



PANAMÁ

KUNA YALA

**NDPBA PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
PROFILE**

PANAMÁ

KUNA YALA

CAPITAL: EL PORVENIR

Area: 2,358 km²

Comarca Kuna Yala is located in the eastern region of Panama. This Province is divided into 4 districts: El Porvenir (The Capital), Narganá, Ailigandi, Dubwala and Puerto Obaldía. The comarca borders Atlantic Ocean to the north, Colombia to the east, Colón to the west and Panamá, Darién and Emberá to the south. The main economic sources are cattle and fishing.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Medium

Score: 0.458 • Rank: 7/13



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.368 • Rank: 12/13



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.110 • Rank: 13/13



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.597 • Rank: 3/13



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.333 • Rank: 12/13



Population (2020 Estimate)

47,341



Population in poverty

73.5%



Average years in school

4.9



Access to improved water

35.0% households



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

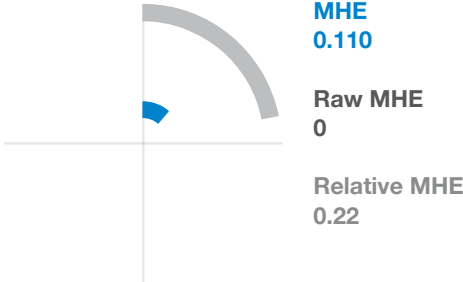
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*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

**RANK: 13 / 13 PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS**
SCORE: 0.110



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake
13.9%
4,329
108 Million



Flood
-
0
-



Landslide
-
0
-



Storm Surge
8.7%
2,714
0 Million



Sea Level Rise
13.3%
4,139
39.5 Million



Wildfire
-
0
-



Tsunami
0.8%
254
4.3 Thousand



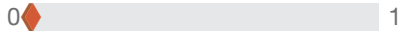
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.597

Vulnerability in Kuna Yala is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress SCORE: 0.012 RANK: 12/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.03% Percent forest cover lost	11.22 Density of livestock per sq. km	- Percent of freshwater consumption to production
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Vulnerable Health Status SCORE: 0.526 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



122.1 Dengue incidence per 100,000 persons	0.4 AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons	621.7 Malaria Incidence per 100,000 persons	153.7 TB incidence per 100,000 persons	61.4% Prevalence of stunting	1.8% Disability	339.56 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births
9.89 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	72.27 Life expectancy					



Clean Water Vulnerability SCORE: 0.934 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



35.0% Households with access to improved drinking water	0.4% Households with access to improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability SCORE: 0.987 RANK: 1/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



29.8% Households with radio	34.8% Households with TV	7.2% Households with internet	57.2% School attendance rate	4.89 Average years of schooling	32.5% Illiteracy rate
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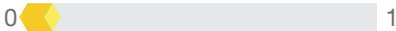
Economic Constraints SCORE: 0.944 RANK: 2/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



73.5% Poverty rate
0.9 Economic dependency ratio



Gender Inequality SCORE: 0.073 RANK: 13/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



0.05 Ratio female to male secondary enrollment
0.12 Ratio female to male labor
0.13 Proportion of female seats in local government



Population Pressures SCORE: 0.703 RANK: 3/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



- Average annual urban population change
2.2% Percent average population change



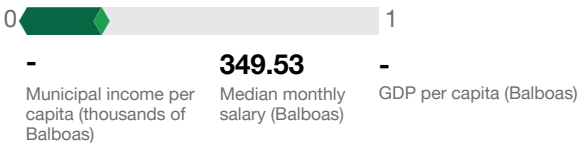
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.333

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



Economic Capacity SCORE: 0.216 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



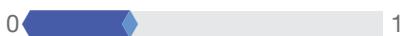
Governance SCORE: 0.530 RANK: 5/0,530 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity SCORE: 0.226 RANK: 5/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Infrastructure Capacity SCORE: 0.290 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.302 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.506 RANK: 7/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.298 RANK: 11/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.052 RANK: 12/13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 12 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.368

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

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



Information Access Vulnerability



Economic Constraints



Economic Capacity



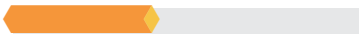
Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



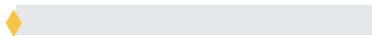
Earthquake



RANK: 4 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.409



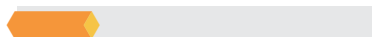
Flood



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



Sea Level Rise



RANK: 8 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.224



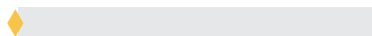
Storm Surge



RANK: 3 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.308



Landslide



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



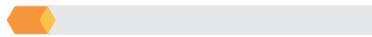
Wildfire



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



Tsunami



RANK: 10 / 13 PROVINCES AND INDIGENOUS COMARCAS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.096



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

7 / 13

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES AND
INDIGENOUS COMARCAS
SCORE: 0.458



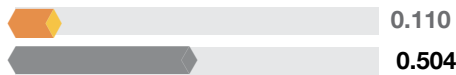
Kuna Yala's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.2,358

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

■ ■ KUNA YALA SCORE
■ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



KUNA YALA RECOMMENDATIONS



Information Access Vulnerability

Kuna Yala ranks the highest in access to information vulnerability in Panama. This high rank is driven the highest number of households without radios, the second highest without television, the highest homes without internet, and the highest illiteracy rate in Panama. This intensifies marginalization and population pressures by preventing entry into the workforce and disproportionately affects disparate populations such as women and girls.

Other issues such as food security and increases in criminal activity have been linked to information access vulnerability. Lack of ability to deliver critical messages related to education, health, and natural disasters affects society at all levels, especially parts of society without reliable communication in their homes.

Address barriers to education and the possible drivers (poverty, food insecurity) that limit individuals' opportunities for education. Ensure households have reliable access to communications within their home, such as radio, television, and phone line. Effective communication and warning systems significantly reduce risk and vulnerability.

KUNA YALA RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Economic Constraints

Dependency of individuals limits mobility for populations and increases vulnerability due to lack of opportunity. Kuna Yala ranks the second highest in Panama for economic constraints. Drivers contributing to this rank are the second-highest poverty in Panama and the highest economic dependency rank. Populations such as families with children or the elderly are more likely to be severely affected by natural disasters and face longer recovery times, significantly limiting mobility and employment options.

Assess disaster response and recovery plans to ensure that economically vulnerable populations are incorporated for long- and short-term recovery. Create public policies guaranteeing equal opportunity and fair wages for all.

KUNA YALA RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Socioeconomic deprivation increases dependency on limited both government resources and individuals and limits economic opportunity and mobility. Kuna Yala ranks low in economic capacity with a median monthly salary in the province at 349.53. Lack of economic capacity increases criminal activity, provides opportunities for transnational criminal organizations to gain influence, and stresses relationships between individuals and civil society.

The high scores among drivers of Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints are exacerbating limitations in economic capacity in Kuna Yala. Encourage programs to generate public revenue and create new job opportunities can address multiple drivers simultaneously. 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.

Address barriers to education and the possible drivers (poverty, food insecurity) that limit individuals' opportunities for education. Ensure households have reliable access to communications within their home, such as radio, television, and phone line. Effective communication and warning systems significantly reduce risk and vulnerability.

KUNA YALA RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Communications Capacity

Kuna Yala ranks among the lowest in the country for communications capacity. Unreliable communications and lack of access to communications infrastructure exacerbate information access vulnerability and hinder governments' ability to share critical information during disasters. Many households in this province lack access to fixed telephones and mobile phones. Lack of adequate communication can also contribute to limited access to public health, safety, and nutrition.

Expand communications infrastructure to ensure coverage, accessibility, and reliability of communications during disasters. Encourage telecommunication infrastructure development at a sustainable pace. Identify messages that can contribute to higher education on public health, safety, and nutrition. Create communications plans to share critical information with the public during disasters with primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency plans for communication.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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