

With the aim of contributing to the analysis of the scenario of living conditions in Colombia and its relationship with energy, Promigas and its foundation hereby release the first Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index (MEPI), which allows identifying achievements and challenges at national and departmental level in this area.

Energy is a means by which people can achieve basic human accomplishments. Therefore, the following four are defined in the MEPI:



Energy access and quality



Functional and time-saving housing



Learning and communicating



Territory fitted out for well-being

Energy poverty in the MEPI:

A situation wherein the person or household does not have the possibility of carrying out a basic set of human achievements using an appropriate quality source of energy as a means.

≠ **Energy deprivation: lack of access to appropriate energy or lack of economic capacity to pay for it.**

MAIN RESULTS OF MEPI Energy Poverty in Colombia 2022



2 out of every 10 people in the country are energy poor

9,6 Million of energy poor

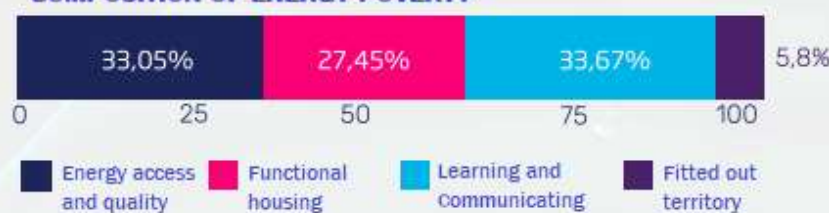


Population living in energy poverty



INTENSITY
% of accumulated deprivations by the energy poor

COMPOSITION OF ENERGY POVERTY



ADJUSTED IMPACT

0,087
Impact weighted by intensity

Other findings

- ⚡ Energy poverty in remote rural areas is 11 times higher than in large urban centers (**47.9% vs. 4.3%**).
- 🔍 The MEPI highlights the challenges that the energy poor still face in terms of access and quality: **8%** do not have electricity, **61.8%** live in municipalities with poor quality service and **47.4%** cook with firewood, charcoal and waste.
- 🏠 Households in energy poverty that have access to **natural gas** are closer to getting out of poverty than those that do not.
- 💰 The **MEPI** identifies households that are not included in the official monetary poverty and multidimensional poverty indexes.
- 🌐 **Geographic gaps are even more accentuated when comparing departments:**
 - * Less than 6% of the population in Quindío, San Andrés, Bogotá, Valle del Cauca and Caldas face energy poverty.
 - * In Chocó, Amazonas, Córdoba, La Guajira, Guainía, Vichada and Vaupés, the percentage of energy poor is above 55%.

The company, which today serves more than 4.5 million users in Colombia through natural gas and electric power services, promotes social change and a progressive and equitable energy transition in the country.

The index was developed together with **Inclusión SAS**.



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