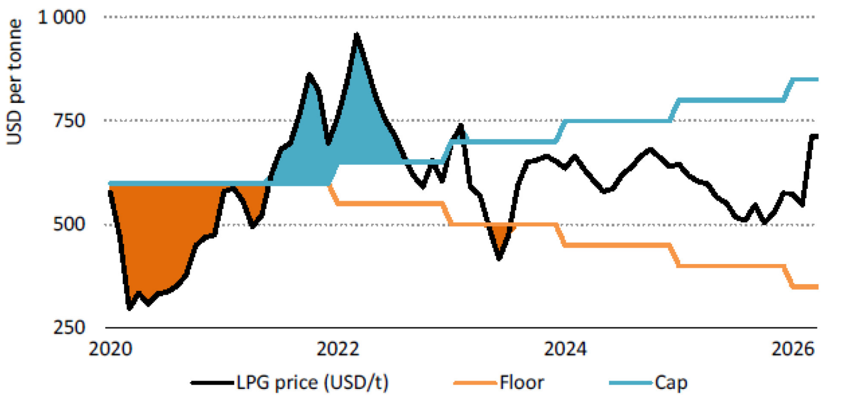
Corrigendum: Clean Cooking in Africa 2026 - Progress report
Issued: August 2026
Link to report: [Clean Cooking in Africa 2026 – Analysis - IEA]

Gradual price reform can help reduce fiscal exposure without creating sudden affordability shocks. One option is to periodically widen the regulated pricing between a price cap and floor that can allow for international price movements to pass through to consumers while avoiding abrupt changes in retail prices (Figure 16). Over time, this reduces the scale and frequency of government intervention while giving households and suppliers a more predictable adjustment path.

Figure 16 ▷ Illustrative example of an LPG price-freeze phase out facilitated by a cap and floor mechanism, 2020-26



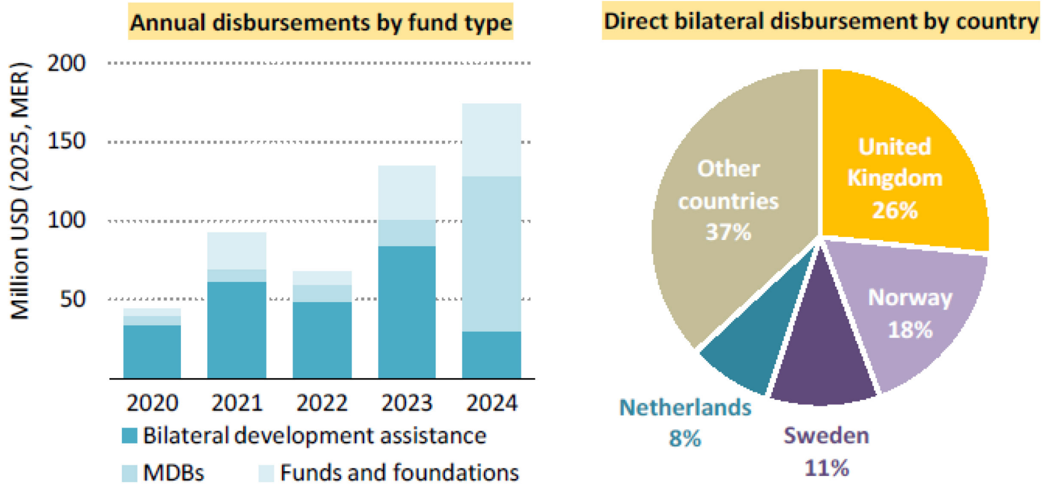
Cap-and-floor mechanisms can be used to gradually phase out LPG price freezes

Source: IEA analysis based on data provided by Argus Media group. All rights reserved.

Concessional financial flows into the cooking sector in sub-Saharan Africa reached new highs in 2024 (Figure 17). Concessional sources include grants, concessional loans, guarantees and technical assistance, as well as funds specialised in supporting clean cooking with blended finance. In total, disbursements of concessional funds for the cooking sector in Africa grew to around USD 175 million in 2024, the highest levels since 2020. In 2024 the amount of bilateral development assistance declined, but this was more than offset by a significant increase in financial flows from Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) to clean cooking in Africa, which was driven by the disbursement of a large AfDB policy-based loan. These projects disburse based on a policy condition, in this case a national clean cooking strategy being adopted. MDB spending outside of this policy loan, was a more modest increase of around USD 10 million. Another large disbursement driving the spike in 2024 was an increase from the OPEC Fund for International Development, which disbursed to clean cooking projects in Madagascar and Somalia.

Since 2020 the United Kingdom (UK) has had the largest share of bilateral development assistance for clean cooking in Africa, accounting for around 26%. Norway (18%), Sweden (11%), and the Netherlands (8%) were other major contributors. European countries collectively account for above 90% of these flows. Disbursements from the 2024 Summit on Clean Cooking have not yet appeared as disbursements in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) database but are expected to in the 2025 data.

Figure 17 ▷ **Disbursements from concessional sources for cooking in sub-Saharan Africa, 2020-2024**



In 2024 a large MDB project drove an expansion of concessional funds, which continue to increase despite a drop in disbursement from bilateral development assistance

Notes: MDB = Multilateral Development Bank. Organisations included under bilateral development assistance are based on the OECD DAC Database.

Sources: IEA analysis based on OECD (2026) and World Bank (2026).

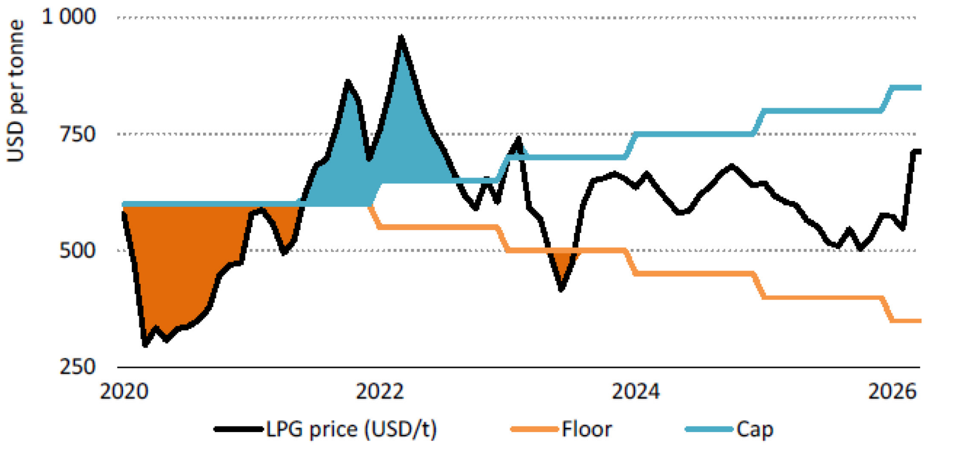
Tracking commitments from the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

As of June 2026, the IEA has tracked USD 737 million in disbursements against the pledges, with 16% of the total coming from governments and 84% by private sector actors (Figure 18). Accordingly, two years since the 2024 Summit, public sector entities have mobilised 43% of their targeted total commitments while the private sector has disbursed 32% of its total commitments. The annualised disbursement rate, in aggregate, is on track to achieve full disbursement of the USD 2.2 billion by 2030. The public sector is exceeding the annual rate of disbursements needed – it has disbursed USD 60 million on an annual basis and can fulfil its pledges by disbursing USD 35 million annually between now and 2030. The private sector is also exceeding the rate needed to reach full disbursement by 2030 (USD 284 million), with an annual disbursement rate of USD 308 million.

Was replaced with the updated figure

Gradual price reform can help reduce fiscal exposure without creating sudden affordability shocks. One option is to periodically widen the regulated pricing between a price cap and floor that can allow for international price movements to pass through to consumers while avoiding abrupt changes in retail prices (Figure 16). Over time, this reduces the scale and frequency of government intervention while giving households and suppliers a more predictable adjustment path.

Figure 16 ▷ Illustrative example of an LPG price-freeze phase out facilitated by a cap and floor mechanism, 2020-26



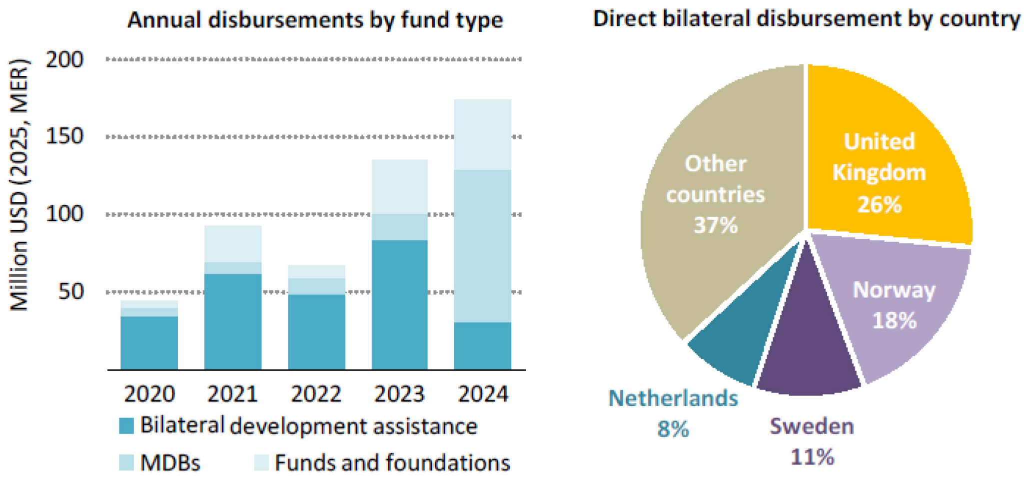
Cap-and-floor mechanisms can be used to gradually phase out LPG price freezes

Source: IEA analysis based on data provided by Argus Media group. All rights reserved.

Concessional financial flows into the cooking sector in sub-Saharan Africa reached new highs in 2024 (Figure 17). Concessional sources include grants, concessional loans, guarantees and technical assistance, as well as funds specialised in supporting clean cooking with blended finance. In total, disbursements of concessional funds for the cooking sector in Africa grew to around USD 175 million in 2024, the highest levels since 2020. In 2024 the amount of bilateral development assistance declined, but this was more than offset by a significant increase in financial flows from Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) to clean cooking in Africa, which was driven by the disbursement of a large AfDB policy-based loan. These projects disburse based on a policy condition, in this case a national clean cooking strategy being adopted. MDB spending outside of this policy loan, was a more modest increase of around USD 10 million. Another large disbursement driving the spike in 2024 was an increase from the OPEC Fund for International Development, which disbursed to clean cooking projects in Madagascar and Somalia.

Since 2020 the United Kingdom (UK) has had the largest share of bilateral development assistance for clean cooking in Africa, accounting for around 26%. Norway (18%), Sweden (11%), and the Netherlands (8%) were other major contributors. European countries collectively account for above 90% of these flows. Disbursements from the 2024 Summit on Clean Cooking have not yet appeared as disbursements in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) database but are expected to in the 2025 data.

Figure 17 ▷ Disbursements from concessional sources for cooking in sub-Saharan Africa, 2020-2024



In 2024 a large MDB project drove an expansion of concessional funds, which continue to increase despite a drop in disbursement from bilateral development assistance

Notes: MDB = Multilateral Development Bank. Organisations included under bilateral development assistance are based on the OECD DAC Database.

Sources: IEA analysis based on OECD (2026) and World Bank (2026).

Tracking commitments from the Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa

As of June 2026, the IEA has tracked USD 737 million in disbursements against the pledges, with 16% of the total coming from governments and 84% by private sector actors (Figure 18). Accordingly, two years since the 2024 Summit, public sector entities have mobilised 43% of their targeted total commitments while the private sector has disbursed 32% of its total commitments. The annualised disbursement rate, in aggregate, is on track to achieve full disbursement of the USD 2.2 billion by 2030. The public sector is exceeding the annual rate of disbursements needed – it has disbursed USD 60 million on an annual basis and can fulfil its pledges by disbursing USD 35 million annually between now and 2030. The private sector is also exceeding the rate needed to reach full disbursement by 2030 (USD 284 million), with an annual disbursement rate of USD 308 million.