



PANAMÁ COLÓN

NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS PROFILE

PANAMÁ COLÓN

CAPITAL: COLÓN

Area: 4,576 km²

The Colón province is located in the central region of Panama. This Province is divided into 6 districts: Colón (The Capital), Chagres, Donoso, Omar Torrijos Herrera, Portobelo and Santa Isabel. The province borders Atlantic Ocean to the north, Veraguas to the west, Coclé, Panamá Oeste and Panamá to the south and Kuna Yala to the east. The main economic sources are cattle and banana.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Medium

Score: 0.496 • Rank: 6/13



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.593 • Rank: 4/13



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.675 • Rank: 3/13



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.392 • Rank: 7/13



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.579 • Rank: 4/13



Population (2020 Estimate)

298,344



Population in poverty

14.6%



Average years in school

9.9



Access to improved water

5.6% households



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

15

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**
SCORE: 0.675



MHE
0.675

Raw MHE
0.746

Relative MHE
0.604

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

-
0
-



Flood

0.8%
2,300
-



Landslide

0.1%
248
3.7 Million



Storm Surge

1.0%
2,727
0 Million



Sea Level Rise

45.2%
123,967
5.5 Billion



Wildfire

32.1%
88,057
6.1 Billion



Tsunami

0.4%
1,129
-



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.392

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



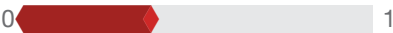
Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.562 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.17% Percent forest cover lost	68.2 Density of livestock per sq. km	140.2% Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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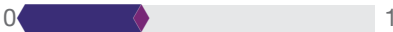
Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.371 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



105.5 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	25.9 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	0.4 Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	42.7 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	9.3% Prevalence of stunting	1.9% Disability	36.81 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
14.54 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	75.65 Life expectancy					



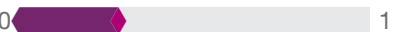
Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.337 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



5.6% Households with access to improved drinking water	97.9% Households with access to improved sanitation
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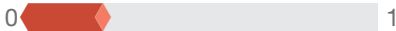
Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.287 RANK: 10/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



64.8% Households with radio	91.3% Households with TV	60.5% Households with internet	78.2% School attendance rate	9.88 Average years of schooling	1.5% Illiteracy rate
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Economic Constraints SCORE: 0.217 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



14.6% Poverty rate
0.59 Economic dependency ratio



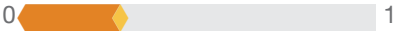
Gender Inequality SCORE: 0.698 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.25 Ratio female to male secondary enrollment
0.3 Ratio female to male labor
0.07 Proportion of female seats in local government



Population Pressures SCORE: 0.275 RANK: 8/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



3.0% Average annual urban population change
1.6% Percent average population change



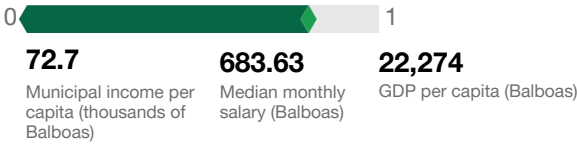
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.579

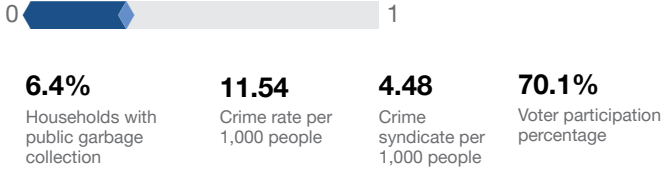
Colón exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Governance and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



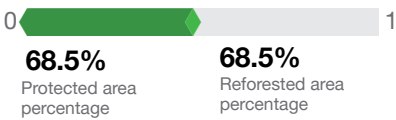
Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.818 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Governance SCORE: 0.277 RANK: 12/0,277 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.482 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.673 RANK: 6/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.494 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.477 RANK: 9/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.785 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.936 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.593

Colón's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

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



Gender Inequality



Environmental Stress



Governance



Transportation Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

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



Flood

RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.076



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 2 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.364



Storm Surge

RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.109



Landslide

RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.117



Wildfire

RANK: 2 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.396



Tsunami

RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.069



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

6 / 13

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
SCORE: 0.496



Colón's score and ranking are due to High Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.4,576

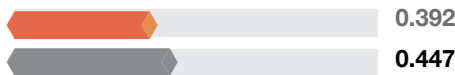
Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



COLÓN RECOMMENDATIONS



Gender Inequality

Colón ranks 4th in overall Gender Inequality in Panama. While 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 far lower than their male counterparts.

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.

COLÓN RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Environmental Stress

Climate change and unsustainable development contribute to increased hazard exposure, 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. The province suffers from a high percentage of deforestation. Environmental protection is vital to ensuring sustainable development within the region and country. Land management use is essential to monitor ecological stress while balancing economic benefits closely. Food security and access to a clean water supply are highly dependent on land use governance, sustainable development, and planning. Given that Colón province has the third highest overall Multi-Hazard Exposure in the country, monitoring and reducing environmental stress represents a priority for mitigating disaster impacts.

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.

COLÓN RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Governance

Colon ranks amongst the lowest in Panama for Governance with a crime rate of approximately 11 per 1,000 and a crime syndicate rate of 5 per 1,000. Also contributing to the low rank is a low rate of garbage collection. 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, especially within disparate populations- i.e., women and girls. Develop performance measures and effectiveness measures to use limited government resources best to reduce strain and increase governing ability. Identify feedback mechanisms for the public to best understand and identify issues of governance within civil society.

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.

COLÓN 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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