



PANAMÁ

CHIRIQUÍ

NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS PROFILE

PANAMÁ CHIRIQUÍ

CAPITAL: DAVID

Area: 6,491 km²

The Chiriquí province is located in the western region of Panama. This Province is divided into 13 districts: David (The Capital), Alanje, Barú, Boquerón, Boquete, Bugaba, Dolega, Gualaca, Remedios, Renacimiento, San Félix, San Lorenzo, Tierras Altas and Tolé. The province borders Bocas del Toro and Ngäbe Buglé to the west, Costa Rica to the North, Veraguas to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. The main economic sources are cattle, coffee, banana and fishing.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.386 • Rank: 12/13



RESILIENCE (R) - Medium
Score: 0.573 • Rank: 5/13



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.303 • Rank: 12/13



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.365 • Rank: 10/13



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Medium
Score: 0.510 • Rank: 7/13



Population (2020 Estimate)
464,538



Population in poverty
20.0%



Average years in school
9.4



Access to improved water
4.8% households



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
18

*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**
SCORE: 0.303



MHE
0.303

Raw MHE
0.553

Relative MHE
0.052

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

1.2%

5,660

-



Flood

-

0

-



Landslide

0.6%

3,013

77.1 Million



Storm Surge

0.3%

1,304

28.1 Million



Sea Level Rise

18.4%

85,591

1.8 Billion



Wildfire

9.1%

42,508

493.8 Million



Tsunami

1.6%

7,247

5.7 Thousand



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365

Vulnerability in Chiriquí is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



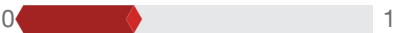
Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.584 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.09% Percent forest cover lost	113.54 Density of livestock per sq. km	57.6% Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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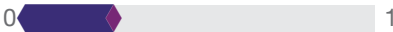
Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.321 RANK: 10/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



17.1 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	12.3 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	0.7 Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	23.2 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	11.0% Prevalence of stunting	3.6% Disability	11.54 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
17.88 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	78.76 Life expectancy					



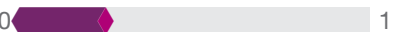
Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.257 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



4.8% Households with access to improved drinking water	99.1% Households with access to improved sanitation
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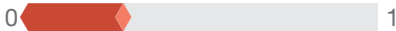
Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.250 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



79.1% Households with radio	92.8% Households with TV	66.6% Households with internet	79.6% School attendance rate	9.39 Average years of schooling	4.7% Illiteracy rate
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Economic Constraints SCORE: 0.276 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



20.0% Poverty rate
0.61 Economic dependency ratio



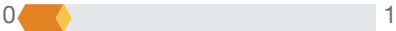
Gender Inequality SCORE: 0.756 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.18 Ratio female to male secondary enrollment
0.41 Ratio female to male labor
0.09 Proportion of female seats in local government



Population Pressures SCORE: 0.111 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



3.0% Average annual urban population change
0.7% Percent average population change



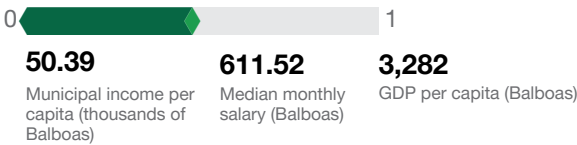
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.510

Chiriquí exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



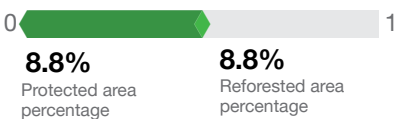
Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.48 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Governance SCORE: 0.314 RANK: 11/0,314 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.509 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



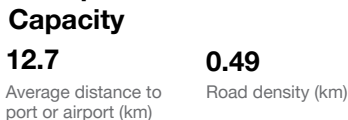
Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.737 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.713 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.69 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.656 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.891 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.573

Chiriquí's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Medium Coping Capacity scores.

Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



Gender Inequality



Environmental Stress



Governance



Economic Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.079



Flood

RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.253



Storm Surge

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.223



Landslide

RANK: 6 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.174



Wildfire

RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.230



Tsunami

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.194



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

12 / 13

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
SCORE: 0.386

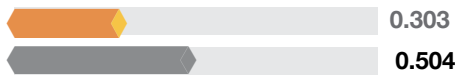


Chiriquí's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Medium Coping Capacity scores.6,491

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



CHIRIQUÍ RECOMMENDATIONS



Gender Inequality

Chiriquí ranks 5th in overall Gender inequality, driven primarily by gender disparities in labor participation, and limited female representation in government.

Boost labor participation by promoting workforce opportunities for women that includes provisions for family support, such as quality, affordable childcare. Support equal pay for equal work to foster economic growth and reduce economic dependency.

Design and implement intervention strategies to promote and sustain engagement of both male and female students in secondary-level education and reduce dropout rates. Promote development and empowerment of young people through social support structures and employment opportunities including diverse school-to-work programs and leadership academies.

CHIRIQUÍ RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Environmental Stress

Climate change, freshwater withdrawals, and forest cover loss contribute to food insecurity, uninhabitable environments, internally displaced people, forced migration, and economic upheaval. Combined with a possible increased dependency due to gender inequality in Chiriquí, it can further poverty and disparity among citizens. High poverty rates and income inequality can further be exacerbated with inadequate planning and unchecked development. Environmental protection is vital to ensuring sustainable development within the country, and land management is essential to monitor ecological stress while balancing economic use closely. Food security and access to a clean water supply are highly dependent on land use governance, sustainable development, and planning.

Promoting sustainable agriculture and the development of long-term goals promotes stability within the agriculture industry and ensures stable economic opportunities for the workforce in agrarian societies. Early identification of future development of industrial areas or agricultural areas allows studies to understand the impact on populations dependent on clean water and food resources. Provide educational training to both private and public entities to educate on sustainable development and develop sustainable metrics, ensuring that overdevelopment does not occur and that populations continue to have their food and water needs met.

CHIRIQUÍ RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Governance

Chiriquí ranks third lowest in overall Governance, with a crime rate of approximately 11 per 1,000 people, and a voter participation rate of 73%. Limitations in governance undermine stability for civil society creating further stress among disparate and disadvantaged populations.

Provide financial and technical assistance to law enforcement to adequately address criminal activity. Identify underlying factors and drivers of illegal activity to ensure targeted actions with government resources are best utilized to reduce criminal activity to lower the crime rate per 1,000 people.

Design and implement intervention strategies to promote and sustain engagement of both male and female students in secondary-level education and reduce dropout rates. Promote development and empowerment of young people through social support structures and employment opportunities including diverse school-to-work programs and leadership academies.

CHIRIQUÍ RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Economic Capacity

Low median monthly salaries, low municipal income, low GDP per capita are drivers of low economic capacity in Chiriquí, contributing to socioeconomic deprivation to certain members of society. Socioeconomic deprivation increases dependency on limited government resources and individuals and limits economic opportunity and mobility. A more consequential situation for socioeconomic deprivation is unchecked and forced migration of large populations, potentially creating immediate instability within civil society. With Chiriquí already experiencing challenges in governance, limited economic capacity can worsen criminal activity and strain limited government resources. Lack of economic ability increases illegal activity, provides opportunities for transnational criminal organizations to gain influence, and stresses relationships between individuals and the standing government.

Encourage programs to generate public revenue and create new job opportunities. Address existing public policy to limit inflation and ensure equal employment opportunities, especially for marginalized populations. Expand and provide equal opportunity programs for disparate people to increase economic opportunity for all. Identify drivers of poverty and criminal activity to address opportunities for strained populations within civil society.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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