africa](#) report provides detailed reporting on the Summit commitments

² Summit commitment tracking reports on only progress towards the new commitments for Africa made at the Summit

- Most of the investments (67%) have been channelled directly into countries, with cross-cutting support receiving the remaining 33%. Cross-cutting support includes funding from a Summit disbursement that is either a thematic programme, which is not confined to one country. For example, this includes affordability support funds or agencies that perform research on the benefits of clean cooking, or financing that is re-invested via an intermediary institution, such as multilateral development banks, the new Energy Access Fund, or development programme implementing agencies.
- 21 African countries received investments from public and private sector commitments, with the IEA tracking public sector direct investments in 6 countries and private sector disbursement reaching all 21 countries. The largest recipients of in-country investments are Kenya (13%), Tanzania (9%), and Uganda (9%).

Total disbursements by flow and direct in-country disbursements, 2024-2025



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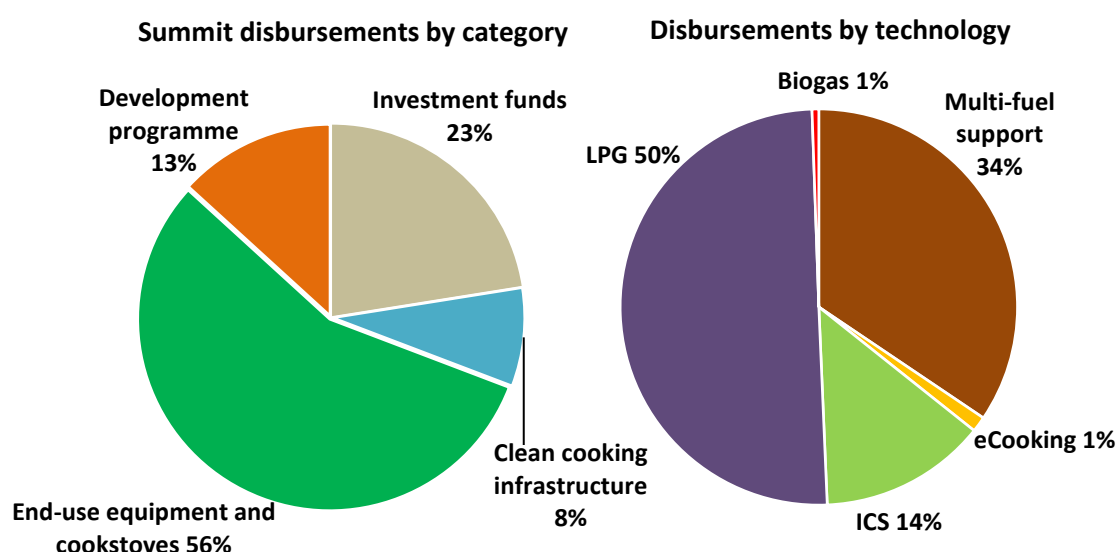
Note: Other countries that received disbursements that were less than 2% of the total include Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Zambia

Most disbursements were made directly into countries, with Kenya (13%), Tanzania (9%) and Uganda (9%) receiving the most investment.

- Over half of the investments (56%) went towards end-use equipment, including stoves, canisters, cylinders, biodigesters, and stove connections. Investment funds received 23% of Summit commitments and then re-invested these funds into clean cooking infrastructure or activities. Development programmes received 13% of total disbursements. These programmes support clean cooking access through a range of activities such as capacity building for regulatory frameworks or support for clean cooking delivery units. Clean cooking related infrastructure, which includes LPG storage and bottling facilities, stove and fuel manufacturing, received 8% of total investments.

- The investments from Summit commitments have supported a range of clean cooking technologies, with LPG receiving half of the disbursements (50%), mainly driven by private sector investments. ICS received 14%, with eCooking and biogas received around 1% of total disbursements each. Multi-fuel support was 34% of the disbursements, and includes support such as non-fuel specific affordability support for households and market development support (e.g. awareness campaigns).

Total disbursements by category and technology, 2024-2025



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Note: Multi-fuel support includes funds that went towards intermediary institutions, such as investment funds or development programmes that support capacity development for the clean cooking sector. LPG includes supply infrastructure such as storage facilities, distribution support infrastructure and end-use equipment, such as cylinders and cookstoves.

End-use equipment and cookstoves were the largest recipient of disbursements (56%) by category and around half of the total disbursements (50%) supported LPG solutions by technology.

- Some examples of projects that are supported by investment pledges made at the Summit include:
 - New LPG infrastructure, new import, storage, and filling terminal facility in Tanzania, a bottling facility and depot in Namibia, and expansion of LPG bottling facilities in Cote d'Ivoire
 - A new stove factory in Malawi that will produce over half a million biomass stoves per year.
 - Development assistance funded government programmes that provide affordability support to consumers in Uganda, Liberia and Malawi.
 - Support for a clean cooking delivery unit established within the Ugandan government.

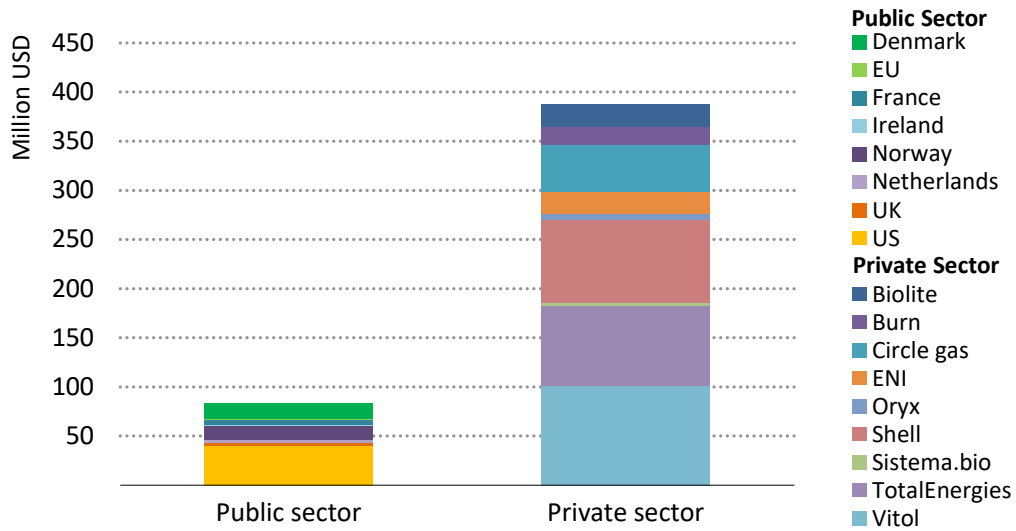
- As of June 2024, the largest disbursements from public sources against Summit pledges came from the United States which committed USD 40 million (48% of total public sector disbursements). Most of this supported research on the health and climate benefits of clean cooking through the National Institutes of Health.
- Norway and Denmark accounted for the second largest disbursements, at around USD 15 million each (19% and 18% of the total public sector disbursements respectively).
- Two governments, Ireland (USD 0.8 million) and the United States (USD 40 million), have fulfilled their pledges.

Examples of public sector programmes supported by Summit commitments

Country	Programmes supported
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB Clean Cooking Fund, IRENA work on Clean Cooking
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Clean Cooking for West Africa (ReCAWWA)
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean cooking in biodiversity and forestry projects, Fund for Innovation and Development (FID), Digital Energy Facility, Fund "Civil Society Organisation", Proparco, Biomass Energy Africa
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Cooking Delivery Units Network (Clean Cooking Alliance)
The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ReCCAWA
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), GIZ, Norad's Enterprise Development Scheme for Renewable Energy (EDRE), Energy Environment Partnership (EEP), Modern Cooking Facility for Africa (NEFCO), GET.pro, World Food Programme (WFP), Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (phase 2), Forests for Sustainable Development (FSD), REDD+ Investment Programme, Proenergia+, Climate Friendly Cooking Initiative, Tanzania Ministry of Finance, Norwegian Refugee Council/NORCAP
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Electric Cooking Services (MECS)
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean cooking climate and health research at the NIH

- Vitol/Vivo made the largest disbursement from the private sector (26% of total private sector investments), with investments in new LPG storage facilities, bottling plants, and LPG facilities.
- Shell provided the second largest private sector disbursement (20% of total private sector investments), through a USD 200 million capitalisation of the Energy Access Fund, which included 85 million of new financing for clean cooking in Africa and fulfilled their Summit commitment. The Energy Access Fund made its first clean cooking investment (USD 15 million) in September 2025.
- TotalEnergies invested USD 82 million to deploy LPG cylinders and distribution infrastructure.

Disbursements of Summit Commitments by organization 2024-2025



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Vitol, Shell, and TotalEnergies made the largest disbursements, while the United States made the largest public sector disbursement.

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