

Joint AFREC/IEA Webinar on African Energy Information System and Energy Statistics in Africa

Collection, Analyzing and dissemination LPG Data in Africa

Virtual meeting, Thursday, June 12, 2025 (12.00– 14.30 Algiers Time)



AFREC
African Energy
Commission



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Introduction

- LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) plays a transformative role in Africa's energy landscape, particularly for clean cooking, heating, and small-scale industrial applications.
- Accurate data on LPG production, imports, distribution, and usage is essential for policymakers to create informed strategies that address energy poverty and environmental sustainability.
- AFREC, as the African Union's energy body, spearheads efforts to close data gaps and enhance energy planning across the continent.

Introduction

- African Energy Commission (AFREC) is specialized agency of African Union with broad mandate on energy as per its convention. AFREC mandated to:
 - design, create and update an energy continental data base and facilitate rapid dissemination of information and exchange of information.
 - Provide technical assistance to Member States, Regional Economic Communities and other stakeholders in the African energy sectors”.
- Accordingly, AFREC established the African Energy Information System and Database (AEIS) as a continental information management system that aims at collecting, validating and disseminating energy statistics and indicators amongst African Union Member States, regional and international organisations, the public and other stakeholders.

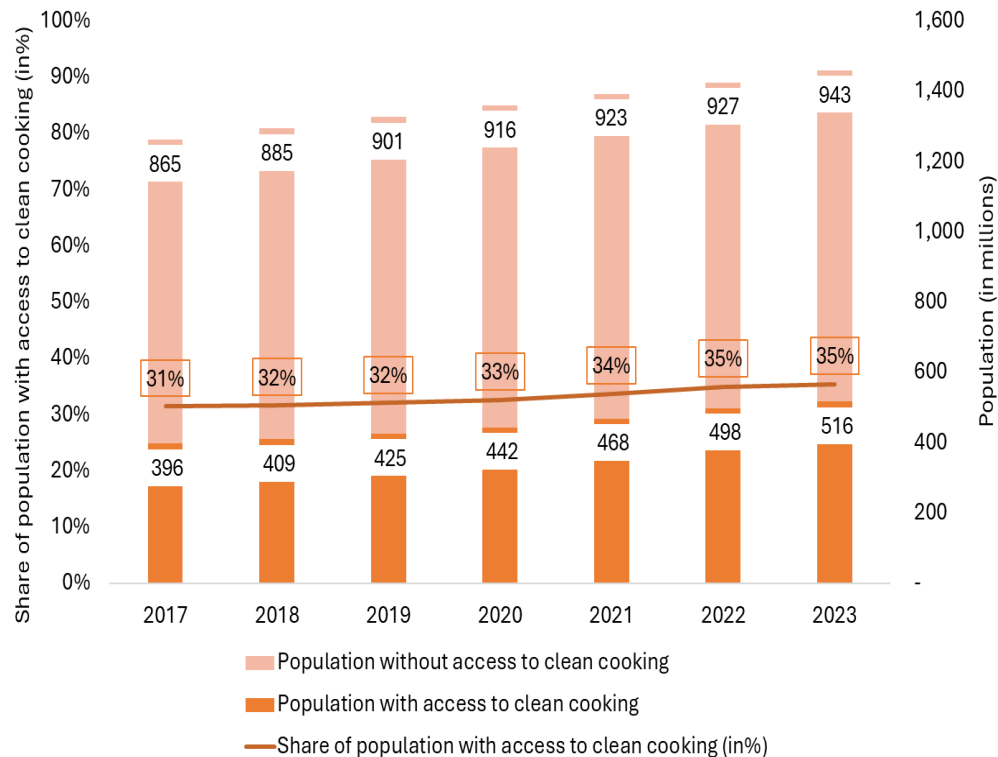
Why LPG Data Matters

Reliable LPG data supports critical functions:

- Health Impact: Over 600,000 annual deaths from indoor air pollution can be reduced through greater LPG adoption.
- Environmental Benefits: Reduces deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions linked to biomass use.
- Energy Equity: Data enables targeted programs to expand LPG access among vulnerable populations.
- Policy Development: Informs subsidies, infrastructure investments, and safety regulations.

Accurate LPG data empowers evidence-based decisions, improves resource allocation, and ensures progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy for All).

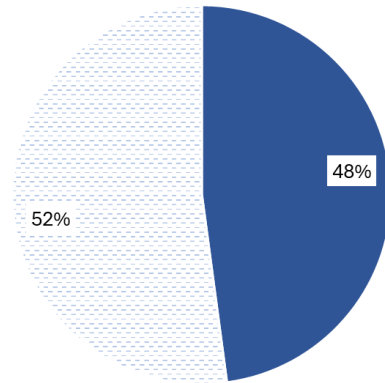
Access to Clean Cooking in Africa



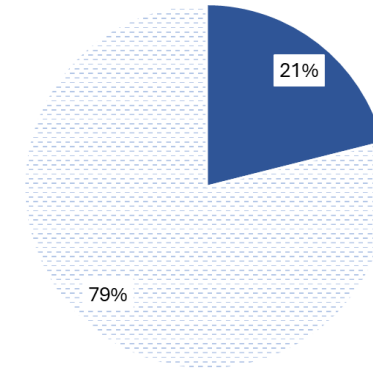
- Between **2017 and 2023**, access to clean cooking increased marginally from **31% to 35%**. This growth is significantly slower than population expansion, meaning that the absolute number of people without access has continued to rise.
- More than **940 million Africans** still rely on polluting cooking fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung, and kerosene, making Africa home to the largest clean cooking access deficit globally

Access to Clean Cooking in Africa

Urban-Rural Disparities in Clean Cooking Access



■ Urban clean cooking access as of 2023
▨ Remaining progress to achieve universal clean cooking access (2023-30)



■ Rural clean cooking access as of 2023
▨ Remaining progress to achieve universal clean cooking access (2023-30)

- Marked disparities persist between urban and rural populations, particularly in regions with constrained resources and infrastructure.
- While some areas—such as Northern Africa—have made commendable progress, vast portions of Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Africa lag significantly behind.
- Understanding these urban-rural disparities helps illuminate how policies, infrastructure, affordability, and demographics impact access to clean cooking

AFREC's LPG Data Collection

- AFREC's data collection is based on collaboration with national governments. Each AU member state nominates a National Focal Point, typically within the Ministry of Energy or National Statistics Office, who is responsible for submitting AFREC Questionnaires.
- These include production volumes, imports, exports, consumption by sector, and household access.
- AFREC offers training, tools, and regular follow-ups to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness.
- The data undergoes a validation process that includes triangulation with trade data, energy balances, and on-ground assessments.

Types of LPG Data Collected

The scope of LPG data collected includes:

- Production and Supply Data: Domestic production, imports, and exports.
- Consumption Patterns: By residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
- Access Indicators: Percentage of households using LPG, rural vs. urban access.
- Pricing and Subsidy Information: Retail prices, government subsidies, taxation.

Collecting this data provides a comprehensive picture of the LPG landscape, helping identify bottlenecks and areas for investment.

Dissemination Channels

AFREC makes LPG data publicly accessible and useful through multiple platforms:

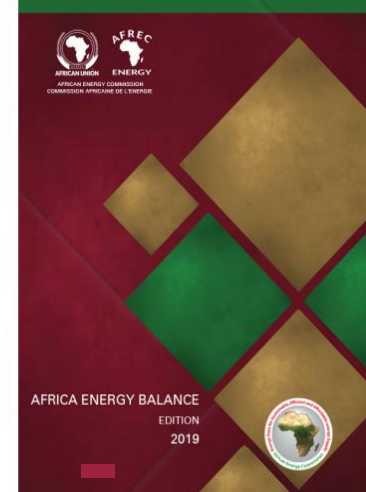
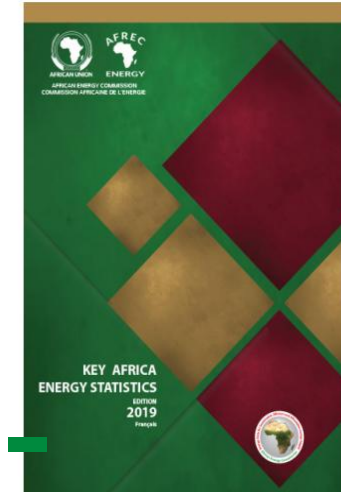
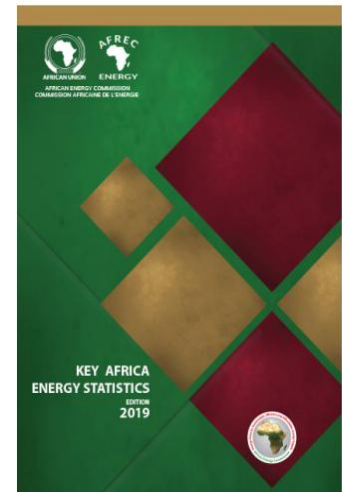
- **African Energy Information System (AEIS):** A digital platform offering datasets, dashboards, and visualizations.
- **Annual Publications:** Including the African Energy Statistics Yearbook and country-specific energy profiles.
- **Capacity Building Events:** Regional and national training workshops on energy statistics and policy use.
- **Policy Briefs:** Short analytical reports tailored for policymakers.
- **Stakeholder Engagements:** Involving governments, private sector, and development partners.

These dissemination efforts help bridge the gap between data production and practical use.

AFREC's Publication

AFREC has continued to collect energy data with the old questionnaire in order to publish:

1. Africa Energy Database,
2. Key African Energy Statistics,
3. African Energy Efficiency Indicators for Residential Sector,
4. African Energy Balances,
5. Policy brief related to AFREC Data.



Impact of LPG Data

Improving the availability and quality of LPG data has measurable impacts:

- **Policy Influence:** Data-informed clean cooking strategies in African countries.
- **Increased Investments:** Greater transparency will attract private sector interest in LPG infrastructure.
- **Monitoring Progress:** Governments can track SDG 7 indicators and adjust their plans accordingly.
- **Empowerment:** Governments and local communities will use the data to advocate for expanded access and resources.

Key Challenges

Despite progress, several obstacles remain:

- **Data Gaps:** Incomplete or irregular reporting from some countries.
- **Distribution** by sector of activity and by urban and rural environment
- **Capacity Limitations:** Shortage of trained personnel and analytical tools at national level.
- **Technological Constraints:** Limited digital infrastructure to support modern data systems.

Recommendations

To strengthen LPG data systems, the following steps are recommended:

- **Invest in Capacity Building:** Regular training and technical support for national focal points.
- **Carry out field surveys at country level:** in order to collect more detailed data on the use of LPG
- **Standardize Methodologies:** Develop a common LPG data reporting framework across AU member states.
- **Enhance Coordination:** Foster collaboration among governments, donors, and technical agencies.
- **Mobilize Funding:** Secure resources for data infrastructure, staffing, and tools.

These recommendations aim to create a more resilient and responsive LPG data ecosystem.

Conclusion

Reliable LPG data is not a luxury but a necessity for Africa's development.

AFREC's work has laid the foundation for a more data-driven energy policy environment.

With stronger partnerships, innovation, and investment, Africa can close the LPG access gap and deliver clean energy to millions. Data is not just numbers — it is power, equity, and progress.



Thank you

Merci

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