

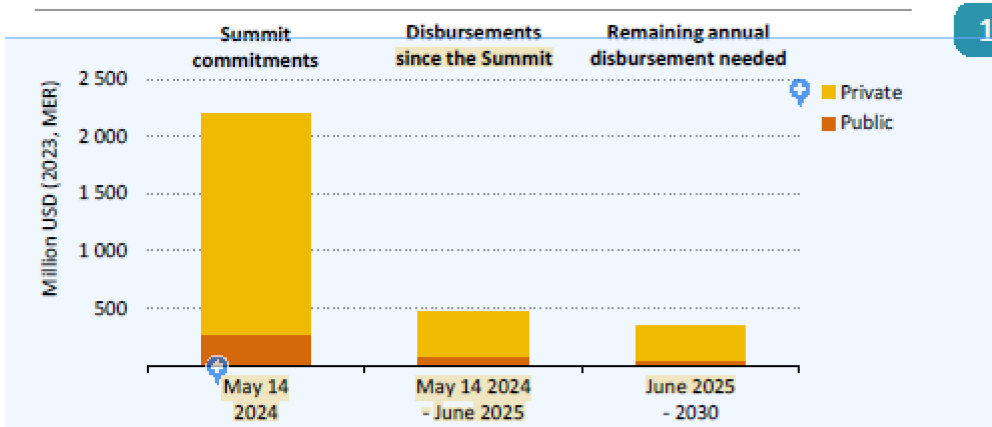
Corrigendum: Universal Access to Clean Cooking in Africa

Issued: July 2025 and April 2026

Link to report: [Universal Access to Clean Cooking in Africa – Analysis - IEA](#)

On page 31, the figure below

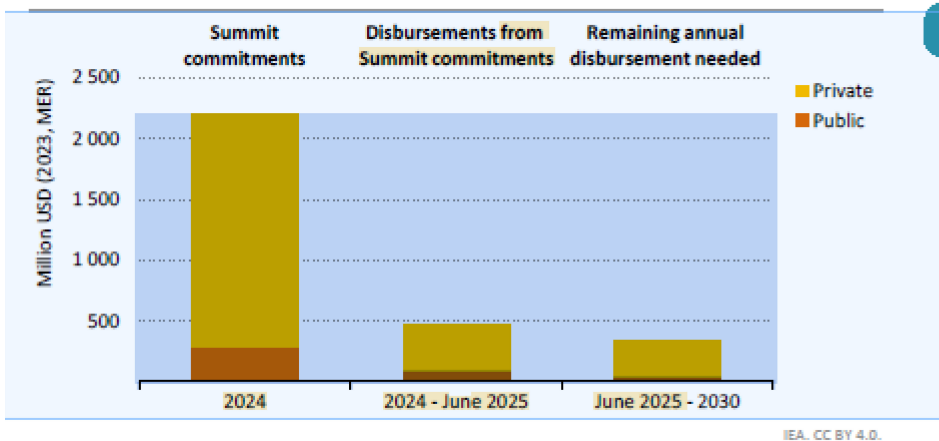
Figure 1.11 ▶ Progress tracking of IEA’s 2024 Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa commitments⁴



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

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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

On page 23, the text below

Overall demand for clean cooking fuels increased by 1.3% in 2023, based on IEA data. This reflects both growing access rates and higher consumption per capita from households that are already cooking with these fuels. Clean cooking fuel consumption per capita in sub-Saharan Africa remains about half that of other developing regions and is expected to continue to rise with incomes and as households reduce fuel stacking – the practice of a household simultaneously relying on two or more different cooking fuels or stove types to meet its cooking needs.

1

Preliminary indicators for 2024 suggest that the number of people gaining access will be comparable to 2023. New government programmes in Ghana, Senegal and Tanzania have contributed to positive progress, as have expansions of new LPG infrastructure in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Nigeria. However, the market for solid biomass cookstoves, including improved and advanced, has been affected by a decline in carbon credit prices and a continuing increase of surplus credits available on the market.

While not officially included in the WHO's tracking of clean cooking access, improved biomass cookstoves classified as Tier 3 under the ISO performance tiers (Box 1.1) remain a widely used transitional clean cooking solution in Africa today. Over the past five years, around 4 million people a year have gained access to transitional cookstoves. Improvements of ICS and ABS cookstoves over the last decade have pushed several biomass models into higher ISO performance standards.

Use of solid biomass cookstoves has increased since 2015, driven by development finance, voluntary carbon markets and local production. Based on new IEA analysis of household surveys, cookstove distribution numbers from development organisations and carbon credit data, the IEA estimates that almost 8% of people living in sub-Saharan Africa cook with a solid biomass cookstove, split between 6% lower tier stoves (Tier 1-2) and 2% transitional improved biomass cookstoves (Tier 3).

Uptake of lower tier biomass stoves is strongest in East Africa (10%), followed by West (5%) and Southern Africa (2%). Transitional biomass stoves, which score a minimum Tier 3 rating on efficiency, carbon monoxide emissions, and PM_{2.5} emissions, are used most in East Africa (3%), followed by West (1%) and Central Africa (<1%). Although transitional stoves fall below the WHO's definition for clean cooking, they offer health and efficiency gains over traditional stoves and serve as an important transitional step as households move to clean cooking options. Development efforts have focused heavily on improved biomass cookstoves, though most deployed models remain below transitional tiers in terms of health and efficiency performance.

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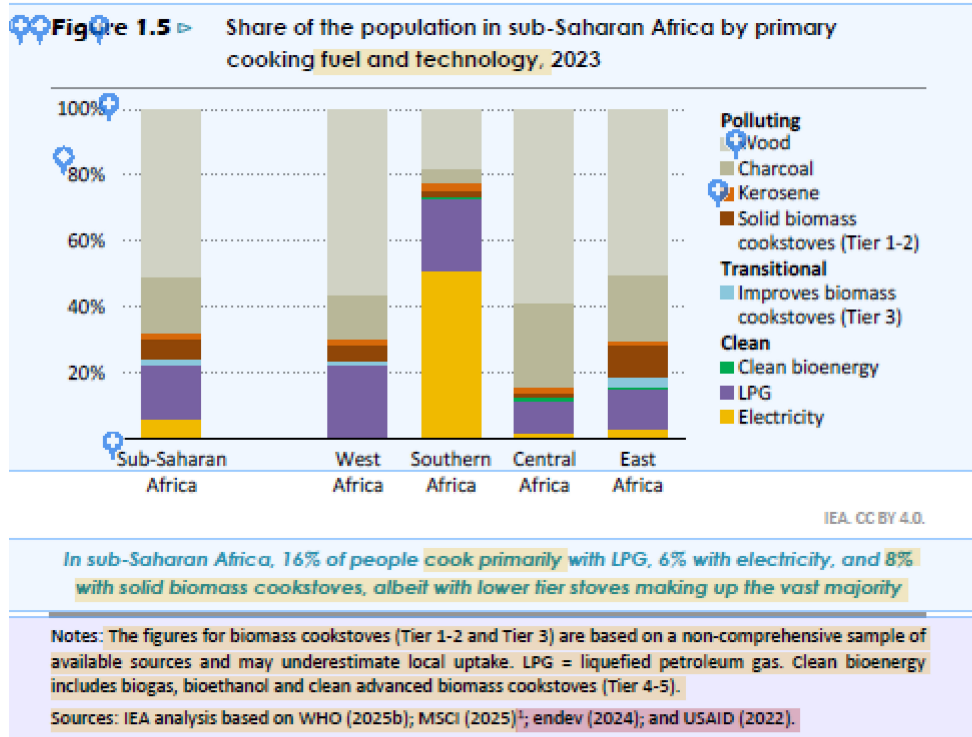
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Use of solid biomass cookstoves has increased since 2015, driven by development finance, voluntary carbon markets and local production. Based on new IEA analysis of household surveys, cookstove distribution numbers from development organisations and carbon credit data, the IEA estimates that almost 8% of people living in sub-Saharan Africa cook with a solid biomass cookstove provided through carbon credit schemes or stove distribution programmes. Of these, 6% cook with lower tier basic biomass stoves (Tier 1-2), while 2% use transitional improved biomass cookstoves (Tier 3).

Uptake of lower-tier biomass stoves through carbon credit schemes or stove distribution programmes is strongest in East Africa (10%), followed by West (5%) and Southern Africa (2%). Transitional biomass stoves, which score a minimum Tier 3 rating on carbon monoxide and PM_{2.5} emissions, are used most in East Africa (3%), followed by West (1%) and Central Africa (<1%). Although transitional stoves fall below the WHO's definition for clean cooking, they offer health and efficiency gains over traditional stoves and serve as an important transitional step as households move to clean cooking options. Development efforts have focused heavily on solid biomass cookstoves, though most deployed models remain below transitional tiers in terms of health and efficiency performance.

Overall, 16% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa primarily cooks with LPG, 6% with electricity, and 1% with bioethanol, biogas, or solid biomass used in clean advanced biomass cookstoves. The vast majority still relies on wood, waste, charcoal and kerosene burned in three stone fires, basic cookstoves, or transitional improved biomass cookstoves (Figure 1.5).

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1.3 Investments

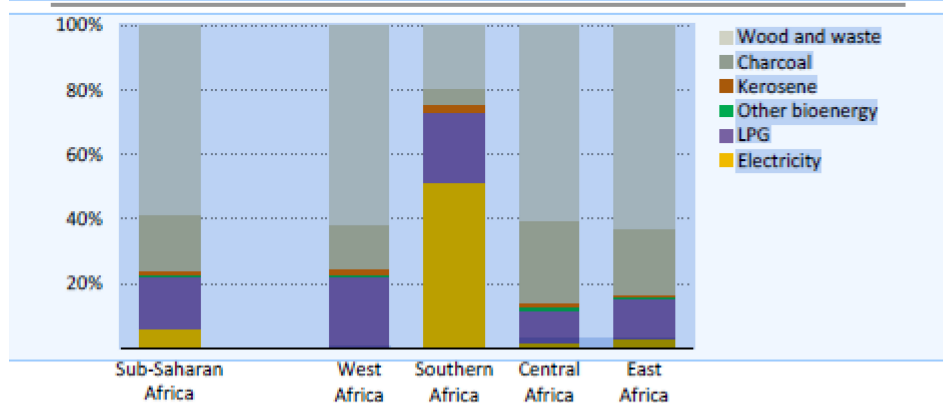
1.3.1 Overall investment

Total direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa's cooking sector grew by around 10% in 2023, reaching an estimated USD 675 million annually (Figure 1.6). This figure encompasses a range of public and private sources of finance going toward stoves, end-user equipment, and distribution infrastructure.

Direct investments in sub-Saharan Africa's cooking sector have been led by LPG, which reached USD 590 million in 2023 and accounts for nearly 80% of overall investment over the past five years. This was complemented by significant distribution, import and storage capacity investments in some markets. LPG investments can be broken down into cylinders (36%), stoves (29%), refilling infrastructure (15%) and primary storage (20%). Similar investment levels were seen in 2024 with a further increase expected in 2025. The strong growth in LPG investments has been boosted, in part, by innovations aimed at supporting

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Figure 1.5 ▶ Share of the population in sub-Saharan Africa by primary cooking fuel, 2023



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

In sub-Saharan Africa, 16% of people primarily cook with LPG, 6% with electricity, and a small portion with other bioenergy. The vast majority still relies on polluting fuels.

Notes: LPG = liquefied petroleum gas. Other bioenergy includes biogas, bioethanol and solid biomass used in clean advanced biomass cookstoves (Tier 4-5).

Sources: IEA analysis based on WHO (2023)

On page 126, the text below is updated

Table A.2 ▶ Reporting on private Sector Summit commitments (million USD)

	Commitments on clean cooking			Of which are linked to new commitments for Africa made at the Summit		
	Committed amount	Progress since 2024	Implied progress to fulfil	Committed amount	Progress since 2024	Implied progress to fulfil
Africa50 ¹	500	0	350	150	0	150
BioLite	60	23	37	60	23	37
BURN	275	18	182	275	18	182
Circle Gas Ltd.	75	48	27	75	48	27
Eni ²	20 million beneficiaries	1.2 million beneficiaries	18.5 million beneficiaries	19.7 million beneficiaries	1.2 million beneficiaries	18.5 million beneficiaries
Oryx Energies	50	5	45	50	5	45
Shell ³	200	200	0	85	85	0
Sistema.bio	20	3	17	20	3	17
TotalEnergies	400	90	310	355	82	273
Vitol/Vivo Energy	550	101	449	550	101	449

¹ Africa50's commitment linked to new investment was adjusted to account for its mix of public and private funding sources and avoid double counting.

² Eni's official commitment made at the Summit is based on numbers of beneficiaries, although they provided an estimate for the total value of the Commitment at USD 300 million. Eni's commitment at the Summit includes, in part, funding allocated to clean cooking initiatives prior to 14 May 2024. These earlier disbursements are credited in accordance with the agreed-upon framework to reflect Eni's progress toward fulfilling its stated pledge. IEA estimated associated financial outlays with the commitment at around USD 23 million in 2024. These are based on IEA estimates for the equivalent investment value based on number of beneficiaries and technology type and are only provided for a harmonized comparison of tracking against the Summit commitments and do not reflect investment data reported from Eni.

³ Shell has disbursed its commitment to the Energy Access Fund, which will make future investments. The IEA has made an assessment regarding Shell's Energy Access Fund commitment that will be for clean cooking in Africa. This is only intended as an estimate.

Commitment statements

Africa50: will mobilise up to USD 500 million in blended finance, project development funding, equity and debt investments to support LPG infrastructure and value chain expansion in several African countries.

BioLite: commits to expanding our distribution partnerships and carbon credits program to deliver clean cookstoves to an additional three million households in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. BioLite plans to deploy USD 60 million to deliver this scale of energy access.

BURN Manufacturing: plans to deploy over USD 275 million of project financing for stove subsidies by 2030.

Circle Gas Ltd.: has launched MGas Resources in Tanzania and will be investing USD 75 million to expand its total customer base in East Africa from current 350 000 to 750 000 by the end of 2025, in both Kenya and Tanzania. By doing so, Circle Gas investments in Clean Cooking will increase to over USD 230 million. Circle Gas Limited has launched their latest generation

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¹Africa50's commitment of USD 150 million reflects the expected contribution from Africa50's balance sheet, intended to leverage additional public and private funding to reach the overall USD 500 million target included in their written commitment.

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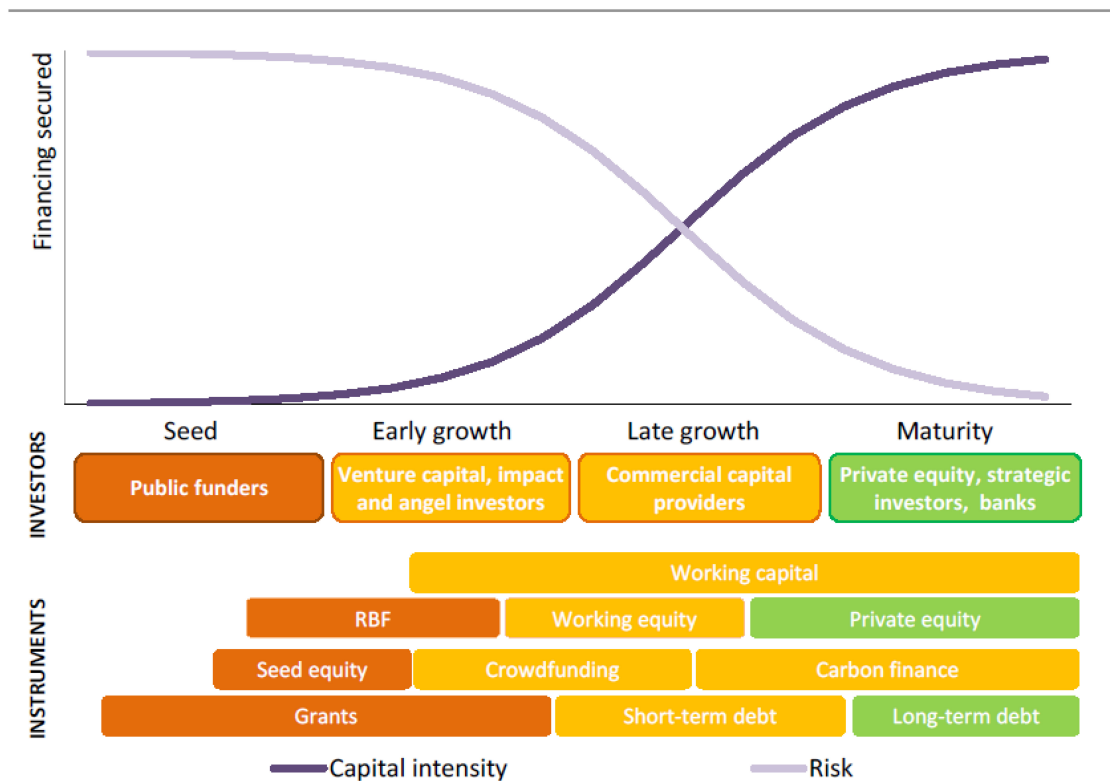
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Issued: April 2026

On page 98, 148 to 150, source is updated Figure 4.1:

Sources: IEA analysis based on Stritzke et al. (2021), MECS (2022) and Coldrey et al. (2023).

Figure 4.1 ▶ Figurative representation of investors and financing instruments in typical clean cooking market development



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

As clean cooking companies mature, capital needs rise but the risk decreases, allowing for a larger share of private finance and long-term debt

Note: "RBF" = Results-Based Finance.

Sources: IEA analysis based on Stritzke et al. (2021), MECS (2022) and Coldrey et al. (2023).