

PANAMÁ HERRERA

NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS PROFILE



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PROVINCE PROFILE

PANAMÁ HERRERA

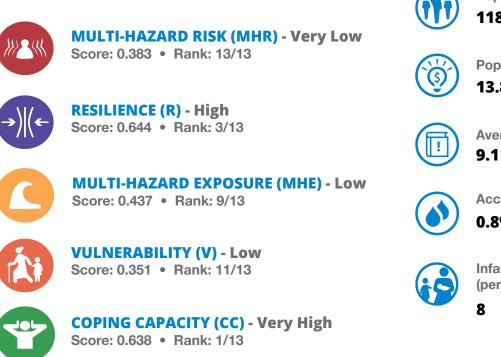
CAPITAL: CHITRÉ

Area: 2,362 km²

The Herrera province Is located in the central region of Panama. This Province is divided into 7 districts: Chitré (The Capital), Las Minas, Los Pozos, Ocú, Parita, Pesé and Santa Maria. The province borders Veraguas to the west, Lost Santos to the south, Coclé to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The main economic sources are sugar cane, cattle and fishing.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



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



Population (2020 Estimate) 118.982

Population in poverty 13.8%

Average years in school

Access to improved water



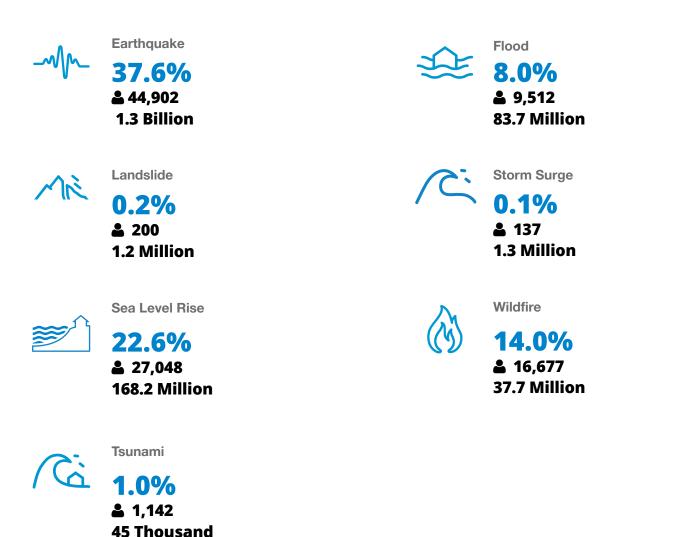
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS SCORE: 0.437



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



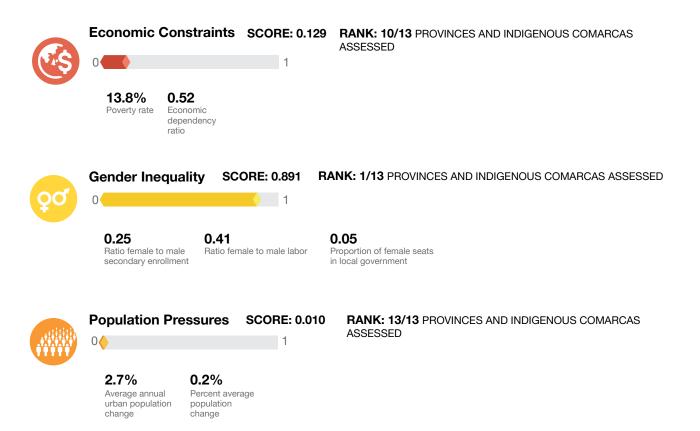


VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.351

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

	Environmen	tal Stress	SCORE: 0.620) RANK: 3/13	PROVINCES /	and Indigi	ENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
	0.08% Percent forest cover lost	96.91 Density of livestock per sq. km	98.8% Percent of freshwater consumption to production				
	Vulnerable I Status	Health SC	ORE: 0.382 F	RANK: 7/13 PF	ROVINCES ANI	D INDIGEN	OUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
	103.8 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	5.9 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	O Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	9.3 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	4.0% Prevalence of stunting	4.6% Disability	124.15 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
	7.5 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	78.76 Life expectancy					
6	Clean Water Vulnerability		.063 RANK:	12/13 PROVING	CES AND INDI	GENOUS C	OMARCAS ASSESSED
	0.8% Households with access to improved drinking water	98.9% Households with access to impro- sanitation					
	Information Vulnerability		SCORE: 0.360	RANK: 7/13	PROVINCES	and Indig	ENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
	72.8% Households with radio	89.7% Households with TV	56.3% Households with internet		9.07 Average years of schooling	5.3% Illiteracy rate	





COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.638

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

Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.527 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED 1 51.32 4,407 623.79 GDP per capita (Balboas) Municipal income per Median monthly salary (Balboas) capita (thousands of Balboas) SCORE: 0.612 RANK: 3/0,612 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED Governance 1 0 23.6% 2.15 84.7% 10.92 Households with Crime rate per Crime Voter participation public garbage 1,000 people syndicate per percentage collection 1,000 people Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.457 RANK: 13/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED 1 7.2% 7.2% Reforested area Protected area percentage percentage Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.836 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED 0 1 Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.866 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED 38.5 21.5 40.1 88.6% 9.33 Nurses per 10,000 Physicians per Hospital beds DPT3 Average distance people 10,000 people per 10,000 immunization to hospital (km) people coverage Transportation SCORE: 0.788 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED Capacity 15.74 0.71 Average distance to Road density (km) port or airport (km) Communications SCORE: 0.776 RANK: 4/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED Capacity 87.1% 25.7% Households with Households with fixed phone mobile phone Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.914 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED 89.3% Percent household connected to public electricity grid

84



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.644

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

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











Gender Inequality

Environmental Stress



Governance



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

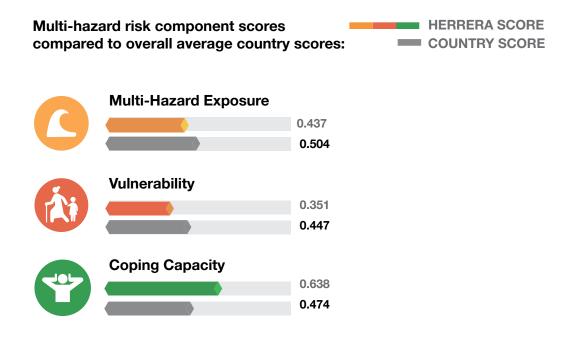
M	Earthquake	RANK: 7 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.283
	Flood	RANK: 6 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.183
	Sea Level Rise	RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.160
<u>(C:</u>	Storm Surge	RANK: 11 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.125
MÈ	Landslide	RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.097
Ì	Wildfire	RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.180
(Cá	Tsunami	RANK: 9 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.132



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

13 / 13 RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS SCORE: 0.383

Herrera's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.2,362



Gender Inequality

Herrera province ranks highest in the country in overall Gender Inequality, driven by the combination of high gender disparities in secondary education enrollment rates, limited participation of women in the labor force, and female underrepresentation in local government.

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.



Environmental Stress

Climate change and unsustainable development contribute to food insecurity, unhabitable environments, internally displaced people, forced migration, and economic upheaval. Herrera ranks 3rd in Panama for environmental stress. High poverty rates and income inequality can further be exacerbated with inadequate planning and unchecked development. Herrera also ranks low in overall Economic Capacity, which the drivers of environmental stress can aggravate.

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. Promote sustainable agriculture and develop long-term goals to promote stability within the agriculture industry and ensure stable workforce economic opportunities. 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.

Economic Capacity

Socioeconomic deprivation increases dependency on limited both government resources and individuals and limits economic opportunity and mobility. Lack of economic capacity increases criminal activity, provides opportunities for transnational criminal organizations to gain influence, and stresses 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.

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.

Governance

Challenges in governance can undermine stability for civil society creating further stress among disparate and disadvantaged populations. While Herrera ranks higher on governance than most provinces, the low economic capacity combined with high gender inequality and environmental stress can contribute to many correlated issues such as crime, employment, the disparity between females and males, and governance.

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.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Scher

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