



PANAMÁ
COCLÉ

**NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
PROFILE**

PANAMÁ COCLÉ

CAPITAL: PENONOMÉ

Area: 4,947 km²

The Coclé province is located in the central region of Panama. This Province is divided into 6 districts: Penonomé (The Capital), Aguadulce, Antón, La Pintada, Natá and Olá. The province borders Pacific Ocean and Herrera to the south, Colón to the north, Veraguas to the west and Panamá Oeste to the east. The main economic sources are cattle, coffee and banana.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.434 • Rank: 9/13



RESILIENCE (R) - Medium
Score: 0.566 • Rank: 7/13



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.435 • Rank: 10/13



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low
Score: 0.385 • Rank: 9/13



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Medium
Score: 0.518 • Rank: 6/13



Population (2020 Estimate)
266,969



Population in poverty
26.6%



Average years in school
8.8



Access to improved water
4.9% households



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
13

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**
SCORE: 0.435



MHE
0.435

Raw MHE
0.601

Relative MHE
0.269

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

-
0
-



Flood

1.6%
4,269
526.5 Million



Landslide

2.2%
5,833
42 Million



Storm Surge

0.3%
776
6.5 Million



Sea Level Rise

12.0%
31,607
1.5 Billion



Wildfire

26.0%
68,586
3.3 Billion



Tsunami

1.8%
4,725
-



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.385

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



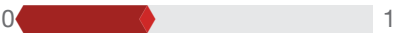
Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.420 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.15% Percent forest cover lost	57.26 Density of livestock per sq. km	90.2% Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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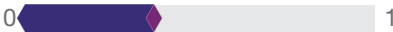
Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.360 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



147.7 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	1.5 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	0 Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	10.7 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	9.9% Prevalence of stunting	3.6% Disability	46.26 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
13.19 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	77.49 Life expectancy					



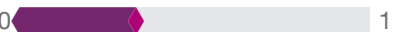
Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.374 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



4.9% Households with access to improved drinking water	96.1% Households with access to improved sanitation
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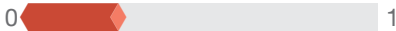
Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.338 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



69.9% Households with radio	85.0% Households with TV	55.8% Households with internet	79.8% School attendance rate	8.75 Average years of schooling	2.8% Illiteracy rate
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Economic Constraints SCORE: 0.262 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



26.6% Poverty rate
0.56 Economic dependency ratio



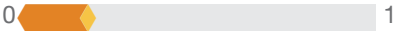
Gender Inequality SCORE: 0.761 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.25 Ratio female to male secondary enrollment
0.34 Ratio female to male labor
0.16 Proportion of female seats in local government



Population Pressures SCORE: 0.181 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



3.4% Average annual urban population change
0.9% Percent average population change



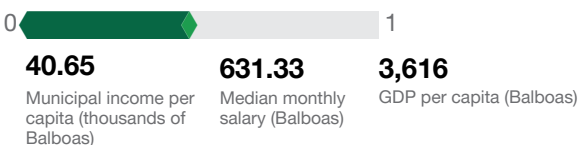
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.518

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



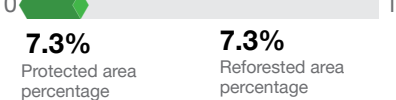
Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.471 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Governance SCORE: 0.564 RANK: 4/0,564 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.155 RANK: 12/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



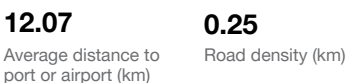
Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.639 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.654 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.53 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.642 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.731 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED**
SCORE: 0.566

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

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



**Gender
Inequality**



**Environmental
Stress**



Economic Capacity



**Transportation
Capacity**



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Flood

RANK: 5 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.215



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.211



Storm Surge

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.190



Landslide

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.196



Wildfire

RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.367



Tsunami

RANK: 6 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.176



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 13

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
SCORE: 0.434

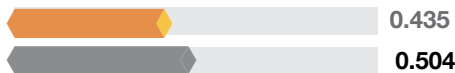


Coclé's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Medium Coping Capacity scores.4,947

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



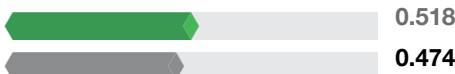
Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



COCLÉ RECOMMENDATIONS



Gender Inequality

Coclé ranks seventh in overall Gender Inequality in Panama. Similar to other provinces across the country, a greater proportion of females than males attend secondary school (1.25 ratio of females to males), the rate of female participation in the labor force is lower than their male counterparts, and female representation in local government is limited.

Populations with women who are less economically active or economically dependent on men for livelihood exacerbate population pressures and create further strain in civil society. Population increases create additional competition in the workforce, and a lack of targeted interventions to ensure women's participation can increase gender inequality created a more significant disparity between women and men.

Create targeted interventions to increase workforce populations for females through training women with the necessary skills to participate in the economy. Explore incentive-based initiatives to encourage employers to hire women and other marginalized groups. Identify drivers that marginalize women and girls to create targeted interventions to reduce inequality and increase the quality of life for all.

COCLÉ 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. Coclé suffers from a higher-than-average loss of forest coverage contributing to high environmental stress. 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 the 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 the future for the development of industrial 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.

COCLÉ RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Socioeconomic deprivation increases dependency on limited government resources and individuals and limits economic opportunity and mobility. Gender inequality in Coclé can further stress the economic capacity of the province. Lack of economic ability increases criminal activity, provides opportunities for transnational criminal organizations to gain influence, and highlights relationships between individuals and civil society.

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.

Create targeted interventions to increase workforce populations for females through training women with the necessary skills to participate in the economy. Explore incentive-based initiatives to encourage employers to hire women and other marginalized groups. Identify drivers that marginalize women and girls to create targeted interventions to reduce inequality and increase the quality of life for all.

COCLÉ RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Transportation Capacity

Limited transportation capacity within a province limits the economic opportunity and mobility of society, and it limits the opportunity for individuals to attend higher education and find gainful employment. Reduced transportation capacity can also hamper emergency response activities and decrease public access to vital resources such as adequate healthcare and food.

Identify areas with limited transportation opportunities to identify the best project areas where increasing transportation capacity has the highest impact. Identify emergency routes and vital transportation routes that provide critical access to services to the population. Ensure new transportation routes are developed within sustainable development guidelines with proper materials.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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