



PANAMÁ

PANAMÁ OESTE

**NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
PROFILE**

PANAMÁ

PANAMÁ OESTE

CAPITAL: LA CHORRERA

Area: 2,880 km²

The Panamá Oeste province is located in the central region of Panama. This Province is divided into 5 districts: La Chorrera (The Capital), Arraiján, Capira, Chame and San Carlos. The province borders Pacific Ocean to the south, Colón to the north, Coclé to the west and Panamá to the east. The main economic sources are cattle and fishing.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low
Score: 0.410 • Rank: 11/13



RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.538 • Rank: 8/13



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.305 • Rank: 11/13



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.391 • Rank: 8/13



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.467 • Rank: 8/13



Population (2020 Estimate)
606,458



Population in poverty
7.3%



Average years in school
9.8



Access to improved water
1.6% households



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
12

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**
SCORE: 0.305



MHE
0.305

Raw MHE
0.592

Relative MHE
0.019

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

-
0
-



Flood

0.1%
366
19.9 Million



Landslide

1.0%
5,305
26.3 Million



Storm Surge

0.1%
621
9.6 Million



Sea Level Rise

16.0%
86,679
3.9 Billion



Wildfire

3.4%
18,658
347.8 Million



Tsunami

2.8%
15,223
-



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.391

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



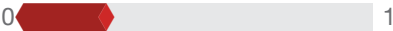
Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.842 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.11% Percent forest cover lost	84.92 Density of livestock per sq. km	372.7% Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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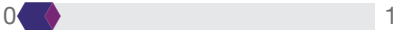
Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.241 RANK: 13/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



78.8 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	10.5 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	1.8 Malaria incidence per 100,000 persons	28.3 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	6.6% Prevalence of stunting	2.7% Disability	18.28 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
12.06 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	79.05 Life expectancy					



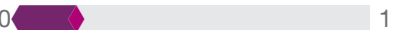
Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.080 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



1.6% Households with access to improved drinking water	99.7% Households with access to improved sanitation
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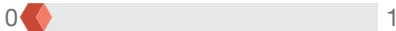
Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.165 RANK: 13/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



67.0% Households with radio	94.2% Households with TV	78.1% Households with internet	82.0% School attendance rate	9.84 Average years of schooling	1.3% Illiteracy rate
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Economic Constraints SCORE: 0.046 RANK: 12/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



7.3% Poverty rate
0.48 Economic dependency ratio



Gender Inequality SCORE: 0.767 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.26 Ratio female to male secondary enrollment
0.33 Ratio female to male labor
0.25 Proportion of female seats in local government



Population Pressures SCORE: 0.594 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



5.3% Average annual urban population change
2.3% Percent average population change



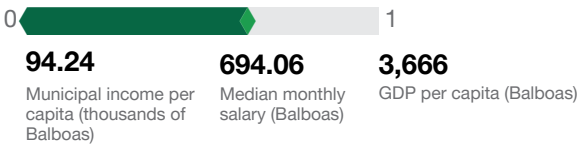
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.467

Panamá Oeste exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



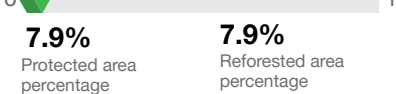
Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.641 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Governance SCORE: 0.203 RANK: 13/0,203 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.044 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.700 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.308 RANK: 10/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.72 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.819 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.954 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.538

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

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



Environmental Stress



Gender Inequality



Governance



Health Care Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

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



Flood

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.156



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.289



Storm Surge

RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.199



Landslide

RANK: 5 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.186



Wildfire

RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.210



Tsunami

RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.241



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

11 / 13

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
SCORE: 0.410

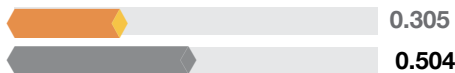


Panamá Oeste's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores. 2,880

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



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



PANAMÁ OESTE RECOMMENDATIONS



Environmental Stress

Panamá Oeste ranks just above average in environmental stress. Climate change, freshwater withdrawals, and forest cover loss contribute to food insecurity, uninhabitable environments, internally displaced people, forced migration, and economic upheaval. 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. Promoting sustainable agriculture and the development of long-term goals promotes stability within the agriculture industry and ensures stable economic opportunities for the workforce. Provide educational training to both private and public entities to educate on sustainable development and to develop sustainable metrics ensuring overdevelopment does not take place.

PANAMÁ OESTE RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Gender Inequality

Panamá Oeste has the third-highest gender inequality rank in Panama. Contributing to the high rank are gender-based disparities in secondary education enrollment and labor force participation. Provinces where women are less economically and politically active may represent economic dependence, putting additional strain on civil society. Population increases also create additional competition in the workforce. A lack of targeted interventions to ensure women's participation can increase gender inequality, creating a considerable disparity in incomes and livelihoods between women and men.

Boost labor participation by promoting workforce opportunities for women that include 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.

PANAMÁ OESTE RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Governance

Panamá Oeste ranks the lowest in governance in all of Panama. It has the highest crime rate at 14.16 per 1,000 persons and the highest rate of crime syndicates, at 8.48 per 1,000 persons. Challenges in governance can 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. Develop methods for measures of performance and measures of effectiveness to use limited government resources best. Identify feedback mechanisms for the public to best understand and identify issues of governance within civil society.

PANAMÁ OESTE RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Health Care Capacity

Panamá Oeste ranks third lowest in health care capacity in Panama. Contributing to the low rank is low rates of physician and nurses per 10,000, limited available hospital beds per 10,000, and reduced immunization coverage. Inadequate health care capacity exacerbates other areas such as economic participation, dependency, and adolescent and elderly care. Lack of skilled health care professionals and resources creates a limited resource, forcing care to be triaged to meet the emergent medical needs. This is only exacerbated in mass casualty, disaster situations, and acute disease outbreaks.

Remove health care barriers to adequately address outpatient medical needs for all members of society, preventing medical conditions from turning into more difficult in-patient treatment situations, creating stress on medical systems. Create educational programs that address proper nutrition, exercise, vaccination, and safe sex to reduce behaviors that require medical intervention. Correctly identify hospitals and their respective trauma levels for pediatric and adult care planning mass casualty situations. Ensure hospitals meet standards of care determined by the government.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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